

LEIBY MAKES A FRESH BLUNDER

Holder Post Resolution to Probe Case of National Guard Officer

Senator Scott S. Leiby, Perry, who has been at odds with the majority of the Senate all this session put his feet deeper into trouble yesterday afternoon, when he held up a resolution calling for investigation of alleged unfairness to Twenty-eighth Division officers in France.

Senator T. Larry Eyre, Chester, presented the resolution to the Senate with a speech, dealing with the unfair treatment of a Pennsylvania officer with whom he was personally acquainted, and intimating that the same treatment was accorded others from the Keystone State. A cousin of Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, was cited as the superior officer concerned with the unfair order in the case mentioned by Senator Eyre.

Senator Leiby immediately objected to the passage of the measure, thus arousing Senator Eyre. The passage at arms which followed is thus recorded in the Senate Journal.

Mr. EYRE. Mr. President, I feel very deeply on this question. We have from our country that I have the honor to represent, one whom I consider one of the bravest soldiers that went to the front, both in the engagement with Mexico and in the World War, and that person is a man who was a member of this Legislature, Captain Samuel A. Whitaker. He was in the command of a Colonel on the Mexican border,

who sat here as a member of this Senate, Colonel McKee of Allegheny. Colonel McKee told me personally that on the Mexican border Captain Whitaker was the best artillery officer in his regiment. Captain Whitaker was in command of the battery from Phoenixville when the first call was made for troops. He was at Camp Hancock for a period of several months and was sent to Fort Sill for training. He graduated from the Fort Sill school and was sent overseas. For three months he stood out on the front quarter—on the front line, without cessation and without a moment's rest to himself or his battery. The day before the armistice was signed on the 10th day of November, he received notice to go back for reassignment and the only reason given after he had spent three months and had done valued service before Fismes, as well as in the Argonne Forest, the only reason assigned for his being sent back was that he was temperamental until there was no opportunity given to him by the Colonel, who had been but a few days before set up in command of that regiment, in the person of a cousin of the Postmaster General, Colonel Burleson, a cousin of the Postmaster General of the United States. He was given no opportunity to defend himself, but was simply ordered to go back to his command, and sent back for reassignment, with Major Kelly, another member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, besides several other officers. I think that the treatment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, should not be allowed to go unnoticed. Mr. President, I say that the very strongest protest should be made to the Government of the United States against such treatment to the boys

of the 28th Division, who won the world's war and it is so conceded by all the students of history who have written on the subject, and I, therefore, hope that this Senate will add its protest against the treatment that was accorded to the brave boys of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and will give unanimous consent that this resolution may be considered at this time.

Leiby's Attitude

Mr. LEIBY. Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Senate, I for one shall withhold the consideration of this resolution, not that I have any less regard for the National Guard of Pennsylvania than the distinguished Senator from Chester, however I feel on this resolution, I have felt on many other resolutions that have found their way into this Senate and I believe that it is proper that when there are any national affairs to be corrected, this State, as the opposition will easily agree, has representatives down there to bring it before Congress. It is the duty of the Senate of Pennsylvania to pay attention and to pass upon matters that are of vital importance to the State of Pennsylvania. This State elects two United States Senators, as well as Congressmen, to represent it in national affairs, and the Senator from Chester, who is high in the councils of his party and has special favor with those members of the Legislature at Washington, surely can bring his complaint to their attention. There have been many complaints, which are the natural outcome of matters of this kind, but whenever we do not receive the attention we think we should have, whenever we do not get the promotions we think we should have, not only in military affairs, naturally we are hurt, and we have a complaint to make. Not for a minute, speaking disparagingly of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, among whom are my best friends, without speaking discourteously of them, I do not believe there is any man in the Senate of Pennsylvania, who would compare the training of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who have their armories for a two weeks' encampment during the summer, with the training and schooling and the discipline that the men in the Regular Army of the United States. If that were a fact it would be a sad comment upon the Regular Army of the United States, which has been with us for these many years. I have no disregard for Captain Whitaker, if he has been injured it should be corrected and the parties offending should be punished. These resolutions do not originate properly in this Senate. If the Senate of Pennsylvania and the House of Representatives attend strictly to the business of the State of Pennsylvania they will have all that they can handle, and I say all that they can handle, and I say that we do not have a national character there is not one national character in this Congress and if that grievance is properly presented, there is where the resolution will originate and where the investigations will be made.

"I am not rising at this time to object to this for any personal reason, but as I have thought all through this session of the Legislature that there has been too much disposition on the part of some of us to dip into matters over which we have no control and that should not concern us as a legislative body."

Mr. EYRE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Perry objects.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has not heard objections. Does the Chair hear objections?

Mr. LEIBY. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. EYRE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Perry gets any satisfaction out of his objection to the passage of this resolution he is welcome to all the satisfaction that he can take out of it.

can take out of it. If he fears that there will be no investigation by the National Congress, I can assure him to the satisfaction of his party, and his party, that there will be unlimited investigations that will show them up in a mighty bad fashion in my judgment, before the National Congress will get through with their investigations. He undertakes to say that this is a place for a resolution of this kind, that we are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. If we are to uphold the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, we are to uphold the most gallant National Guard that any State in the Union ever produced, then I fail to understand the National Guard of Pennsylvania. I am willing and ready to do all times to raise my voice in defense of the National Guard of this State after the manner in which they rendered to this State and the Nation and the world in their twenty-eighth Division by downing the Germans in the World War, and while I can not say that this resolution will go over for a day under the rules of the Military Committee, I come out in the opinion that when it comes out of this Legislature, it will be of the same mind, that he will be the only vote in opposition to the passage of the resolution to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as Congressmen of the State of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas certain officers who have had long and honorable military careers in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and have served with distinction on the American border in the United States;

"Whereas, many of these officers during their service in the National Guard, had been trained at numerous camps and encampments, and having become officers of the eighth division during the ten months of their training at Camp Hancock, were further trained in their duties and many of them graduated from machine gun, infantry and artillery schools, Camp Hancock, Fort Sill and other places, and were given the highest performance of their duties with proficiency and displayed both zeal and valor on the various battlefields of France, and

"Whereas, many of these officers were relieved of their commands about the time that it became evident that a cessation of hostilities was about to take place, and regular army officers of the allied forces in part in the actual service during hostilities were assigned to take their places, and

"Whereas, many of these national guard officers were relieved from their commands without cause, and in an unjust and arbitrary manner, and

"Whereas, in some cases the reasons given for such removals were totally unfounded and unsupported by evidence, and the officers relieved were treated in an unjust, unsupported by evidence, and the officers relieved were not accorded the opportunity of contradicting the statements, or to vindicate themselves by appearing in person before the commission as is required by the principles of justice, and

"Whereas, the exercise of the arbitrary powers of the commanding officers who were of the regular army, were invariably directed against the former national guardsmen to such an extent that there appears to have been a definite and conscious design to discredit the national guard."

Therefore, be it resolved, if the House of Representatives concur, that the National Congress be requested to make such investigation of the whole subject as shall seem necessary and proper, and if it shall appear that any of the officers named herein are entitled to proper recognition and vindication be given them, and that suitable reprimand or other punishment be given to those guilty of an unjust treatment, and that proper and adequate laws be enacted to prevent the recurrence of such injustice in the future."

H. J. Heinz Leaves Estate of \$4,000,000

Pittsburgh, May 28.—The will of H. J. Heinz was filed for probate here. The estimated value of the estate is \$4,000,000. Relatives are given life-time incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000 a year, while employees are remembered with lump sums ranging from \$100 to \$20,000. Other bequests payable in five years are: To the University of Pittsburgh, \$250,000; to the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, \$50,000; to the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, \$75,000; to the International Sunday School Association, \$75,000, and to the World's Sunday School Association, \$100,000.

Commission to Settle Teschen Question

Copenhagen, May 28.—Premier Paderewski, of Poland, has arranged with President Benes, of Czechoslovakia, according to a dispatch from Prague, that the Teschen question, which has caused much difficulty between Poland and Czechoslovakia, shall be settled by a Polish-Czech commission, which will sit at Cracow.

It's Easy to Peel Off All Your Freckles

The contrast between the freckles that you see usually is so great that no bleach can be more than partially successful in obliterating the spots. The new method is so simple, so easy and so effective that it literally peels off the freckles. Get an ounce of it at the nearest drug store and to-night spread on enough to completely cover the face; remove in the morning with warm water. Repeat until every freckle has disappeared.

Rough, blotchy, pimply skin, also common. Get rid of it by this same method, without discomfort or inconvenience. The effort to remove freckles while, the new complexion obtained being so clear, smooth and youthful.

IF YOUR EARS RING WITH HEAD NOISES

If you have roaring, buzzing noises, if you get a sharp pain in the head of hearing and fear Catarrh, Deafness, go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of this medicine and add to it 1/4 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Closed nostrils should be open, breathing become easy and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrh trouble of the ears, should try this prescription a trial.

COL. THOMPSON TELLS OF 110TH

Former Senator Holds Close Attention of Big Audience in the Senate Chamber

Col. Joseph H. Thompson, of Beaver Falls, who came home in command of the 110th Infantry, was accorded the honor of a special session of the Senate to hear him tell of the 110th Division last night. The colonel is a former Senator and an old National Guardsman. The House adjourned to hear him and marched to the Senate chamber.

He held the close attention of a big audience for an hour and a half.

"God bless the American doughboys. I think he is the noblest creature in God's world. He is the salt of the earth."

Such was the tribute that Col. Thompson paid to the members of the Keystone Division and the members of the American Army in general. Like every other American soldier who has been asked to tell of his experiences in the great war, Col. Thompson persistently refrained from using the pronoun "I" in his recital of the work of the Keystone Division and its various units. At times, too, he referred to the heroic actions of some of the boys of the 110th as if they were the work of every individual in the Keystone Division.

The Division Story

Col. Thompson traced the activities of the Pennsylvania division from the time it went to Camp Hancock, where it was engaged in the fighting of the division, Col. Thompson would not say that the work of the Keystone Division was of any special importance but he made certain references which would indicate that the Pennsylvania boys "were there every minute" and that they were "in the front line" of the fighting. He said that the division stood second to none.

"I just read several days ago in a certain magazine, I will not name it, claims the record for gaining the most amount of ground," said Col. Thompson. "In the woods of France, the allied forces advanced two kilometers while that division, which was next came up from the rear and gained thirty or thirty-five kilometers of territory in that fight were 1,100. They never took a man or a gun either. Why if it hadn't been for the Keystone Division that division would have been lost."

Col. Thompson told of the battle of the Marne in which companies of his regiment participated. He told of the Company B, of Somerset, which had been placed between companies of the French infantry. Here the colonel placed the division in the line of the fighting of the Americans and the French. The French, he said, when they would take up the fight was to be made to another position and take up another position if the Boche were too strong and fight from the new location. The American would never retire unless licked," he said, and added that he had "never seen this" in the Marne fight, in which the Western Front was to be made to another position with the French. Col. Thompson said, word was sent by the French commander that a retirement was to be made to another position where the battle would be resumed. "We're put up here to fight and we're going to stick," was the word that he heard from the commanders of the Pennsylvania companies.

"Such actions," said Col. Thompson, "not only proved the worth of the Twenty-eighth and the American Army. The result was that not a single Boche crossed the river at that point."

The Way They Fought

"I recall the work of one of the boys in the regiment," said Col. Thompson, "who killed eighteen Germans. And he knew where their boots were to be found. A detachment of our men was sent out and he would say, Now you will find two bodies behind that tree and another body near the creek and in a short time twelve of the Germans were found. There is no doubt but that he got the other six. His work just shows the caliber of the men who make up the Pennsylvania National Guard."

Colonel Thompson told, too, of a little Irishman, Sergeant Lynch of Philadelphia, who called for volunteers to set out to beat back an advance of a detachment of Germans. In a minute, he said, seventy-five men were ready to go and the Germans were sent back. Col. Thompson spoke on the work of the Pennsylvania boys around Chateau Thierry and said that the brigades had taken two strategic points north of that place for which it has not been given credit. He said that he simply referred to this in the hope that historians will correct the error in writing the history of the big struggle.

Don't Know Defeat

The fighting qualities of the Pennsylvania soldiers can best be described, Col. Thompson pointed out, by the Germans themselves. He told of a batch of prisoners brought in, among them some who could speak English. "One of them said that the Americans know nothing about war," he said, "but you had been the British or the French," he said, "we would have known what you were going to do, but you Americans don't know when you are licked." German troops were fearful of being taken prisoners, Col. Thompson asserted, because of the propaganda which had been spread by the Germans. A number were taken on a certain day and when they were led behind the American lines by Pennsylvania boys, they were making like leaves, he said. In reply to questions regarding their nervousness, they said they had been told that every German taken prisoner would be scalped by the Americans and that men captured would be treated as honorable prisoners of war they were much relieved and two of their number volunteered to go behind the German lines and spread the correct story.

Col. Thompson talked, too, on the fighting qualities of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Division. A Harrisburg officer, he said, who had fallen as the result of an explosion of shrapnel, had his wounds temporarily dressed after he himself had picked some of the pieces from his body and refused to go to the rear, declaring that he wanted to go on and that he was needed at the front. Despite his wounds, the officer continued in the fight. Col. Thompson said that the commander of the company, E. J. Stackpole, Jr., commander of Company M, of the 110th, made up largely of patrol boys.

The Spirit Shown

Before Col. Thompson was placed at the head of the regiment, he served as a major and he told a story to illustrate the spirit of the wounded. A boy in one of the western companies was wounded and fell during one of the advances. He watched his comrades go on to the cause of his wounds he could not go on. "Give 'em hell, major," he shouted. "I'll soon be along again."

Col. Thompson made an impassioned plea for the support of the boys still in France by the people

at home. He urged that letters be written to the boys who are there and told of how letters from home braced up the spirits of the men while the fight was in progress. They were fighting for you at home," he said. "A letter from home with 'God Bless you, go on, and they were satisfied to go on and on and on." The mothers in this war, said Col. Thompson, made the great sacrifices and he took occasion to praise them for their sacrifices.

"God bless them," he said, "they have done noble work." The commander of the 110th also praised the work of the welfare organizations represented in France and told of the great good accomplished by them among the soldiers.

Before he closed his address, Col. Thompson spoke very complimentarily of the recent appointment of General Price to be major general of the Pennsylvania National Guard which will be reorganized shortly.

He also took occasion to express his regret at the death of the late Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart which occurred before he could view the results of his efforts in making the Pennsylvania National Guard the organization which so distinguished itself in the war.

In closing, Col. Thompson declared that before the war the American flag was little respected beyond the borders of the country. "But now," he said, "Old Glory is respected wherever she is thrown to the breeze. That is not because of what the officers did, but because of what the statesmen did but because of what the doughboys did."

When he had finished, Senator T. Larry Eyre moved that the Senate give Col. Thompson a vote of thanks for coming here and this was given. Col. Thompson's address will be printed in the record.

Colonel Will Return

Col. Thompson will leave New York on the same American on June 3 in charge of about 100 soldiers who served in the Army to compete in the athletic events that are to be held in competition with the soldiers of the allied forces in Paris from about June 24 to about July 6. Colonel Thompson will be present at the Intercollegiate in Boston on Saturday when he will have a final look at some of the men in action.

Col. Thompson was at one time coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team. He was athletic director of the Second Army in France before being returned to his regiment as colonel.

Before the 28th division embarked for home he was requested by Col. Wait C. Johnson in charge of athletes in the Army in France to remain to assist him but finally was permitted to come home on the promise that he would select in the United States a team of athletes and take them to France for the purpose of defeating similar teams of the allies. This team is now being picked by Fred Rubien, of New York, secretary of the American Athletic Union and Colonel Thompson. The team will be made up of about two men from each branch of athletics to be competed in. All men who served in the Army either at home or abroad between August 3, 1914, and November 11, 1918, are eligible to make the team. The Fordick Commission is also assisting in arranging for the trip of the Americans.

According to Col. Thompson some of the men will be tried out in New York before sailing.

The games will be held in the Pershing stadium in France and the athletes who are not attached to the Army still in France will return home immediately after the sports are over.

Colonel Thompson spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of the Americans and said there was no question that they would win a majority of the events.

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Mr. Evert is well known in Harrisburg. He has been purchasing agent for the Elliott-Fisher Company, local manufacturers of accounting machines, for fourteen years.

I shall retain an interest in the business, but the younger members of the firm will play the major part in the management from now on. I take this opportunity to again thank everyone who has helped make this business so successful.

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