

FATE OF TREATY IN WILSON'S HANDS

[Continued from First Page.]

pared with pre-war exports of about \$275,000,000 for a nine month period. A further increase was to be looked for in the figures for October.

Many Knotty Problems
The Senate's failure to act left on the hands of the Administration a big collection of knotty problems, chief among which is the question of property rights in the German ships and other property of enemy aliens seized by the Government in this country. The State Department experts say there is no legal sanction for retention of this property unless the Treaty which contains a provision legalizing it, is ratified.

To Declare Peace
As a corollary to this problem, stands the question of what is to be done of the vast American interests in Germany especially if the technical state of war is to continue and no American consuls or diplomatic representatives are to be sent to take up the subject directly.

In these property questions is understood to be one of the chief objections of the administration to the plan of Republican leaders to declare the state of war in the next session of Congress. Without the Treaty provisions officials say, a state of peace would leave this country in an awkward position when it comes to establish its title to the German ships and the other German interests taken over and in many cases liquidated by the alien enemy property custodian.

There is evidence, however, that the Republican leaders in Congress, anxious to get the country to an actual peace basis so that the many wartime legislative provisions may be erased and a more normal legal foundation placed under the country's trade, are going ahead with their plan of declaring peace by resolution as soon as the new Congress meets.

Democratic leaders suggested that the President during the recess might see fit to feel out the other powers as to their attitude on reservations with a view of bringing the Treaty to some sort of ratification at the December session. If ratification of the Treaty would come before the Senate practically as new business and debate on it would not

be governed by the closure rule invoked in the closing days of the session just adjourned.

May Declare War Ended

Should the President fail to re-submit the pact promptly when Congress reassembles it was believed the Republican leaders would without delay take up Senator Lodge's resolution, introduced last night after the Treaty had failed of ratification, proposing that Congress declare the war with Germany at an end. The resolution would require concurrence by the House. In this question there also is a division of opinion, Democratic leaders holding that such a resolution would have to be approved by the President to become effective and Republicans holding that Presidential approval would not be necessary.

Decision of the Senate last night to lay aside the Treaty came after two attempts to ratify it with the Foreign Relations Committee's reservation attached to the Treaty. The second, which came several hours later, showed 41 for and 51 against. The vote on straight ratification recorded only 38 for and 53 against.

Three Votes Taken
Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority, containing reservations which President Wilson had told Democratic senators in a letter earlier in the day would be a major condition of the Treaty. On each of the votes most of the Democratic supporters of the Treaty voted against ratification.

The first vote on this resolution stood 39 for and 55 against. On the second vote taken after several hours of parliamentary wrangling in which the Democrats made vain efforts to win over some of the Republican group of mild reservationists, 41 senators voted in the affirmative and 51 in the negative.

The third vote was on a straight-out ratification without reservations which got only 28 votes to 53 opposing it. Only one Republican, Senator McCumber, North Dakota, voted with the Democrats in its support. Republican Leader Lodge declared yesterday's voting constituted a final decision on the Peace Treaty.

Lodge Resolution

THE Lodge resolution to declare peace with Germany, which is a concurrent measure, requiring approval of the House, but, according to general practice, no action by the President, follows:

Whereas, By resolution of Congress, adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the German government, a state of war was declared to exist between that government and the United States; and

Whereas, The said acts of the German government have long since ceased; and

Whereas, By an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers were terminated; and

Whereas, By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three governments, designated therein, have ratified said Treaty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate (the Representatives concurring) that the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end.

unless President Wilson circumvented the Senate rules by withdrawing it and then submitting it again to the Senate. In other quarters there was some difference of opinion but the general sentiment seemed to be that there was only a slender chance that the Treaty would come up at the beginning of next session of Congress, beginning next month.

War-Time Laws Continue
One effect of the Senate's failure to ratify the Treaty will be the continuation of various war-time laws and regulations at least until the new session opens. Among these is the war-time prohibition act.

The resolution presented last night to declare a state of peace will come up at the beginning of the new session and is expected to start another stubborn fight. The administration is understood to be opposed to such a method of legally ending the war and in the background is a constitutional question as to whether Congress can do so by a resolution not requiring the President's signature.

May Feel Out Powers
It was suggested among Democratic senators that President Wilson might be asked during the recess to feel out the other powers as to their attitude on reservations with the idea of bringing the Treaty to some sort of a ratification after Congress reassembles.

The second vote on the majority's ratification resolution was made possible by the mild reservationists who voted with the Democrats to get the measure before the Senate and thus give an opportunity for any eleventh hour compromise proposition. Once that had been accomplished, however, the mild group held out against all efforts of the Democrats to put in their substitute reservations, so that when the second vote was changed, the situation virtually was unchanged.

The resolution for ratification without reservations was put in by Senator Underwood, Alabama, after the second defeat of the other measure. It was held in order and voted upon without debate, but when Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, sought to get action on another resolution containing interpretive reservations, the Treaty consideration was cut short by a point of order by Republican Leader Lodge. Vice-President Marshall held that previous decisions of the Senate in overriding his rulings would operate to sustain the position taken by Senator Lodge.

It was on a viva voce vote that the Treaty after being before the Senate for many weeks then was laid aside. On Senator Lodge's motion to take up legislative business, no rollcall was requested and the Vice-President declared it adopted by acclamation.

Blames Republicans
Blame for the present situation in the Senate was placed upon the Republicans by Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, who called upon them to go to the country with the "assimilated" issue. He said they would be no question of the people's verdict. While the Alabama senator, Democrat, of Nevada, was engaged in conference upon the floor with Senators Lodge and Watson, in an apparent eleventh hour attempt to bring about a compromise.

Senator Underwood said the American people demand peace at the hands of the Senate. "This side of the chamber," he said, "is not responsible for the country for the action the Senate may take. The control is in the hands of the Republicans. The Republican party is responsible for the people for the peace of the nation. What a spectacle is presented to the nation to-night by the way the Republicans are exercising the power entrusted to them by the people of the United States."

Senator Underwood said that the Lodge resolution in the vote taken upon it last night received only a little more than one-third of the membership, the vote being, he said, a repudiation of the exercise of power by the Republicans. He criticized the "parliamentary license" by which they were here to a "repudiated resolution" before the Senate and charged that an attempt was being made "to drive an unwilling majority to accept the dictates of a small minority."

Senator Underwood urged all senators who had voted against the Lodge resolution to "repudiate it." He then explained what future procedure could be had. "We shall maintain that we are entitled to offer other resolutions of ratification," Senator Underwood declared. "The Vice-President already has ruled correctly that we have that right. But a majority of the Senate destroyed his ruling. When this resolution (of Senator Lodge) is voted down again we must face the fact that it is a purely advisory matter, which intends to destroy this Treaty, can be controlled, and by indirect measures say to the Senate 'You shall ratify as we present it or not at all.'"

Rebels Completely Routed in Fight to Control Vladivostok
By Associated Press.
Vladivostok, Nov. 20. — Revolutionary forces which for the last two days have attempted to secure control of this coast completely defeated by Government troops today in a battle which was commenced before dawn. General Gaida, the revolutionary leader, was wounded and captured and his followers were driven from every point of vantage by Government troops.

Shortly after midnight the Government troops moved two three-inch field guns into position at the Svetlanskaja bridge, by which this main thoroughfare of the city crosses the Siberian railroad. The bridge is only 500 yards north of the station, the strongest position of the rebels. A little later, troops, reinforced by 100 Russian warplanes and training school proceeded to the business center of the city, while armored cars began arriving at the bridge.

Before the battle opened, international policemen and three American soldiers succeeded in gaining entrance to the railway station from which they took two Russian women who had been marooned there since the fighting started.

At one o'clock there was a burst of machinegun fire against rebels holding the railway yards and war boats started to drop shells on the station. Some of the shells set fire to the barracks of the American replacement battalion.

While Governmental officers expressed the belief there would be little resistance by the rebels, the latter seemed to be in control of the railroad yards, although exposed to artillery fire from the high ground about the city.

Fire was opened at 4 o'clock on the station from the field gun positioned at the Svetlanskaja bridge, which had a clear field of fire. Later the fighting became general with the revolutionists falling back everywhere and finally being driven from the station.

Minister Formerly of City Dies in Crash
Reading, Pa., Nov. 20.—Word was received here yesterday that the Rev. Curtis L. Oswald, pastor of the Rev. United Evangelical Church, this city, from 1906 to 1908, and well-known in east Pennsylvania, was killed in an automobile accident at Carl Junction, Mo., when the machine in which he was riding was struck by a passenger train. Mr. Oswald was 50 years old.

He was reared at Harrisburg and served charges as follows: Locustdale, Lancaster, Mike-Barre, Bangor, Millersburg, Reading, Allentown and Pottsville. During his service at Locustdale he married Miss Hattie Mosser. He left the United Evangelical Church in 1914 and became a Presbyterian evangelist.

His daughter, Ruth, plays a leading role with "Mitzie," the musical comedy star.

Regional Directors Have Free Hand in Making Distribution of Coal

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Regional directors of railroads to-day had a free hand in dealing with curtailment of nonessential industries and unnecessary passenger traffic and extraordinary efforts to conserve and distribute the nation's steadily diminishing coal supply were being made. Under that authority, granted by Walker D. Hines, Federal Director General of Railroads, after a two-day conference with the seven regional directors, the entire south, east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers, except for a small area in the Pochontash region, to-day had been placed on a wartime ration basis and annulment of trains in addition to the 146 already taken off was under consideration.

Other drastic action looking toward reserving the available supply for essential industries, public utilities and domestic consumers, included stopping deliveries to all non-essential industries in Cleveland and deliveries in Omaha, Neb., only on written application provided by the local coal committee.

Except in the West Virginia fields, upon which it was announced the rest of the country would draw for absolutely necessary requirements, there was little hope to-day for increased production. The majority of the 425,000 bituminous miners who went on strike nearly three weeks ago maintained their disposition to disregard the strike recall order issued by their acting president under direction of the Federal court and to await developments from the miners-operators' conference at Washington.

In Colorado, a strike of the miners who had returned to work was called for Friday following failure

of the miners and operators to agree on a wage scale. Two state courts of North Dakota, where the Governor had seized the lignite mines and ordered state operation, to-day had issued decrees that apparently would lead to restoration of the mines to their owners. At Williston one company notified the Governor it would not permit state operation.

Should the apparently deadlocked conference at Washington not reach an agreement within a week, martial law in mining districts and state operation of mines was planned in Iowa. Governor Harding said he was considering taking over the mines, offering the miners an increased wage and compensating the operators until a settlement was arrived at.

The first troop movement into a coal field since the first days of the strike was reported from Wyoming. Thirty soldiers were sent to Winton, Wyo., where a small group of alleged strike breakers had been stopping American and naturalized workers from returning to the pits.

Wage Conference Meet After Ultimatum, but Fail to Do Anything

Washington, Nov. 20.—Prospects of a coal famine drew nearer to-day with negotiations between operators and miners apparently at a standstill.

A subcommittee of the joint wage scale committees was in session three hours, but it was announced after the meeting that only the general situation was discussed and that the operators did not submit counter-proposals to the miners' demands. The conference will continue.

"No progress was made. The operators submitted no proposals. We are still in a receptive mood," said John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, as he came out of the hotel room where the conference was held.

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Waistless—Hipless—Bustless
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A model for every figure, (each exclusive for its purpose) combining Slenderness, Grace and Suppleness, with long-wear. W. B. Nuform Corsets provide "Much Corset for Little Money."

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Price \$2.00
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While W. B. Nuform Corsets are popular priced corsets, they are not in any sense cheap corsets, but combine in Fit, Style, Material, Workmanship and Trimming, all the qualities of much higher priced corsets.

For Sale by BOWMAN & CO.

"Put us down for a strike" — Ches. Field

CHESTERFIELDS certainly roll up a crackerjack score! Wonderful tobaccos, wonderfully blended by an exclusive process. No argument — Chesterfields do Satisfy!



Thanksgiving Offer

One Dessert Free

A Real-Fruit Dessert For Six People

This is an offer to buy you this week a Jiffy-Jell dessert for six people.

Many housewives don't know what Jiffy-Jell means to them. They know the old-style quick desserts, but not the new.

Jiffy-Jell brings you real-fruit flavors—not the artificial. Each package contains a bottle of fruit juice condensed.

We crush the real fruit, and much of it, to flavor a Jiffy-Jell dessert. A Jiffy-Jell dainty seems filled with fruit. Here you get fresh-fruit delights. And you get its healthful acids, needed every day.

Try One Fruit Free

Present the coupon to your grocer this week. Buy two packages of any flavor and he will give you a full-size package of Jiffy-Jell in Loganberry or Pineapple flavor free. We will pay him for the free package. This will give you three packages for the price of two.

Jiffy-Jell comes in many fruit flavors, but the choicest are Loganberry and Pineapple. You will find in each package a bottle of the fruit-juice flavor in liquid form, condensed.

The Jiffy-Jell mixture is ready-sweetened, acidulated and in proper color. Simply add a pint of water as directed on the package, then the flavor from the vial, and let cool.

See what you get—a real-fruit dessert for six people. It will have a wealth of fruit. It will change your whole conception of quick gelatine desserts.

Note that this offer is made on two flavors—on Loganberry and Pineapple only. Your grocer has no right to offer another. We want you to know Jiffy-Jell at its best.

Then always remember that this real-fruit dainty is ever at your command. It will bring you the joys of real fruit. And it will cost you, when you buy it, only a few cents per dinner. It will cost you less than the fruit alone which we use to make the flavor.

This offer is for this week only. Cut out the coupon now. If your grocer lacks the flavors mentioned, go to another store.



Pineapple Juice
Comes condensed in a bottle in Pineapple Jiffy-Jell. We use the juice of half a Pineapple to flavor a pint dessert



Loganberry Juice
Comes condensed in a vial in Loganberry Jiffy-Jell. You get the juice of many berries in a pint dessert

Be Sure and Get This Package

Makes a Pint Dessert Like This



Full Size Package Free

Present This to Your Grocer

Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wisconsin
I have bought today two packages of Jiffy-Jell of my grocer and he has given me, without charge, one package in Loganberry or Pineapple flavor.

Write your name and address clearly

To the Grocer: We will pay you in cash your retail price for each of these coupons which you redeem. Send them to us at the end of the week, with your bill.
To the Housewife: Note that it would be a fraud on us to deliver or accept any product but Jiffy-Jell on this coupon when we pay the grocer for it.
Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wis.

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THIS WEEK ONLY

At the Stores Named Below
A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent

Tartar on Teeth

Shows That You Don't Clean Them—Note These Facts

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

This is to men and women who find that brushed teeth discolor and decay. Who find that tartar forms, or pyorrhea starts. You are not keeping teeth clean. You let a film remain and the damage is traced to it.

Dental science has found a way to end film. It is now embodied in a dainty tooth paste which millions are employing. We urge you to try it ten days at our cost and see the results for yourself.

That Film on Teeth Can Now Be Ended in This Way

You can feel on your teeth a slimy film, ever-present, ever-forming. That film is the great tooth wrecker. Dental science now traces nearly all tooth troubles to it.

The film clings to the teeth, gets between the teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So millions find that teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing.

Why Teeth Discolor

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a way to combat film. Many able authorities have proved its efficiency. For five years it has been subjected to every sort of clinical and laboratory test.

Now, for home use, it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, certified by high authorities and now urged for daily use by leading dentists everywhere.

The Stores Named Below Will Supply the Free Tube on This Coupon

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10-DAY TUBE FREE

Present this coupon, with your name and address filled in, to any store named. It is good for a 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent.

Your Name.....

Address.....

Out-of-town residents should mail this coupon to The Pepsodent Company, 1104 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and the tube will be sent by mail. *Harrisburg Telegraph



Look Now
That film, to some extent, clouds nearly every set of teeth. And most tooth troubles are now traced to it.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin; the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. Dental science has now discovered a harmless activating method. And now everyone can fight the film with active pepsin constantly.

See What It Does
Present the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Look in Ten Days
See how the teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears. Then you will know there is a way to cleaner, safer teeth.