

GENERAL PERSHING IS WELCOME HOME

GENERAL PERSHING IS BACK HOME AGAIN

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was ready to cross the river to the great city which was eager to pay him tribute.

Whistles Let Loose

A messenger aboard by a police hydroplane dropped the Levathan at daybreak as she approached the harbor signaling the beginning of the three days' reception to General Pershing by the City of New York.

The moment the Levathan was sighted steamships along her inbound path let loose their whistles, and as the German liner proceeded through the narrows to quarantine the din started by the harbor craft was taken up by sirens throughout the city.

The messages dropped by the police flyer welcomed the General on behalf of the city and were signed by Mayor Hylan and Rodman Wanamaker chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome to homecoming troops.

From aboard the city steamer patrol Mayor Hylan, Governor Hugh S. Lusk and other officials greeted the returning soldier on behalf of the city and state, while relatives of returning doughboys of the First Division lined the decks of municipal ferries.

Marshals welcomed General Pershing from the destroyer Blakely, Lt. The Vice-President's party were Secretary Baker, Chief of Staff, and other high officials and members of Congress.

Busy, Busy Day From the moment the Levathan arrived at her dock in Hoboken until late at night, General Pershing's first day at home was crowded with receptions, luncheons and concluded with a theater party.

8:15 A. M.—Greeted by Secretary Baker. —Welcomed at City Hall by Mayor Hylan and city officials. Addresses by Mayor Hylan, General Pershing and other officials.

11 A. M.—Formal procession from City Hall to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where General Pershing will stay while in the city.

12 Noon—Luncheon at the Waldorf. The afternoon was devoted to informal visits and receptions.

6:30 P. M.—Private dinner at Ritz-Carlton to General Pershing and staff by Rodman Wanamaker.

8:30 P. M.—Party will attend Hippodrome performance.

Relatives Greet Him Miss May Peckham, Mrs. Butler, sisters of General Pershing, from Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Paddock, the General's sister-in-law, and his nephew, James Pershing, Jr., met the commander-in-chief at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Waves Cap in Salute The great crowd came up to her pier at 8 o'clock and the din began as she stepped into her berth there was a tremendous volley of cheering from the crowd gathered there.

General Pershing stepped ashore at 9:20 o'clock. Waiting for him at the end of the gangplank was Secretary Baker, who had his hands outstretched. Behind Mr. Baker were Senator Warren, of Wyoming, General Pershing's father-in-law, and Mrs. Warren with William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Back of this little group were General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, a score of generals and members of the Mayor's committee of welcome.

Pays Tribute to Men After the first greetings were over, General Pershing made this statement to the Associated Press: "There isn't anything of consequence to say in circumstances like these. It is overwhelming and overpowering. To say that I'm glad to be home is superfluous. I accept this in the name of the brave fellows who came and served to the best of their ability, making our success possible."

Secretary Baker then welcomed the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces in behalf of the United States. After expressing his own gratitude for the services of General Pershing, he read a letter from President Wilson, which he regretted at not being able to join in the reception and pay tribute to the returned soldier as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

Baker Greets Him In welcoming General Pershing, Secretary Baker said: "About two and a half years ago by the President's direction, you had the honor of designating you to lead the Armies of the United States in France. To-day you return your mission accomplished, with victory written on the banners of the greatest Army the nation has ever had and with the priceless foundations of liberty and freedom saved for us and for the nations of the world through our participation in the World War."

"The task entrusted to you required all the imagination, all the energy and all the genius of the man who was your commander. From the first you had the complete confidence of the President and the Secretary of War. This confidence remained unshaken to the end. From the beginning you had all the support of the people of the United States could give. You and our great Army embodied for them their country and their country's cause. They worked with devotion and self sacrifice to sustain and supply you with troops and equipment. Their hearts went overseas with you and their prayers for your welfare and that of your men were constant. Doubtless the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens were an inspiration to you in the hours of preparation and in the hours of battle and the superb exploits of the Army under your command were in turn an inspiration to our national effort."

Victories Are Won "The great victories are now won. Your magnificent Army has returned

CITY ELKS SEND GREETINGS

Sept. 7th, 1919.

General John J. Pershing, c-o Elsie Janis, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother—Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 7, 1919. Greeting and welcomes you home with the thought that you have made each and all of us prouder than ever that we are Elks. This recognition you as the emancipator of French soil, and believes you have set the pace for all good Elks and Americans. Fraternally yours, A. W. Hartman, Exalted Ruler, Harrisburg Lodge, No. 12, B. P. O. E.

and the soldiers who once marched through the thickest of the Argonne and the Meuse, with high memories of great deeds and trying life into the inspiration which membership in that great company and sacrifice for that great cause engendered. Your return to the history of the American expeditionary forces. The President had hoped to meet you personally to speak on behalf of the nation and you had become. In his enforced absence he has directed me to speak to you.

"I bid you welcome, gratefully, on behalf of the country you have served and on behalf of the people whose sons you have led. The confidence with which we sent you away to the front, and the confidence with which we have sorely kept. Wherever there is a friend of a friend of a soldier, there is a lover of liberty; wherever there is a heart which rejoices at the deliverance of mankind from the hour of peril you and your great Army are remembered and loved. You return not only to American soil but to the heart of the country.

Wilson's Message "The President has directed me to read to you this message: "My Dear General Pershing: "I am distressed that I cannot greet you in person. It would give me the greatest pleasure to grasp your hand and say to you what is in my heart and in the hearts of all your countrymen. You have just returned to the home land you have served so gallantly. Notwithstanding my physical absence, may I not, as your postmaster, only in my name, bid you an affectionate and enthusiastic welcome—a welcome of affection and deep admiration. You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency in the most arduous and memorable of the world's triumphs. You have protected our world against the forces of injustice and as its vindication of liberty—the liberty of peoples and of nations."

"I am proud of you and of the men you commanded. No finer Armies ever set their indomitable strength and unconquerable spirit against a more powerful foe. The glory is the glory of the nation, and it is with a thrill of profound pride that we greet you as their leader and commander. You have just come from the sea and from the camp of the men of the Navy who made the accomplishments of our Armies on land and sea. You have just gallantly assisted to clear the way for the lurking peril. Our hearts go out to you, too.

"It is delightful to see you home again, well and fit for the work you must endure before we are done with our welcome. I will not speak now of our associates on the other side of the world, but I will speak on many occasions to speak their praise. I speak now only of your personal joy that you are at home again and that we have the opportunity to make you feel the warmth of our affectionate welcome."

Handed Commission As General Pershing was escorted to the upper deck of the pier a guard of honor from the First Division stood at present arms while a large detail of officers saluted. Along the whole length of the pier there was a double line of soldiers and Welfare Workers who had seen service in France. As the commander-in-chief stepped ashore there was a fanfare of trumpets.

Secretary Baker, who acted as master of ceremonies, escorted General Pershing to a platform where he welcomed him in behalf of the Nation. At the close of his address Mr. Baker handed to Pershing his permanent commission as a full general in the American Army. The commander bowed his acknowledgments and then, leaning over the platform, handed the scroll to his son, Warren, who displayed all a small boy's delight in the proceedings.

Secretary Baker then introduced United States Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who extended the formal welcome of the Senate and Representative Mondell, majority leader in the House of Representatives, who spoke for his associates. Mr. McAdoo spoke the welcome on behalf of the city of New York and Mrs. E. M. Swacker greeted Pershing in behalf of the Governor of Missouri, his home state. The leader of the Army responded briefly.

Overwhelmed With Emotion Gazing proudly upon the soldiers of the First Division, General Pershing in reply to the greetings of affectionate words of greeting overwhelmed him with emotion. He was happy to be once again on American soil. The warmth of his reception made him feel, he said, that "if this is to continue I believe that before many days I might wish that the war had not come to an end."

Secretary Baker had been generous in his compliments, General Pershing said, as to "my part in the war." He declared, however, that the victory was won by the united effort of the nation.

"The American Army at all times felt," he said, "that it had the resources of the entire nation at its disposal and that it was supported by the people at home."

Morale Never Shaken The General emphasized the achievements of his troops, declaring that the morale of the men was never for a moment shaken. "All credit is due to those brave fellows who faced without flinching and with but little preparation a well drilled army. It is to them, Mr. Secretary and my friends, to whom we owe the highest tribute for the winning of the war."

Referring tenderly to those who had fallen in battle, General Pershing said: "Those whom we left behind are in the hands of an affectionate and grateful people. Their graves will be visited by Americans who go abroad and from those graves new lessons of patriotism will be learned."

General Pershing, at the close of his remarks, turned to Secretary Baker and requested him to convey to President Wilson his "sincere thanks" for the confidence that had been displayed in him as commander of the American Expeditionary

Force. He also thanked Mr. Baker for his confidence and the assistance he had given him at all times.

At the close of the ceremonies at the pier, General Pershing and his party boarded the New York police boat patrol and were taken to Manhattan, where they lodged at the Battery, at 10:20.

While the greeting given Pershing all the way up the bay and the pier, it dwindled to insignificance as the patrol boat nosed its way into the slip in the shadow of the pier. The cheering and the waving of flags on Broadway. As the trim little craft was sighted there rose a roar of cheers such as seldom, if ever, had been heard in New York, haven of distinguished visitors from every corner of the world.

Battery Jammed The Battery wall and the park back of it as well as the surrounding streets were jammed with men and women shouting frantically in a frenzy of enthusiasm. As the General stepped ashore a broad Swung into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." An escort of soldiers from the building to the pier and the Commanded entered an automobile with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, to escort the General to his quarters. He was to become the official guest of the city.

As the cavalcade passed into Broadway it moved between surgeons and the police. The General walks on both sides all the way to City Hall Park, while hundreds of thousands stood in the street, tens of thousands more clamored their greetings from the great buildings which lined the way. Streamers of red, white and blue ribbons were hurled from the buildings and from the windows came a storm of confetti which quickly covered the pavement.

Reins at Salute When General Pershing stepped into the automobile he seated himself as if for a comfortable ride. He was not prepared, however, for the unexpected and the unexpected was given him. As the cheers rose into a continuous roar, he rose and saluted and sat down again. But he could not sit down and he would not do unless he was to appear deaf.

Only a few blocks had been traversed when he stood in the car and the crowd. Finally, however, he seemed carried away with the enthusiasm of those who were greeting him and himself. He kept it waving until the historic City Hall was sighted.

So dense was the crowd which filled the park, surrounding the City Hall, that it was impossible to get a far out into the streets. The General's car had difficulty in forcing a pathway for the General's car and for those who followed. When the Commander-in-Chief stepped into the dermantic chamber the cheering became an almost deafening thunder.

Half way up the broad stone steps, General Pershing stood for a few minutes at salute gazing out over the broad expanse of upturned faces. He entered the City Hall at 11:40.

Only Wears Ribbon General Pershing, although entitled to wear four service chevrons for two years' service abroad, several campaign medals and a number of foreign decorations, came back wearing only the red, white and blue ribbon of the District of Columbia. He wore the breast of his regulation uniform.

Members of his staff who have been with him at all the European campaigns, reviews and the various ceremonies at which he has received foreign decorations, stated that to-day for the first time he showed visible emotion. His voice trembled as he spoke, his appreciation of the welcome given him. He replied to the welcoming addresses by declaring that the "personal compliments received are far greater than my humble services deserve."

Pride in Army "It would be very difficult for me to describe the emotion and the pride in my heart on this occasion," he said. "My emotion on returning home, emphasized by the cordiality of the reception you have accorded me, is mingled with pride for the qualities of the great American Army which it was my fortune to command.

"The circumstances that prompt your welcome to me were founded on foreign fields of honor where those brave American men fought for the undying principles of right and justice for mankind.

"Our young American Army was heartened and cheered to its task as it passed through your gates to do a great mission. Your cheers added new courage to its task. And when those men came home who welcome you gave them helps them feel well repaid for their sacrifices.

"The victory was won by the united effort of the nation. It was great. She sent forth her gallant sons and her citizens contributed generously to the funds required to carry forward the heroic work of the Army."

"The whole country relied upon New York city for funds to maintain its war machinery, to give its sons those comforts which they needed for the raising of the Liberty Loans to carry on the expensive operations of the war.

"New York city's gratitude has been taken abroad for the gratitude of the entire country. Out of your confidence and patriotism and support has grown up a deep affection which will make for better citizenship in the hearts of those who have grown to love you."

"I can only say to the people of New York city—thank you, from the bottom of my heart for myself, and for those whom I hold dear."

Secretary of War Baker, Governor Smith and former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stood waiting throughout the City Hall reception. Cheers echoed and re-echoed through the corridors during the brief speeches of the mayor and the other officials of the city's committee of welcome.

Goes to Hotel During the General's short address, no sound was heard. He delivered it simply and not until he had uttered the final word did the cheering break out again.

After the exercises at the City Hall, General Pershing and his party rode through cheering throngs to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will be the city's guest in a ten-room suite which he remains in New York. Appropriately, the Commander rode up Lafayette street to Union Square past a statue of the heroic champion of the American colonies, General Pershing rose and saluted as his car swept by recalling to those who were with him, his historic words, "Lafayette, we are here"—as he placed a wreath upon the monument in Pichus Cemetery in Paris.

PLAN FOR WINTER At a meeting to-night of the Hick-A-Thrift Club and Class Club of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church and Sunday school, plans for the fall and winter will be discussed.

WILSON DISCUSSES REERVATIONS

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Central Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon went for an automobile ride.

Enjoys the Trip

The President seemed to enjoy the ride immensely. On the way a smaller car turned into the ditch within sight of the Presidential party and Mr. Wilson ordered his driver to stop and inquire whether anyone was in the car. He was assured that all those in the car had escaped injury.

Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, said Mr. Wilson had been much refreshed by his Sunday in Des Moines and was in good trim for the strenuous week before him. He said he would urge, however, that the President make few rear platform speeches along the way.

With the exception of Tuesday, virtually all of which will be spent in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Saturday, when the President will be in Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., the Presidential special will be almost continuously on the go.

Declares Wilson Pounding on Stone Wall Trying For Unchanged Ratification

Chicago, Sept. 8.—In a statement issued here Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared that President Wilson was pounding against a stone wall in attempting to have the peace treaty ratified without reservations.

Chairman Hays' statement said: "I agree with President Wilson that the treaty will be ratified, but the ratification will be accompanied by reservations. It is not a question of the full independence and freedom of action of this republic. That is the simple fact which the President may as well recognize first as last. At present he is only pounding against a stone wall of patriotism which has already become impregnable and is daily increasing in width, strength and height. The committee reservation constitute the irreducible minimum of the requirements of a substantial majority of senators who cannot be coerced or cajoled into violating their oaths of office to hold America first. There is no partnership in their position. True, every Republican senator without exception stands with the committee, but because he is an American—not because he is a Republican. I sincerely believe further that an actual majority of the Democratic senators feel the same way and evidence multiply daily that when the time comes a considerable number will vote the same way.

"It is for the President to determine when the test shall be made. The treaty will be reported out this week and a vote can be taken on it unless it is delayed by senators acting under the direction of the President to delay the vote. It is simply now up to the administration to decide whether it will or will not accept at once these essential guarantees of American independence which will unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations. It is imperative that this matter be settled right. It ought, by all means, to be settled promptly. The full responsibility for any delay will rest upon the President and him alone."

Brilliant Fighter That was the turning point in Pershing's career. He began to take pride in his profession of arms and seriously to display the powers of concentration upon difficult problems that stood him in good stead in the trenches of Europe. Attracted by earnestness and soldierly qualities, General Leonard Wood, who was Pershing's superior officer at the time, selected Pershing to lead and conduct a campaign against the Moros who for centuries had successfully resisted all attempts of the Spaniards to subjugate them.

Up to that point something of a parallel may be found in the careers of Wood and Pershing. Each had made brilliant reputations as Indian fighters and promptly accepted by President Roosevelt for extraordinary promotion because of their high promise of military ability.

Wood's brilliant career was made Wood a brigadier general in 1906 to the line of the Army because it involved the "jumping" of both officers over many hundreds of their seniors.

Pershing justified the confidence that Wood reposed in him in his Moro campaign and there was a Sultan of Bacalod with unknown thousands of followers entrenched in the marshes and mountains of the tropical island.

Wood's forces were cleared out and the Island of Mindanao was soon placed under Pershing's military supervision.

Tragedy, His Life When he returned home in 1914 he was given but a short rest in San Francisco. Trouble beset on the Mexican campaign and there in command of the Eighth Brigade, charged with the special duty of running down or driving off Villa. His expedition penetrated many miles into Mexico and the officers believed that the ultimate capture of Villa was prevented only by recall orders from Washington.

General Pershing and his party were unwilling to continue a military policy seeming certain to involve the United States in regular warfare with Mexico.

When Pershing was chosen to command the American forces in France, he took with him many of the browned and hardened veterans of the Mexican campaign and these men formed the nucleus of the famous First division of the American Expeditionary Force.

RESERVATIONS TAKEN UP BY WILSON

[Continued From First Page.]

Washington, Sept. 8.—The battles of the forces opposed to the League of Nations Covenant in the Senate will be turned loose this week in a concerted counterattack upon President Wilson, in reply to his assaults upon them in his trip through the West. Both in the Senate and on the stump Republican foes of the League will fight back at the Executive.

Only Forty Democrats Only forty Democrats have been counted upon to support the Peace Treaty since their document was first submitted to the Senate. This was disclosed to-day by some of the Democratic leaders, who are striving to minimize the importance of revealed Democratic defections from the President's forces.

Seven Democrats have been known to oppose the ratification of the Treaty, but so long as they made no announcement of their opposition nothing was said about it and the President has not persuaded the majority report, which will cover the four direct amendments and the four reservations adopted last week. The minority report, dissenting from the amendments and reservations and urging ratification of the Treaty without change, as demanded by the President, will be written by Senator Hitchcock, of New York, in cooperation with Senators Swanson, of Virginia, and Williams, of Mississippi.

The two reports will be ready, according to the belief to-day by Thursday at the latest, the Treaty will be reported on that day. It will ensue debate upon the reservations and amendments, and this is expected to run on for some six weeks, if not considerably longer. Leaders in both parties in the upper body agree that the final vote on ratification can hardly be reached before November 1.

Plans of Minority Leaders In their minority report, the Democratic Senators will insist that the peace of the world demands immediate ratification of the Treaty without any changes that would entail recommending it to Paris. The entire reconstruction work of this country and of the whole world, the Administration Senators will argue, must await disposition of the Treaty. They will point out that, without America in the League of Nations, the whole fabric of world peace will be endangered.

While the majority of Administration Senators are disposed to believe that interpretative reservations at least will have to be adopted, to satisfy the critics of the Treaty, there will be no mention of them, it is said, in the report of the committee minority. The fight of the Administration forces will be made on the clear-cut issue of accepting the Treaty without change. If any compromise is found, later on, to be necessary, they will consider what concessions must be given.

In the meantime, the sentiment among the Republican majority is to be worked upon by the Democratic leaders. The Republican leaders insist that the United States will accept a mandatory for Armenia if the ratifying resolution, interpretative reservations, the Republican leaders insist, will never satisfy the majority of the Senate.

See Democratic Defection The defection of six Democrats and possibly nine from the Administration camp, who will align them-

LEAGUE OPPONENTS TO TURN GUNS ON WILSON

[Continued From First Page.]

Concerted Counter Attack Will Be Reply to Assaults Being Made in West

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Predicts Spread of Bolshevism if the Peace Treaty Fails

[Continued From First Page.]

New York, Sept. 8.—Renewed Bolshevism efforts throughout Europe which will spread to America; further chaos among the new nationalities abroad; starvation for millions of persons in Europe during the coming winter, and the probable forcing of this country to enter the League of Nations as a novitiate, "hand in hand with Germany," will result if the United States Senate continues to delay ratification of the proposed Peace Treaty without change, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., predicted in a statement issued here tonight.

Mr. Lamont, who spent five months abroad with the American Peace Commission, serving as a member of the Supreme Economic Council, the Inter-Allied Delegation and as one of the financial advisers to the United States delegation, asserted that "the whole world is crying for peace, for a chance to meet the necessities of the day. He added that this country, "by continued inaction, refuses to grant her consent to the settlements necessary."

Since it became evident to the commercial world that the action of the Senate might result in the nullification of the Treaty, there has been an "alarming fall in the rate of foreign exchange," Mr. Lamont said.

Calls Wilson's Treaty Speeches Vapors of Anger Akron, O., Sept. 8.—President Wilson, in his defense before the country of the League of Nations Covenant, "is mistaking the vision of ambition for the inspiration of idealism," Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, declared at a meeting here yesterday. The Missouri Senator asserted that in Mr. Wilson's utterances "the calm of a looker will recognize only the vapors of anger and the intemperance of an autocracy manifest at opposition."

If a citizen refuses to repudiate the policies under which this country has become great," declared Senator Reed, he is "denounced as a pigmy-minded."

The President marshals his syllogisms as a general marshals the battalions of his army," said the Missouri Senator. "They move forward in logical phalanx, but his soldiers are epithets, his battalions are aggregations of evil names and his army an assemblage of denunciations and epigrams."

While the President "talks much of the duty of sacrifice," he rides "at government's expense on special trains, lives 'in the palaces of princes' and accepts presents from foreign diplomats 'worth hundreds of thousands of dollars,'" said Senator Reed. "The 'sacrifices' he addresses to be made by 'American boys to perish in the snows of Siberia or to die beneath the suns of the equator.'"

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

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People's Candidates of the Republican Party COUNTY OFFICERS

- JOSHUA E. RUTHERFORD County Treasurer FRANK M. SHADEL DAVID GORDON County Commissioners T. G. GEORGE (Full Term) LANE RUBENDALL (Full Term) SAMUEL SMELTZER (Two Years) Poor Directors

Harrisburg, Pa., September 8, 1919.

Fellow Republicans:

We are on the eve of a Primary Election, at which the Republican voters of this county are to decide whether the "bosses" or the people shall hereafter rule. For some years the so-called leaders of the party have been arbitrarily deciding who shall fill the County Offices without ever consulting the wishes of the members of the party, and the result has been that the machine has degenerated into an instrument of oppression in the hands of a selfish group of party bosses, and the result of their conduct will sooner or later land us on the rocks.

At the coming Primary, to be held on the 16th inst., these "bosses" have again selected a full set of candidates, and they will ask you to ratify their selections. The methods they have been accustomed to resorting to are altogether unfair, un-American and born in an atmosphere of freedom. Against the spirit of the Primary Election Law, the Officers of the County Committee have been using the party machine to collect huge sums of money, and to disburse the funds collected, only in the interests of their slated candidates, and this, in spite of the fact that a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State has said that there can be no such thing as a County Committee previous to the Primary, and declared further "that it was the duty of the County Committee not to act until the ticket has been nominated," and to use all honorable means to bring about the election of the party candidates.

Arrayed against the slate of the "bosses" is a full set of candidates, whose names and the offices for which they are candidates appear above. These candidates are all good Republicans—at least as good Republicans as those who have been slated by the bosses.

It is on behalf of these candidates that we appeal to you, Fellow Republicans, to cast your ballot at the coming Primary, and thereby set your stamp of disapproval upon the selfish conduct of the bosses, thereby furthering the interests of the Party which we all love and in the success of which we are all greatly interested.

Very truly yours, CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE