PRESIDENT WILSON AND SENATORS CLASH ON WAR CABINET AND MANAGEMENT OF WAR

STONE CLASHES WITH PENROSE AND LODGE; CALLS T. R. SEDITIOUS

Washington, Jan. 21.—Characterizing former President Roosevelt as "the most potent agent the kaiser has in America," and "the most seditious man of consequence in America," Senator Stone addressing the Senate to-day, charged that Republican leaders are engaged in a studied effort to make politics out of the war. Their object is to "take the government over into their own hands," by partisan criticism of the conduct of the war, he declared.

Senator Stone's address, carefully prepared, the first of political significance made in Congress since the United States entered the war, and regarded as the forerunner of bitter partisan strife, extortiated partisanship in the war. Besides Col. Roosevelt, the Missouri Senator named Chairman Willcox, of the Republican national committee, and Senator Penrose among Republican leaders as his "witnesses" to the political plot he alleged. Investigations by Congress by war operations, Senator Stone also declared, have almost entirely been launched by Republicans and adroitly exploited for partisan purposes.

Citing statements of the Republican leaders regarding the political plans and editorials of Colonel Roosevelt which he said, are "villanous screens" published for money Senator Stone declared:

"On my responsibility as a Senator I charge that since our entrance into the war Roosevelt by his attacks on the government has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The only possible effect of these widely published utterances of this man," said Senator Stone, "has been as they were designed to be, to discredit and bring the present government into public disfavor and weaken its hold on popular confidence. That seems to be the Rooseveltian standard of patriotism."

Similar utterances made by less powerful citizens, Senator Stone asserted would subject them to prosecution for disloyalty.

"Of all men," the Missouri senator said, "Roosevelt is most responsible for what he denounces. He does his work cunningly. In the front of his propaganda he throws a deceptive political camuflage. I charge that Theodore Roosevelt whether willingly or out of sheer madness, is the most potent agent of the Kaiser in America."

The Republican plans he cited, Senator Stone said have been adroitly directed.

"Many if not all Republican senators," he asserted, "are acting in manifest concert with dominant Republicans throughout the country to make politics out of the war."

As proof of Republican partisan plans Senator Stone, declared that there is no need "to try to fool each other or to fool the country" and declared the congressional investigations of the war proposed by Republicans were significant.

Calling attention to the elections next fall of the entire House membership and many senators, Mr. Stone said two years later the presidential election would follow.

"Here is a chance," he proceeded, "for the dominating Republicans of the country—some of them, perhaps more than one of them, seeking to promote in his immediate personal glorification, and others, acting on a larger scale, to promote a party advantage—to strike hard to turn down this administration and take the government into their own hands. That fight is on. It is being played before our very eyes.

"There are various elements of discontent in the country. Their potentiality as political equations is recognized by all. The natural disposition of these discontented elements will be to strike blindly at the party in power. Therefore in a way, Republicans allay themselves with these discordant elements of unrest.

"But I especially protest against and denounce the effort put forward under the guise of patriotism to disparage this Congress and the present administration, to excite a wider feeling of discontent and lack of confidence, and to spread the poison of this impression broadcast. Plainly this sort of movement is afoot."

As proof of his charges which, Senator Stone said, he presented "deliberately and regretfully," the Republicans are "harping" on alleged administrative blunders and staking their political fortunes upon their criticisms.

Attacks Penrose

"First I present the honorable Boise Penrose," Senator Stone continued, "who, as a great leader of the foremost Republican state, very properly occupies the front seat in the Republican national sanhedrin."

Citing alleged statements of Senator Penrose that the Republican leaders were planning to demand an accounting of the conduct of the war, Senator Stone said that Senator Penrose's justification for his partisan outburst was over appointment of the Democratic grocerymen in Pennsylvania and a Democratic farmer in Indiana and federal explosives inspectors.

"Senator Penrose," he said, "seems to have forgotten partisan appointments by the Governor of Pennsylvania of Republicans on war committees."

Of the Pennsylvania committee members, Mr. Stone said, 309 were Republicans and only fourteen Democrats.

Turning to Chairman Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, the Missouri Senator said, before he introduced his "star witness," he would cite the statement made to the press by Mr. Willcox regarding the incompetence of the Democratic party and its effect on coming Congressional elections. He said a meeting of the Republican leaders had been called at St. Louis on February 12 to inaugurate a winter campaign.

"Colonel Roosevelt has engaged a hall in St. Louis to make a war speech the day before the committee meeting," Senator Stone continued.

Assails Roosevelt

"I now introduce my star witness—Theodore Roosevelt himself—whom I characterize as the most seditious man of consequence in America. The heart of this man is aflame with inordinate ambition and he runs amuck. His chief thought is not to help the Government, but always of Roosevelt. Almost every day this man speaks in bitter and contemptuous disparagement of the President and his majority members of this Congress. Every week for a long time he has been and still is publishing under contract for a money consideration—think of it, for money—villainous screeds in the Kansas City Star—attacking the President and the Government. These Roosevelt contributions are reproduced in numerous important newspapers. Whatever may be said of the papers reproducing these disloyal utterances, the Kansas City Star is chiefly responsible."

Citing criticisms from Mr. Roosevelt's editorials, Senator Stone continued:

"For example, Roosevelt denounces the President and the Government in terms that would subject almost any other citizen to arrest—yet his utterances, which I say would be denounced as treasonable if made by others, are widely published without even official protest.

"I have quoted these utterances of Roosevelt, first, to show that his vaunted claim, self-advertised, of a superior brand of patriotism is empty, and, secondly, to inquire why Roosevelt may say things with impunity which a citizen of lesser consequence dare not even repeat without danger of indictment for disloyalty."

He did not question the right of Congress to make the inquiries but rather their purpose and publicity given to national difficulties.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that world-wide advertisement of alleged deficiencies in our war activities, even if ultimately true, is necessary to bring about administrative reforms. I doubt the wisdom of wide-open investigations into almost everything that might be made the subject of criticism of the administration.

"I do not mean that administrative errors should be concealed from our people. Of course mistakes have been made by the Government—doubtless many and grave mistakes. In the circumstances that was inevitable, but is it necessary for us to stand on a housetop and proclaim these mistakes with a loud voice to the whole world?

"Considering everything," Mr. Stone asserted, "the achievements of this Congress of administration signals a degree of marked success without parallel in the world's history." Undue publicity given present mistakes, he said, had advertised the nation's weakness to the enemy.

"The time for flaunting them is past," he continued. "This is the time for universal national sympathy and solidarity. My appeal now is to my colleagues on this side to stand firmly against influences calculated to mislead us, and I appeal to my colleagues on the other side of this chamber to thrust back the evident rising tide of partisanship.

The Republican leaders' purpose, he reiterated, is to elect a Congress out of harmony with the President.

Quotes Billy Sunday

"What would happen to the Wilson administration if the Republican party should have control of the next Congress?" he asked. "If I were to adopt the use of Billy Sunday classics, the President would have a hell of a time."

In concluding, the Missouri Senator presented statistics of what he terms were partisan appointments of state war committees. In New York, he said, a Republican governor appointed eighty-two Republicans and three Democrats, while in Ohio a Democratic governor named eighteen Republicans and ten Democrats. In California the Republican governor, he asserted, named sixty-three Republicans and four Democrats. He gave the statistics to show, he asserted, that Democratic governors had been nonpartisan in their appointments while Republican governors had not.

> *"Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks has come out of criticism and investigation. The legislative proposals would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion."*
>
> —President Wilson's reply to Chamberlain and defense of Baker.

WILSON DEFENDS CONDUCT OF WAR

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tion designed to bring greater efficiency to the management of the war.

Senators Decide to Fight

Some few ardent Democrats were inclined to accept the latter view, but Senator Chamberlain and his associates on the committee determined to make the fight. They will go ahead with the bill for the creation of a war cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of undisputed ability."

The test of strength will come on Thursday, when Senator Chamberlain will seek to have his bill, introduced yesterday, referred to the Military Affairs Committee, and Senator Swanson, of Virginia, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, will endeavor to have the bill go to that committee, holding that the Navy is just as much interested in it as the Army.

Senator Chamberlain holds that reference of the bill to the Naval Affairs Committee will mean its death and that, accordingly, Senators who vote against the bill going to the Military Affairs Committee will favor its death.

Democratic Senators on the Military Affairs Committee will stand by Senator Chamberlain, and the developments in the political discussion in the Senate this afternoon left little doubt that the Republicans will accept the challenge of the President.

Issue Forced by President

The President forced the issue squarely before the entire nation, and Republican leaders realize that anything but a complete showdown on the whole conduct of the war will leave their party so weak it could not make a decent fight in the congressional elections this fall. For that reason alone a bitter fight is assured, but just how many Democrats with the spunk of Chamberlain are in Congress to wage battle with the President it is hard to say.

STONE'S ATTACK BRINGS ON FIGHT

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developments of the day's debate were that **Senator Stone's charges drew upon the President, members of his Cabinet and Colonel House, his adviser, the most severe criticism heard during these many weeks of criticism and a statement from Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, of what might be described as the future views of the Republican side of the Senate respecting the conduct of the war.**

Senator Lodge spoke, it appeared, for the Republicans; for although Senator Penrose had been attacked, it was the Massachusetts Senator who arose to reply to Stone. He indulged in no personalities, but in the strongest terms served notice upon the Administration that there are men in the country, of whom Colonel Roosevelt, he said, was one, whose dominant idea is to win the war, who will forget their party to aid the victory, but who will not sit silent and permit the war to be lost, "even at the expense of criticising those in power in the administration."

Coming at the critical point in the contest between the Administration and the Senate over the proposed war legislation and in fact near the conclusion of most of the investigations which have been under way, the tightening of party lines during the progress of the debate, the uncompromising statements of leaders of both sides of the Senate brought the whole question of the conduct of the war into the discussion, with the result that Senator Lodge's declaration is looked upon as a clear indication that Republicans in the Senate will push for a radical change in the Administration's policies respecting the war, if unquestion acquiescence to the wishes of the President is to be expected.

To Demand Some Change

Especially was it indicated that a change in the executive heads controlling the war situation was demanded by Senator Lodge, for he declared the Republican party of the nation was held up as almost treasonable by Senator Stone because criticism was leveled at men vested with authority, who seemed to have nothing to commend them except their insignificance.

Senator Lodge not only refuted the charges made by Senator Stone, but he declared he would not follow his example by making a distinctly political speech; that he would merely point to the record of the Republican members of Congress since the war began to gainsay the attacks of the Missouri Senator. During that time, he asserted, Republicans of the House and Senate had obeyed the desire of the Administration in almost every war measure, in face of the fact that while the resources of the nation were being mobilized the talent of the nation was not being organized.

"The parties of this country are evenly divided," he said, "and to confine one party to the right to give their lives, their sons, their brothers and their husbands to the armies and the navies seems to me not altogether best. It seems to me it would have been better if men were more largely called. **The only fault I find, however, is that the administration failed to take the best from its own party.**

"If there has been any partisanship during this war it has not been in the Congress."

"All the references made to me are literally true," said Senator Penrose, "and I am astounded at my moderation. But does the senator mean to state that partisan, dyed-in-the wool, notorious Democrats were not appointed explosives inspectors in all of the forty-eight states?"

"I don't know. I hope the senator is mistaken," Senator Stone retorted and proceeded with his address.

Penrose Defends Public Speech

When Senator Stone declared Colonel Roosevelt could say things which less important persons might say only by subjecting themselves to arrest, Senator Penrose interrupted him with words tumbling out, demanding:

"Does the senator advance the extraordinary doctrine that every citizen hasn't the right to say what he thinks of Mr. Wilson without going to jail? Does he say that citizens haven't the right to say that Mr. Wilson surrounds himself with persons so incompetent that the war program has been seriously delayed, or that he hides himself away inaccessibly?"

"I did not say that; I will explain," Senator Stone replied calmly.

"The senator ought to explain," Senator Penrose retorted., "It's a remarkable doctrine to say that anybody cannot criticise Mr. Wilson without going to jail."

During his denunciation of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Stone's vehemence mounted and he strode into the center aisle shouting his words with clenched fist upraised.

After the arrest of a Mr. Shanks at St. Louis for criticising the President was cited, Senator Penrose again interrupted:

"Did municipal police or federal agents of the Department of Justice arrest him?"

Senator Stone replied that it appeared unimportant, but he would advise the Senate.

Refers to "High-Handed Methods"

"It is important," persisted Senator Penrose. "I presume he was arrested by agents appointed by the President. It was unjustifiable and an outrage—an impressive illustration of the high-handed methods of the administration."

Saying he would like to help Senator Stone "elucidate his argument," Senator Penrose declared, Private Ernest L. Snyder, at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., had been sentenced to ten years at hard labor and dishonorably discharged for "villifying the President and objecting to the draft law. Nothing has occurred in Russia of a greater outrage."

"Is the Senator going to present any proof that Colonel Roosevelt is a Republican?" asked Senator Borah.

"He certainly is," rejoined Senator Stone. "He works with you. I don't know if he works with the Idaho Senator. He used to but I think he is with the Pennsylvania Senator now."

"If it isn't treason, I might say," ventured Senator Penrose, "that Mr. Wilson in his first election was under much obligation to Mr. Roosevelt."

When Senator Stone concluded after speaking an hour and three-quarters, Senator Lodge made reply for the Republicans, and began by saying that the Missouri Senator's speech itself was a most striking injection of partisanship into the war.

Senator Lodge's Speech

Senator Lodge's speech in full follows:

"Mr. President—Nothing during this war has been so profoundly gratifying to me as the fact that since last April there have been no political lines drawn in the Congress of the United States. There have been until to-day no political speeches which I have heard; there has been no political motive; both branches have labored both with the common desire to prosecute the war to the quickest possible conclusion.

"To-day the Senator from Missouri, greatly to my regret, has made a distinctly political speech. I do not propose to imitate his example by assailing Senators or Representatives of an opposite political faith from mine, but I must say a few words to repel the misrepresentations as to the Republican party.

"I can quite understand, Mr. President, that the Senator from Missouri could find it personally desirable to make such a speech as that to which the Senate has listened, but it is a time when our personal desires should be made subordinate to the public interest. I hope that the speech will be grateful where he desires it to be grateful as he expects.

"Mr. President, the Republicans of the House and Senate have voted for all the great measures necessary for the war. They have voted for all the money asked; for all the loans authorized; for all the great powers to be given. There have been measures, Mr. President, desired by the administration which might have failed, which would have failed in one house at least without the Republican vote. The Republicans have, to my knowledge, cast no party vote since the second of last April, and they will continue to avoid casting party votes while the war is in progress.

Partisanship Outside Congress

"Mr. President, if there has been partisanship anywhere since the war began it has not been in the Congress of the United States. It has been pretty obvious to everybody, to the most casual looker-on, elsewhere. While we were organizing all the industries and all the resources of the United States as we needed to do in order to win this war, it has seemed to be at times as if it might be well to organize and use all the ability of the country. The parties of this country are pretty evenly divided, and to confine one party to the right to give their lives, their sons, their brothers, their husbands to the armies and navies seem to me not altogether best.

"I think it would have been better if they had been more largely called, and that we needed all that ability in the general service of the United States. I have found no fault, however, with that attitude. **The only fault I have ever found is that the administration failed to take the best from its own party.**

"There has been a great admiration evidenced for what has been called the dwellers in the twilight zone; a great desire to appoint men, few in number, who have wandered from one part to another until some irreverent people have referred to them as the mavericks of politics. They have been taken wherever possible and without regard, so far as one can see, to anything except their somewhat varied political record, and put in places of great importance.

"I have observed also that those wanderers generally permit themselves to be branded by some one who is able to admit them to green pastures and to comfortable stalls. The fault I find is in not calling out the best ability in the Democratic party, if it must be confined to half the country.

No Party Line Criticism

"There are too many men exerting great power at this moment, vested with great authority, who seem to the observer to have nothing to commend them except their insignificance, which makes them solely dependent on the executive pleasure. My criticism has never run on party lines, and does not now.

"Mr. President, the Senator has referred to investigations. I introduced one of the resolutions of investigation. The portion of the country from which I came was suffering very grievously from the shortage of sugar and running almost to a famine, and from a shortage of coal, and it seemed to me that it was an obvious duty for Congress to try to discover whether there was anything wrong in the policy that had been adopted, and whether there was not some remedy that could be furnished.

"The resolution I offered was adopted by the Senate. The investigation has been carried out without one thought of partisanship or party lines so far as I could see in the committee charged with the investigation and headed by the colleague of the Senator from Missouri. In that investigation there have been divisions, but they have not run along the party boundary.

"As to the investigation being carried on by the Committee on Military Affairs, in my humble opinion, **no greater service has ever been rendered to the country by any committee of Congress than that committee has rendered in the last six weeks.** Is this Congress to stand by in silence while blunders and delays and needless losses go pouring past, and to be accused of treason if it tries to make conditions better?

"The Senator has referred to the Spanish War, which lasted three months. We were unprepared then, as we were unprepared last April, and mistakes were made then, even in that short time, but it will be remembered that without congressional investigation the President changed his Secretary of War.

Touches on Shutdown Order

"Mr. President, the Senator has spoken about these investigations being of assistance in what they reveal. They reveal many things, certainly in the Committee on Military Affairs, to the people of the United States which cry for remedy. They reveal very little, in my opinion, that the enemy does not know. But when you speak of the effect of these investigations, what do you think was the effect on our Allies and our enemies when this great country, not yet immersed in war, deliberately closed down for five days all the industries of the country?

"What impressions do you think will be given by that act? What will be the impression upon the German mind when the read of that order of the fuel administration?

"I am not going into that in detail. I have been passing a great many hours in considering it, and I shall have something to say later; **but it is not well to speak of these investigations having an effect and being hostile to the country when such an exhibition as that made of impotence and failure as is shown in that fuel order.**

The Senator devoted a good deal of attention to Colonel Roosevelt. I do not think it is necessary for me to enter upon any defense of Colonel Roosevelt. He has been President of the United States. His life is an open book. Whatever may be charged against him, there is one thing that is certainly true. He never has had any secrets from the American people. They are capable of judging him, and they will judge him. He offered himself for service in the war. He was anxious to go into the army in any capacity, and he was refused.

"The Senator has attacked him for criticising the President. He supported the President at least in trying to have the merchantmen armed and in declaration of war. He is supporting the war in every way he can. His four sons are all in the war. Three are on the French front at this moment. A disloyal man does not make such sacrifices as that.

Admits Fighting Shipping Board

"I think he was against the Shipping Board. I was. I did all I could to beat it in the protracted filibuster that ended in its defeat; and the main reason why it was defeated, in fact that dominant reason, was that at that time one great purpose of the act was to buy the German ships and give to Germany thirty or forty million dollars, perhaps more."

"The Senator says Colonel Roosevelt has been guilty of treason because he has written certain articles which the Senator has read there. **Is it treason to say that our lack of preparation has cost thousands and thousands of lives of our Allies, hundreds of lives already of our men, and uncounted millions? That is the hard, naked truth.** Is it treason to say that? Is it treason to point to those camps? Then General Gorgas, the surgeon general of the Army, ought to be court-martialed, for he was the first to call attention to the sanitary condition of these camps.

"Mr. President, it may be difficult for the Senator from Missouri to understand, but it is true, that there are men all over this country—and Colonel Roosevelt is one of them—whose one dominant idea is to win this war, who are ready to make every sacrifice to do it, who are making every sacrifice in their power to do it, who forget their party in their effort to reap the great victory, who forget everything but the purpose; but there is one thing those men wil inot do. They will not sit silent and accept mistakes and delays which they think may cause us to lose the war.

No Tide of Partisanship

"If it is their duty to support the Administration as they have done, they will do it. If they think it is their duty to endeavor to improve conditions so as to help win the war, even at the expense of criticising those in power in the Administration, that criticism they will make. The Senator need not worry about the rising tide of partisanship. It will never rise as high here on this side as it has risen in his own breast. We shall stand by the war and the Administration as we have always stood, but because somebody chooses to call us partisans we shall not withhold the truth as we see it from the American people.

"The Senator says the utterances of Colonel Roosevelt are treasonable, and he brings up——"

Mr. Stone—"Mr. President——"

The presiding officer—"Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Missouri?"

Mr. Lodge—"Certainly."

Mr. Stone—"I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not say they were treasonable."

Mr. Lodge — "I understood the Senator to say that in substance. He said men had been arrested and prosecuted for less, and he read the case of a man who made a remark in the cars, I believe, for which certainly he ought not to have been prosecuted, and he is being prosecuted by the officials of this Administration; and if they think Colonel Roosevelt deserves prosecution as much as that man, why do they not prosecute him? He is visible; he can be found. He is also audible and—that is what makes his crime—he is also readable. (Laughter).

"Ah, Mr. President, the Senator undertakes to put criticism and disloyalty on the same basis. We all owe to the President of the United States, who is charged with these terrible responsibilities, all the support we can give him, and we have done it ever since the second of April.

"But our allegiance is not to the President. Our first allegiance is to greater things than to the President. Our first allegiance is to greater things than presidents or governments. Our highest allegiance is to the country and the cause, and if we see things going wrong we shall call the attention of the country to them if we can. We shall vote the President all powers, all money, as we have in the past, but if the money is wasted and the war delayed, if the powers are ineffective, we should be traitors, indeed, if we sat silent and allowed the country to drift to disaster because we were afraid that somebody would call us treasonable."

Senator Penrose, who followed Senator Lodge, said he was surprised that Senator Stone's statement was not more formidable.

"Realizing what a disinterested political character the Senator has always been," Senator Penrose continued, "I plead guilty to everything he has said about me. But I do not think political parties should be abolished simply because the country is at war. Bipartisan organization in England has failed. I am entirely willing that the Democratic party should go on with the war, but I am determined that the Republican party shall retain its organization and support the Administration in every laudable way, going on with criticism.

"To criticise is a public duty, as I conceive it. How also would we remedy defects unless attention is called to them? It is not likely that the cabinet heads guilty of inefficiency will call attention to it. Of course, I favor restoration of the Republican party to power. I am sufficiently impressed with the inefficiency of the present Administration to think that a better Administration, having more confidence of business interests and the people, could be given under a Republican regime."

Senator Penrose added he had never heard of any "divine ointment on Mr. Wilson's head." The Missouri Senator, he thought, spoke of the President as if he were the whole government.

"Is Mr. Wilson to remain in power forever?" Penrose inquired.

"Is there no one to succeed him?"

The Administration, he thought, did not have the confidence of the American people. He had kept silent and voted for Administration measures with few exceptions, he said, in order not to embarrass the Administration, "knowing the hour of reaction would come and the country would know what it was entitled to know."

Senator Stone's speech, however, Penrose declared, was a direct invitation to a reply.

Praises British Method

The attitude of British statesmen, who "take the public into their confidence remove irresponsible officials, reorganize and go ahead," Mr. Penrose spoke of in words of praise.

The Pennsylvania Senator then referred to the appointment of Colonel House, head of the American Mission to Paris, as the "President's personal representative."

"It's a strange doctrine," he continued, "that we have personal government in this country. Wilson is not the American government. The humblest consular official has to be confirmed by this government before he can be sent abroad. I never heard of the President sending a personal representative. I have heard of Kings and Kaisers doing it, but it is not good Democratic methods."

He referred to Colonel House as "the mysterious traveler whose expenses and paid from the contingent fund."

Senator Stone interrupted to defend Colonel House, whereupon the Pennsylvania Senator asked how the Colonel got his military title. A roar of laughter swept the galleries. Before the Missouri Senator could reply, Senator Lewis explained it was obtained by once having been a member of a governor's staff.

Senator Penrose rejoined he was sure if Colonel House had an opportunity he would be another "Napoleon or a Caesar," but added his "principal line seems to be keeping under cover more than going over the top."

"While it was not necessary for the Senate to confirm Colonel House it was necessary to confirm all explosive inspectors," he continued.

Calls It "Wilson Government"

"I was told in cold blood by the Bureau of Mines that they would be appointed by Democratic senators or Democratic state chairmen. That doesn't chime in with the views about nonpartisanship in the war. In Pennsylvania the Wilson government—I think that is the proper term—not the American—appointed as inspector a Democratic gentleman engaged in selling root beer. He admitted that he didn't want it if there was any work about it."

In Arizona, Penrose added, the inspector was a cigarmaker, and in Connecticut a former saloonkeeper.

"Can the senator blame me for partisanship in the war," he asked, "when I learned of all these inspectors being cheap, small, Democratic workers without qualifications? I intend later to address the Senate on mistakes and inefficiencies in the war, but I cannot this afternoon. The subject is too vast.

"While millions of dollars was being spent, the Secretary of the Navy delayed for three months important questions about pettifogging economy. That is one of the causes of unpreparedness. Why not show it up in detail, with a view to correction?

"Inefficiency in the War Department is equally notable. I am told that the outbreak of pneumonia is because those in charge will not use ordinary methods of preventing the disease."

Senator Penrose then turned to the coal situation, declaring Fuel Administrator Garfield a "college president who probably never saw a coal mine."

"Men wonder to what deplorable depths of inefficiency the government has dropped," said he. "In my opinion there has been no necessity for a shortage of coal any place.

"I don't think that in the few months we have been in the war, we have reached the point where we need to interrupt the currents of commerce. We are possessed with fads, and everything we read about from foreign countries is brought to Congress by bureau clerks and it is passed. I think the time has come when that should stop."

SEN. GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN

Democratic Senator from Oregon maligned by President Wilson because he would not accept unquestioned dictates of the White House.

Gives Unqualified Support to Baker; Chamberlain Is Scored

When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the Senator that he had been the President felt it his duty to make the following statement:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials from their command, and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

But by comparison with what has been accomplished these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy, rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.

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Dr. Howard always recommended

Oxidaze for Coughs, Colds, Br. Asthma

Years of study and observation convinced him it would safely, quickly and surely stop a bad cough and give instant relief in Bronchial Asthma. Money back if it fails. Guaranteed harmless. At George A. Gorgas and all druggists.

MEAT CAUSE OF LAME BACK AND KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if your back is aching.

Noted authority says Uric Acid from meat irritates the Bladder.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.—Adv.

Adipo, the Fat Reducer

50c. Box FREE

Also Book on Self-Reducing

We extend this FREE offer to you, reader, because we want you to learn from your own actual experience just what ADIPO, the new-century, health-giving Fat Reducer can accomplish in perfectly, safely and easily taking off superfluous weight without starving, sweating, ridiculous exercising or other inconveniences to the user. As one of our friends put it, "You can eat and grow thin", for you have merely to take ADIPO and live naturally—that's all. Some report losing one pound daily, and a CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH. Read this letter from a lady who by using ADIPO

Lost 84 Lbs. of Fat

Miss Laura A. Foush, McConnellsville, Ohio, says: "Since taking your ADIPO my health has been fine, better than it has been in years. Three years ago I was fat and miserable and could hardly get around. Your treatment took off 84 pounds of excess fat and reduced my waist measure from 56 to 32 inches, hips from 45 to 36 inches, bust from 43 to 34 inches, and what is more, the reduction is permanent. It has been over two years since I stopped the treatment and my weight still remains the same, although I eat everything I want and as much as I want. I wouldn't take $500 and be back where I was three years ago".

These Pictures Show Gradual Reduction of Excessive Fatness

Figure No. 1, in this illustration, shows us a lady with a really pretty face, good features, and fine head of hair, yet EXCESSIVE FATNESS HAS SPOILED HER CHARM. She is out of the race as far as appearances go. Now note the wonderful improvement in appearance shown in figures Nos. 2 and 3, as the fat gradually disappears until we see in figure No. 4 the lady in all her charming beauty, normal in weight, with a PERFECT FORM, GOOD HEALTH, NEW ENERGY, NEW INTEREST and NEW AMBITION. Note what a few users say.

Mrs. Susan Minton, Lake Park, Ga., says: "Your ADIPO treatment reduced me from 225 to 139 pounds and my general health is now better than ever. Before taking it I could hardly walk any distance, but now I can run and get around as when a child. It has been several years since I took the treatment and the reduction has been permanent".

Miss Effie Citek, Keokuk, Iowa, says: "Your treatment made a new woman of me, as it took off 76 pounds and have not regained a single pound since I stopped the treatment two years ago".

Mr. John McBowen, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, says: "I believe I would be in my grave to-day but for ADIPO treatment. It took off 165 pounds of fat for me and I am feeling fine".

We are sending out thousands of FREE testing packages of ADIPO everywhere so do not hesitate or delay. Simply write us your address on a postal and receive by return mail, in plain wrapper, a complete $0 cent trial box of ADIPO ready for use. We will also enclose a copy of our new book giving the secrets of self-reducing. After using the FREE testing supply if you need more, we will gladly send it with the distinct understanding that it will cost absolutely nothing unless you are sufficiently reduced. But first get the FREE sample as a test. Please address, THE ADIPO COMPANY, 4180 BEARD BUILDING, NEW YORK

The Independent Cigar Dealers of Harrisburg Voluntarily Obeyed the Letter and Spirit of the Government's Monday Holiday Order.

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