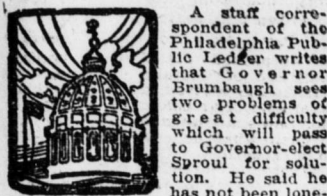


### GOVERNOR TALKS OF PA. PROBLEMS

Says He Has Confidence in Ability of Senator Sprout to Meet Difficulties



A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger writes that Governor Brumbaugh sees two problems of great difficulty which will pass to Governor-elect Sprout for solution. He said he has not been long in office the last year of his term, as most governors have been, but has been "busy continuously" the war and the influenza having kept him in close touch with the people. The Governor took up separately for consideration each of the problems which he said must engage the attention of the new administration. He talked first of economic adjustments and the re-establishment of a competitive industry of industrial and commercial relations.

"This," he said, "is undoubtedly a matter of the gravest importance, because it is not as easy to do a similar thing in times of war, when the nation as a whole is fired with patriotism and all considerations, with the Government and the consumer of the manufacturers and leaders of industry, quickly adjusted itself to a monopolistic system. The old familiar laws or rules of trade and business were set aside in order that the war might be won. Now that we have won the war it is necessary to go back to the familiar paths of peace.

This economic readjustment involves many grave questions. If consumption is reduced, production of course must be reduced. How is this problem to be solved so that no one—producer, consumer or laborer—will needlessly suffer? The ancient teachings of the economy would advise us to distribute the burden."

**POLES SEEK RECOGNITION**  
Paris, Jan. 2.—An official Polish delegation has arrived in Switzerland and is expected to reach Paris Friday to lay Polish interests before the peace conference. Efforts again will be made to obtain complete recognition for Poland and assistance to combat the Bolsheviks. The Poles are especially hopeful of obtaining immediate recognition from the United States.

**JEAN CRONES IS IN CUSTODY**  
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.—Norfolk county authorities last night confirmed reports that they have in custody a man arrested on the theory that he may be Jean Crones, who is wanted in Chicago for attempting to poison 200 guests at a banquet at the University Club on February 10, 1916.

**Kidney Trouble Not Easily Recognized**  
Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.  
An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing, be sure and mention the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

### CHAIN OF EVENTS THAT UPSET WORLD

Review of War That Cost Ten Million Lives and Fifty Billion Dollars in Property; Begun by a Pistol Shot

THE pistol shot which put an end to the life of Archduke Francis Joseph, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914, turned Europe into a battlefield six weeks later. The Serbians were blamed for the assassination, and on July 23, Vienna sent an ultimatum to Belgrade demanding the punishment of the offenders and Austria's participation in their trial in Serbia. Russia supported Serbia in rejecting the last demand; Germany supported Austria, England, France, and even Italy, then the ally of Austria and Germany, suggested arbitration by the Great Powers. By treaty Germany was obliged to support Austria if attacked by two or more powers. By treaty France was obliged to support Russia for a similar reason. By treaty Italy was obliged to support her allies in case of a defensive war.

Germany deemed Russia's mobilization tantamount to a declaration of war against her and declared war on August 1. Alleging that France had already begun hostile action against her, Germany declared war on France on August 3. Germany invaded Belgium in order to attack France, thereby turning into a "scrap of paper" Belgium's covenant of neutrality to which Germany was a partner. Great Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, deeming Austria the aggressor, proclaimed her neutrality.

But these were merely the surface expressions of a long standing conspiracy on the part of Germany, and Austria-Hungary soon to be revealed by German propaganda. Germany wished to render France impotent and absorb the German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Italy was in position to fight or coerce the power Great Britain enjoyed by reason of the latter's predominance at sea. Austria-Hungary wished to absorb the Balkan Slavs and make her way to the Aegean. For Germany there was a corollary to the success of the Austro-Hungarian scheme, which, by bribery of Turkey, would establish German domination from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. In November Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Empires. All this was arranged, even to the minutest detail, at the German Kaiser's Potsdam conference on July 5. There it was believed that if the corollary did not come into evidence soon, Britain and Italy would remain neutral. That Japan would enter the war on account of her treaty with Great Britain was thus discounted.

**United States Furnished Scale**  
Germany attempted to defend her position morally on the ground that she had been attacked by Russia on account of the Pan Slavonic ambitions of that empire, and by Great Britain on account of the latter's jealousy of her world trade and industry. She was, therefore, "fighting for her existence."

Her enemies in defending themselves entered into treaties for mutual advantages after the war, in case of the defeat of the Central Empires. There was co-operation, but no great unity of action or purpose among them. This gave Germany a great advantage until the spring of 1917, when the United States entered the war. That event, besides bringing the material deciding factor to the Allies' cause, established their war aims upon a world basis of a fight for humanity and of republicanism against absolutism, for the rights of small nations, and to make the world safe for democracy. All this was to be done by annihilating Prussian militarism and Hohenzollern absolutism.

On these humane principles twenty-nine nations arrayed themselves against Germany, of which twenty-four declared war. The war, which has now brought to the stage of practical application the principles for which the enemies of Germany have been fighting, has been prodigious in geographic and social extent and unprecedented in expenditure of lives and treasure. Through battle, atrocities, and massacres it is estimated that 10,000,000 lives have been sacrificed; that \$50,000,000,000 of property, not including the waste of war material, has been destroyed in various ways; that the productive wealth of the belligerents, which in 1914 was estimated at \$600,000,000,000, has now been mortgaged for over \$200,000,000,000, much of which now seems unrecoverable.

Germany's initial plan was to

### LEADERS MEETING FOR PEACE CONFERENCE



With President Wilson in Paris, peace delegates of all Allied nations are gathering for the great peace conference at Versailles. Informal sessions have been held, and the leaders of the nations have laid preliminary plans for conducting the final conference. The photo shows a group of the leaders in one of the rest rooms at Versailles. In the foreground, from left to right, are: Colonel E. M. House, personal emissary of President Wilson. In the background No. 3 is Premier Clemenceau, of France.

ment, which opened the country to destructive German propaganda and the rise of the anarchy known as Bolshevism. The moral and material grievances of the United States against Germany culminated in a series of revelations showing the latter's criminality. On January 21 she proclaimed an intensified U-boat campaign, repudiating the promise of May 4, 1916, and on February 28 came the revelation of the Zimmermann note to Mexico and Japan. Up to the time the United States declared war this country had lost by the illegal operation of U-boats twenty-two ships, amounting to more than 70,000 tons, together with hundreds of lives. The Russian Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks. They finally drove Russia from the war by the betrayal at Brest-Litovsk, which culminated in the treaty of peace of March 3, 1918. Rumania was forced to make peace on May 6, at Bucharest.

Other events which occupied the closing months of 1917 were equally discouraging for the Allies, whose morale, however, was kept firm through the rapidly augmenting evidences of American aid, which would be decisive. Even here there was fear that this aid might be brought overseas, due to the intensified activity of the U-boats, whose toll of merchant shipping for 1917 had been in the first quarter 1,919,373 tons; in the second, 1,494,473; and in the fourth, 2,272,843. And as yet there were no sure grounds to believe in the great victories which came to the Allies a year hence.

On the western front the battle of Flanders, which had been begun by the British on July 31, ended with the capture of Passchendaele Ridge on the sixth of the following November. There was the abortive battle of Cambrai, November 20-December 5. In October Petain secured the Chemin des Dames on the Alsace front. Italy advanced over the Dolomite mountains to within thirty miles of Ljubich, between August 20 and October 1, only to be defeated at Caporetto and driven back to the Piave, losing a large part of the Regione di Veneto.

The allied front in Macedonia continued to remain inactive save for the excursions of Greek troops, whose new government had entered the war on the side of the Allies on July 2. The war against the Turk, however, showed encouraging signs; in Palestine General Allenby captured Jerusalem on December 22; in Mesopotamia General Marshall, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Maude on November 18, extended his advance to the Euphrates, and was still ascending the Tigris toward Mosul.

It was known since 1917 closed that Germany, released from war with Russia, was preparing a great offensive. The Austro-German reply to the Pope's peace note of August 1 revealed merely the readiness to take peace on the basis of the military status quo. President Wilson, in his reply to the Pope on September 27, reaffirmed the great moral issues at stake, but in the Chamberlain of the Allies in Europe men like the Marquis of Lansdowne lowered the morale by constantly asking for the war aims of the belligerents, and there was defeatist propaganda abroad. France had her Callaux and Bolo Pasha, Italy her Giolitti, and England her Sinn Fein.

With these distracting and discouraging influences lightened only by the hopefulness of the United States and the faith that the U-boat campaign was being neutralized, the combat was carried for three months into the present year with forebodings for a long war.

The closing scenes  
Then Germany on March 21 began her great offensive on the western front with the object of separating the British and French armies by reaching the Channel ports at the mouth of the Somme and then defeating each army in turn and occupying Paris. Between March 21 and July 15 her offensive moved through four phases, giving her Lys, the Picardy, and the Marne salients. She had stretched a 195-mile front to one of 250. However, the Allies held the sectors which bordered the salients and also strategic positions on their perimeters. Germany's huge losses prevented her from proceeding further unless at a given point she could break the Allied line. This in a desperate effort she attempted to do on July 15 by driving across the Marne. She failed and began a highly organized strategic retreat to save her armies.

Meanwhile the Allies had decided, in April, on unity of command and had placed the conduct of the war in the hands of General Foch. The arrival of nearly 1,000,000 American bayonets in France gave him the opportunity to organize an army of maneuver. His attacks began between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry through four phases, giving her Lys, against the Marne salient on the 18th of the armistice, steadily pushing the German armies east through Belgium and north to the French frontier, a series of battles in which the First American Army played its full part west of the Meuse.

The series of sledge-hammer blows administered by Foch's army began in April, and were directed toward to have their effect not only on the battlefield, but in Berlin and Vienna, in Sofia and Constantinople. The enemy was not reaping the material benefits he had expected to derive from a Bolshevik Russia. There the Czechoslovak armies—former prisoners of war released by the Provisional Government—were fighting against the Germans and Bolsheviks and were soon joined by contingents of the Allies and Russian of the educated class. The Allies recognized the belligerency of the Czechoslovak country—Bohemia—and the national aspirations of the Slavonic subjects of Austria-Hungary.

### Rev. William C. Spicer Tells of Y. M. C. A. Work on French Battlefields

A large audience filled Market Square Presbyterian Church, last night, to hear the Rev. William C. Spicer, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Gloversville, N. Y., and a native of this city, who spoke on "The Red Triangle in France." The Rev. Mr. Spicer, who is a son of the late Charles A. Spicer, was among the first to volunteer for Y. M. C. A. work after the entrance of this country into the war, and his address last night conveyed an account of his experiences for the past year.

Mr. Spicer left for the European field of work December 22, 1917, and was first located in the city of Nantes, France. During the summer of 1918 he was connected with the Eighty-ninth Division, which was first placed in the Toul sector and was later in the St. Mihiel drive. The Y. M. C. A. men were among the very first to arrive at the front there and were on duty before the company kitchens. This division, which was largely composed of men from the Middle West, was later sent to the Argonne Forest with less than twenty-four hours of rest after their fighting near St. Mihiel.

He praised the work of the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Knights of Columbus. During the early months of the war, General Pershing had asked the Y. M. C. A. to do certain work, besides the work which it had undertaken. Mr. Spicer stated that not a cent was charged for cigarettes, chocolate and other good things for the men on the front line trenches, and only a nominal charge was made back of the lines to cover actual expenses. More candy and amusements were given away by the Y. M. C. A. on the front line than any other organization gave away throughout the whole army, at the front or behind the lines.

Mr. Spicer is the guest of his brother, J. Henry Spicer, 2043 North Second street, during his stay here. He will return to-day to Gloversville. Two sons of the Rev. Mr. Spicer are in the service.

Use McNeil's Pain Exterminator—Ad.

**\$100 Reward, \$100**  
Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 or any other amount of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Shell Rim Glasses

We Make a Specialty of These Frames—They Are Stylish and Comfortable When Properly Fitted

WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR HIGH-GRADE

If You Need Glasses, Consult Us

**Gohl, Rinckenbach & Rouse**  
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS  
No. 22 N. 4th St.  
HARRISBURG, PA.  
WHERE GLASSES ARE MADE RIGHT

"The Live Store" "Always Reliable"

# Doutrichs Shirt-Sale

Begins Saturday January 4th.

This is the first important event of the New Year. Don't miss it—every shirt in our entire stock will be reduced—full details will be given in Friday papers.

All our high grade "silk shirts" "madras" "percale" "mercerized shirts" and all work shirts, including.

## "Signal Shirts"

Black Sateen and Blue Chambray

# Sale Begins Saturday

## Doutrichs

Always Reliable

304 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

### THE GLOBE

## A Word of Thanks To Our Firemen---

Only the highest words of praise are due to our brave firemen for the commendable way in which they fought the stubborn fire at THE GLOBE early yesterday morning.

In reckless and inexperienced hands the damages from water alone would have been enormous—but the firemen "were on to their job," saved the building and extinguished the flames with the least possible damage. None could have done better.

With sincere gratefulness for the faithful services rendered this appreciation is made public.

*Langrouse*

### THE GLOBE

## NEWS FLASHES OFF THE OCEAN CABLES

By Associated Press

**Basel.**—Thirty British soldiers were injured when a locomotive in charge of German railway men, ran into a train of British troops on a line in Belgium.

**London.**—Russian affairs are causing the British Foreign Office considerable anxiety. The Russian question will be the first to be discussed at the peace conference.

**Coblentz.**—A rise of three feet in the waters of the Rhine and Moselle rivers has flooded the lower stretches of Coblentz and villages along both rivers. The cellars of two hotels in Coblentz, occupied by officers of the American Third Army, were inundated.

**Coblentz.**—Lieutenant Arthur Sutton and three men of the American Signal Corps, have left here for Berlin with instructions to report to Major General Harries, of the American Army.

### DRIVE AWAY HEADACHE

Rub Musterole on Forehead and Temples

A headache remedy without the dangers of "headache medicine." Relieves headache and that miserable feeling from colds or congestion. And acts at once! Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Used only externally, and in no way can it affect stomach and heart, as some internal medicines do.

Excellent for: sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, all pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

**MUSTEROLE**  
WILL NOT BLISTER