



WILSON DISCUSSES RESERVATIONS FOR FIRST OF HIS TOUR

Change Is Described as "An Assent With a Big 'But'"; Scores Move For Unconditional Withdrawal

DECLARES DOCTRINE IS SWALLOWED BY CONFERENCE

By Associated Press.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8.—Discussing for the first time during his speaking tour, proposed reservations to the League of Nations, President Wilson replied in an address here today to arguments advanced by those who favor reservations.

"A reservation," he said, "is an assent with a big 'but.' We agree—but."

The proposed reservations providing for unconditional withdrawal from membership, said the President, meant that its sponsors wanted to "sit near the door" with their hands on the knob, and if they say anything they didn't like to "scuttle and run."

The League proviso that international obligations must be fulfilled before withdrawal would never restrain the United States, he said, because this nation always would live up to the provisions.

DOCTRINE SWALLOWED

Those who wanted a reservation to article ten, Mr. Wilson continued, simply didn't want to come in now but wanted to be "late joiners."

Any reservation regarding the Monroe Doctrine, he added, was unnecessary, because the doctrine has been "swallowed, hook, line and sinker" by the Peace Conference and had been authenticated by the big powers of the world for the first time.

So far as reservations about domestic questions were concerned, he declared, it would be a work of supererogation.

"We didn't ask Germany's consent about the meaning of any one of these terms when we were in Paris," he said.

"We told them what they meant and said 'sign here.' Does any patriotic American want that method changed?"

There were cries of "no, no" from the crowd.

Reservations were put in, Mr. Wilson told them, all that the Senate had written in would have to go back for the consent of Germany.

He added that there were indications that those on the other side of the water are not in as good a humor as they had been.

Take it or Leave it. The only way the Shantung provision could be bettered, Mr. Wilson declared, would be to go to war with Japan, England and France.

He told the crowd the nation could not sign all but a part of the Treaty.

"We cannot rewrite this Treaty," said he. "We must take it or leave it."

He said he believed the Treaty should be accepted soon but added: "But no man can tell how long it will take the United States Senate to do anything."

The President said he had heard some men wanted the United States to stand alone for an "armed pan-Americanism" but he did not believe the people would accept it.

He paid a tribute to Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader in the Treaty field, whose home is in Omaha. He had been "prepared to stand by Senator Hitchcock" in the Treaty field.

The President and Mrs. Wilson rested most of Sunday in their suite at a Des Moines hotel where they had spent their first night of their special train since leaving Washington Wednesday. In the morning they attended service, however, at

TO REPORT TREATY WEDNESDAY

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Peace Treaty will be reported to the Senate next Wednesday noon, Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced today. It is planned to discuss the Treaty for debate beginning next Monday.

Senator Simmons, Democrat of North Carolina, announced to the Senate to-day that, while he favored ratification of the Treaty without amendment or reservation, he was convinced that something must be made to those favoring reservations, and that he had been discussing with Democrats a "compromise" on conservative reservations of an interpretative character.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR LEAVE TO ATTEND 34TH CONVENTION

Two Hundred Harrisburg Masons Off For Big Triennial Event

Pilgrim Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar of this city, left to-day at 12:01 to attend the 34th triennial convocation at Philadelphia. About 200 Knights accompanied the local Commandery under the direction of Commander William A. Boll, and will participate in the parade to-morrow, when 200,000 will be in line. This is the 102nd anniversary of the establishing of the Knights Templar in North America. Commanders from all over the United States and Canada will attend as well as representatives from all over the world.

Prominent Templars attending from Harrisburg are William A. Donaldson, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Finance Committee of the Grand Encampment; Arthur D. Bacon, Past Commander of Pilgrim Commandery and Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania; Generalissimo Levi M. Myers; Captain General William B. Mausteller; Recorder Howard A. Rutherford; and Division Commander Clyde E. Leve and others.

Vast Meeting Is Feature of Convention Opening by Knights

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—A vast meeting at Independence Hall featured the thirty-fourth triennial convocation of the Knights Templar of the United States. M. E. Sir Lee Stearns, Grand Master of the order and Major General Charles M. Clement, former Commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, were among the speakers. Mr. Smith kissed the historic Liberty Bell. Receptions to the Knights and their families and completed the opening day's program.

Thousands of delegates from virtually every city and town of importance in this country, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii the Philippines, and the Canal zone are expected to number are already here, and other delegates are arriving on a daily incoming train. Gaily decorated black and white of the order, the city was prepared to give the Knights a warm reception.

The program for the convocation was said to be one of the most elaborate in the history of the organization. On Thursday a grand parade and review by the Grand Master in honor of the Americans called to the colors during the war will be held. This will be followed by an open session of the Grand Encampment and a number of receptions and concerts. The parade is expected to be about seven miles long.

JAPS ON STRIKE. By Associated Press. Tokyo, Friday, Sept. 5.—Six thousand and five hundred armament operators have struck demanding wage increases. Troops have been called out to guard arsenals throughout the country.

NEAR DEATH OF TYPHOID WHICH KILLS HUSBAND

Mother of Mrs. Harry Hauck Also Dies of Same Disease

WELL WATER SUSPECTED

Two of Family Die Within Few Hours at Harrisburg Hospital

Her husband and her mother lying dead, the victims of typhoid fever, Mrs. Harry Hauck, 2846 Herr street, Parkbrook is in a critical condition from the same disease in the Harrisburg Hospital where she has been for several days.

The husband, Harry Hauck, 33 years old, died yesterday morning in the Harrisburg Hospital, and the death of the mother, Mrs. Alice Keller, 304 Union street, Middletown, followed last evening in the same institution at 6:25 o'clock. She was 51 years old. Both had been ill for some time.

The husband, wife and mother became ill a few weeks ago and after a short time, physicians thought it better to remove all to the Harrisburg Hospital for treatment. They are believed to have been made ill by drinking water from a well in Parkbrook, the mother having been visiting with the family at the time she became ill.

General Pershing, Leader of A. E. F., Returns as One of War's Greatest Heroes



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

Sirens Scream Deafening and Clamorous Welcome to Victorious Commander; Vice-President Marshall and Secretary of War Baker Among Notables to Greet Him; Receptions and Luncheons Fill First Day at Home.

New York, Sept. 8.—Pershing is home again! Standing on the bridge of the huge Leviathan, itself symbolic of victory over Germany, the commander of the greatest host ever gathered under the Stars and Stripes came slowly up the bay today, world famed and hailed as a conquering hero should be.

Twenty-seven months ago he slipped secretly out of the harbor on his way to France to prepare the way for the hosts that were to follow. Then he was only a major general. He came back to-day with four stars on his shoulders—the fourth to wear them under the American flag.

The welcome given would have quickened the pulse of the hero of a Roman triumph. Fresh from the capitals of allied Europe where hundreds of thousands had thronged to greet him, Pershing's return to New York to show the first American to lead an army across the Atlantic that "home, sweet home," has a meaning deeper than "Hail to the Chief."

Hint of Tears in Welcome. No foreign throats could voice the cheers, no alien hearts could pulse to the music of the Stars and Stripes to-day. There was a hint of tears in the welcome, for those who gave it knew that not even the plaudits of a grateful people could wash from the sad-faced soldier's mind the memory of his own life's tragedy.

Dawn barely had broken when the Leviathan loomed through the

CITY PRESENTS FINE VIEW FROM THE AIR

Harrisburg's Beauty Praised by Men Who Have Flown Over Many Municipalities; Need of Trees Is Plainly Shown

Harrisburg had its picture "taken" from the air this morning by a member of the government aviation squadron that arrived last week to map the country roundabout for the first transcontinental air route, and it was the observation of a Telegraph representative who went up at the same time that if Harrisburg people knew how pretty some parts of their town look from the air and how bare others appear they would plant a lot more trees and clean up their backyards.

"Harrisburg is one of the prettiest cities I have ever flown over," said Lieutenant Colonel Kirkland in command of the aviation depot at Middletown and this thought was in the mind of the Telegraph man as Lieutenant Potter sat tuning up his big Curtiss plane on the Midway field, and it was with that idea in mind he studied the landscape from a height that varied from 1,000 to 4,000 feet.

No Need to Worry. There is plenty of time for the aviators to take stock of things below. Much has been written concerning the thrills and sensations of airplaning, the nervousness of the man about to take his first flight, the "stage fright" for the man who studies the young Army aviators as they in the most matter of fact manner get about getting ready for their flight. They do it not once but many times every day, and get away with it, so why should the occasional passenger have any worry?

Beautiful Setting. Earth-crawling folks hereabouts realize that they live in a beautiful country, but they will never realize the surpassing beauty of Central Pennsylvania until they see it from an altitude of two or three thousand feet, with its hills and valleys all smoothed out to a prairie-like flatness, its river and streams trailing lazily along in broad sweeps of blue and silver, the white lines that are its roads trailing.

AMENDS CHURCH CHARTER. The charter of the Fourth Street Church of God originally granted in 1848, was amended by Judge Kunkei this morning to read Church of God. The court at the same time gave the church deacons equal rights with the elders in managing the affairs of the church. Charles C. Stroh, counsel for the church, decided a question which arose this morning when he quoted an act of 1909 recognizing legal periodicals as newspapers of general circulation.

where he gave his order for a sandwich and a glass of milk in crisp tones. The cook being none too fast, the stranger pulled out his watch and tapped the floor with the toe of one of his well-worn feet. Repeating the watch he impatiently waited action in the kitchen. "Yuh put me in mind of the Pittsburgh team when they lose," mumbled the dejected one from that way. "They always dance about that way."

The stranger turned quickly and gave the speaker a searching glance. A smile played about his stern mouth. His order arrived and the stranger

20,000 COAL MINERS ARE OUT IN BIG STRIKE

Thirty Anthracite Mines in Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys Are Tied Up

OTHERS ARE TAKING VOTE

Fearcd Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company Men Will Walk Out

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8.—The thirty Delaware and Hudson Coal Company's anthracite mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, employing 20,000 men and boys, are to-day closed by a strike.

The issue involved is that brought out ten days ago when the miners of the Carbondale district, numbering nearly 4,000, quit work in protest against excessive lockage, frequent layoffs of groups of men for alleged dirty coal, and the use of mechanical loaders. The grievance committee on Friday last, after a convention of all the company's mines had sanctioned it, ordered a strike effective this morning.

The order was obeyed. General Superintendent Charles Dornier made no reply to request from the grievance committee that he meet them to consider the issues of the proposed strike.

Taking Strike Vote. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines, also employing twenty thousand men, are to-day voting on the question of a strike, effective to-morrow, in support of the Archibald mine protest against the discharge of several miners who refused to clear away a few inches of coal unless they were paid "consideration" rates. The mine officials offered laborers' pay only. The belief prevails that the men will vote to strike.

President John T. Dempsey, of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, which covers all the mines hereabouts, returned here to-day from a visit to Cleveland on matters affecting the union. He declared the action taken by the Delaware and Hudson miners and that threatened by the Lackawanna miners is contrary to the laws of the miners' organization and the working agreements. He hopes to clear up the situation before returning tonight to Cleveland.

Trains Taken Off. Six mines of the Hudson Coal Company in the Wyoming Valley are reported working to-day, with decreased force.

The Delaware and Hudson Railroad laid off seven train-crews to-day and gave notice that as many more would be laid off to-morrow. The only coal crews at work to-day are those clearing out mine tracks. The company, to meet New England and Canadian coal demands, to-day put extra shifts at work in its storage coal at the Carbondale and Olympian plants.

H. R. Omwake Called by Franklin and Marshall

Howard R. Omwake, for the past years Senior Master at the Harrisburg Academy, left yesterday to take up his new post as dean of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster. Mr. Omwake is a graduate of Princeton University and holds a degree of master of arts. After two years of post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in the department of education, Mr. Omwake went to Mercersburg Academy where he was instructor of Latin for four years. He came to the Academy from Mercersburg in 1909.

Immediately after graduating from Princeton, Mr. Omwake went to Beirut, Syria, where he taught for three years in the Syrian Protestant College, the leading college of the Near East. While he was in Syria he spent several summers in travel through Europe, Asia and Africa. Mrs. Omwake and their children will be in Harrisburg for a while but will join Mr. Omwake some time during the fall.

DISCUSS CAPORETTO DEFEAT. By Associated Press. Rome, Friday, Sept. 5.—Discussion of the inquiry into the Italian defeat at Caporetto in the autumn of 1917 in the Chamber to-day brought out that in the press of the country generally there are two very distinct tendencies. One is led by those who favor the "washing of national soldiers' linen" in public, while the other faction urges that it is undesirable and even ungenerous to expose to the whole world an account of what they consider unavoidable mistakes and faults which occurred more or less in every Army.

MEXICAN WOMEN PATRIOTIC. By Associated Press. Mexico City, Sunday, Sept. 7.—A patriotic expression was given today by the national council of Mexican women. It declares the organization "considers the country as sacred soil, and that it prefers Mexico dead to Mexico unworthy."

Mexican women, the manifesto declares, "will assume the men's duty toward the fatherland if the men fail to do so." The officers of the organization are wives of prominent Mexican generals.

ACT IS "PROVOCATIVE". By Associated Press. Tokyo, Friday, Sept. 5.—Discussion by the Japanese press of the action of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, relative to the Shantung provision of the Peace Treaty reflects that an unpleasant impression has been caused in Japan. Newspapers say that, "considering Japan's repeated assurances that Shantung is to be returned to China, the committee's attitude is unnecessarily insulting and provocative."

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TWO ALTERNATIVES SUGGESTED TO STOP SCHOOL CRITICISM

Downes Explains New Buildings Were Intended Only as Regional Units; in Need of Third Building

SUPERINTENDENT DOES NOT FAVOR FULL REORGANIZATION

Two plans are to be suggested by Dr. F. E. Downes, city superintendent of schools, to provide junior high school instruction for all seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils of the city. These plans are included in the reports which will be considered by school board in its special meeting this afternoon. The ideas are suggested, Dr. Downes says, to meet criticism of the present school system.

One alternative provides for after-school instruction for those seventh and eighth-grade pupils of the central district, who have not been admitted to either of the junior high schools. The other, which is presented by Dr. Downes, although not with his approval, provides for the dropping of the 7-B grade. The after-school organization, however, meets with greater support from the superintendent.

Buildings Overcrowded. It is absolutely impossible to provide for all pupils of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the city in the Camp Curtin and Edison buildings. Asked if this was possible, Dr. Downes to-day said: "Not in regular school hours. We already have sent to each building approximately 100 pupils more than normal capacity."

"They are crowded. There are about 550 additional pupils of the center of the city that it is impossible to accommodate in regular sessions and do justice to pupils. I think that these pupils might be accommodated and that under the circumstances they probably should be accommodated in an after school organization. By this plan their grade schools might be closed early and they might then proceed to the Junior High schools to take work

from 3:15 to about 4:45, which they will be unable to take in the grade schools. This plan would in no way interfere with our present organization. The matter of attendance, however, in this way, should be optional with parents in order to avoid the forcing of a large number of young pupils great distances. Of course, this would mean a considerable expense that has not been provided in the budget."

It had never been intended to introduce the new junior high school system in all sections of the city at

[Continued on Page 4.] FRENCH WILL RATIFY. Paris, Sept. 8.—According to the Echo de Paris, the Chamber of Deputies will ratify the Peace Treaty on September 10, and the Senate will take similar action on September 20.

CROP FORECASTS. September 8 conditions were announced by the Department of Agriculture. Wheat, 1919 crop is estimated to be 2,250 million bushels, compared with 2,100 million bushels in 1918. Corn, 2,750 million bushels, compared with 2,600 million bushels in 1918. Cotton, 12,500 million pounds, compared with 13,500 million pounds in 1918. Rice, 3,500 million bushels, compared with 3,500 million bushels in 1918. Sugar, 3,500 million bushels, compared with 3,500 million bushels in 1918. Tobacco, 3,500 million pounds, compared with 3,500 million pounds in 1918. Other crops, 3,500 million bushels, compared with 3,500 million bushels in 1918.

RUMANIA MUST SIGN OR ABSTAIN. Paris—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to-day informed Rumania that she must sign the Peace Treaty with Austria without reservation or abstain altogether from signing.

TO DECIDE STEEL STRIKE. Washington—Presidents of twenty-four international unions incorporated in the steel industry are arriving here today to hold a conference to-morrow as to whether to call a strike on the U. S. Steel Corporation.

BRITISH WITHDRAWING. London—Evacuation of Arrabal by the B. E. F. is in progress.

THREE DIE, FORTY HURT. San Francisco—Reports of the death of three members of the crew of the U. S. S. NEW MEXICO, FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN, AND THE INJURY OF FORTY OTHERS IN A FIRE ABOARD THE VESSEL HERE LAST NIGHT, WERE CONFIRMED TO-DAY BY OFFICERS, WHO DIRECTED THE FIRE FIGHTING.

DENY PACT TO PROTECT BELGIUM. Paris—Members of the American delegation at the Peace Conference deny all knowledge of an agreement, reported in the British press by which the United States and England guarantee Belgium against German aggression.

MANY DYING FROM CHOLERA. Stockholm—From two to three hundred persons are reported to have died here last night from cholera.

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