

AMERICA AND BRITAIN IN COMPLETE ACCORD ON PEACE

need to keep the two nations from playing the same tune was over the matter of the freedom of the seas. On that point Mr. Wilson could and did give assurances satisfactory to Britannia's rulership of the waves.

In conferences with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour, the President made plain his interpretation of the clause in his fourteen points relating to sea power in such a way as to win the adhesion of the British leaders.

They also reached a common ground concerning the subject of reparations, sometimes called indemnities. It is a curious coincidence, however, that on the same day that President Wilson announced that his visit to England had brought about such results as justified the statement that there remained only the work of writing down the agreement, M. Clemenceau should have uttered that speech which now is being variously interpreted.

His defense of the old order of things, especially of the balance of power, is in sharp contrast to the Wilsonian attitude on that subject. The press here and in London felt a certain delicacy about mentioning the divergence themselves but they printed fully in the newspapers here the American newspaper comment showing how the two sentiments had been matched.

CLEMENCEAU'S VIEWS ARE PERSONAL

No false importance should be attached to the French Chief's speech, it being regarded as more an expression of personal than official views, but if a line of cleavage were drawn it would be found that the Wilson doctrine commanded far more support in Britain than that of the French Premier.

The first time that the President mentioned the subject of balance of power specifically was in his Guildhall speech.

He did not change his opposition to the old system in his other speeches, being content to rest upon the first definition. When he spoke in Manchester the day after M. Clemenceau talked to the Deputies the reference he made to the compulsion of the common conscience appeared to be almost deliberately intended as a reply to the Frenchman's speech, of which, however, he may have had no knowledge.

Nor did the Premier's words lend themselves to the theory that he opposed the bigger principles that President Wilson espouses. They are not in opposition as to the end sought, but rather as to the means. Perhaps France's exposed position so far as Germany is concerned makes her view the peace situation in a different light from the others. Whatever the cause it is the truth to say that there is a closer communion between America and Great Britain than between them and the others.

In part this must be ascribed to racial affection, and in part to a similarity of political concepts.

SITUATION IN THE NORTH WEST RIES ALLIES.

The situation in Russia, Poland, Jugoslavia, Italy and the Western Balkans makes it appear that the forthcoming conference will have less difficulty making peace with Germany than with certain interests aligned with the Allies.

One member of the American mission put it as an epigram, saying that the new peace may have to be written with the point of the bayonet.

Whatever action may be taken by the conference, there will be disappointments and resentments which will have to be checked by the powers to the League of Nations, for it seems probable that body, when created, will have to function immediately.

Another point of interest lies in the German national election Jan. 19. The support of the Ebert Government would be viewed as a long step toward the formation of a sound peace with the Kaiser's former realm, while a Bolshevik victory would seriously affect the present plans.

Such influences as can be wielded by the Allies and other factors external to Germany are all on the side of the Provisional Government, which seemingly shows an inclination to good faith and a responsiveness to its obligations that the extreme elements are only too anxious to repudiate.

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FRENCH DEPUTIES DO NOT SUPPORT CLEMENCEAU PLAN

Politicians Admit Britain Backs Up Wilson in His High Ideals.

By Lincoln Eyre. Copyright, 1919, by the Press Publishing Co., (The New York Evening World). PARIS, Jan. 6.—To thoughtful students of the situation here the issue is joined in unmistakable fashion between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of France.

The speech of President Wilson in the Roman Parliament removes the last vestige of doubt as to the wide divergence existing between his views and those of M. Clemenceau.

The President states specifically: "There cannot be another balance of power," because "that has been tried and found wanting."

M. Clemenceau told the French Chamber of Deputies: "There was that system of alliances which I do not renounce," and insisted that if equilibrium "spontaneously produced in the course of war" had existed before in the shape of a defensive alliance between the United States, Great Britain, Italy and France, the war would not have occurred."

In interrupting the Premier's speech the Socialist and radical Deputies conched their denunciations of the "old system" curiously enough in practically the same terms used a few days later by Mr. Wilson.

M. Clemenceau refrained altogether from mentioning the League of Nations. Nor did he make any reference to the necessity of establishing any sort of atmosphere in international relations—the "new international psychology" which President Wilson deems essential.

On the other hand, it is generally understood in French political circles that the British Government shares with Mr. Wilson the view that some new, less selfish and nationalistic note must be struck if the Peace of Paris is to become a just and durable reality, as demanded by the peoples of the world.

The French fully realize that, having conjured away the freedom of the seas by a formula of which the essence is the common usage of the seas in the face of a danger, Mr. Wilson will come to the peace table arm-in-arm with Mr. Lloyd George and his associates.

Obviously he may be able to relieve the minds of the masses of their anxiety lest the Jugo-Slavs impinge upon their irredentist claims. In that event the Italians probably would come to Paris favorably inclined toward a League of Nations at least.

In any case, it seems certain that Mr. Wilson will not abandon his basic principle for any alliance limited to certain powers. The question therefore arises: Will Clemenceau find it possible to accept a broader form of agreement among the nations designed to include eventually, if their internal reforms justify it, even our present enemies?

The French Premier's supporters insist that his mind is not closed to new ideas and that it is wholly fallacious to regard him as clinging to the ideas of the past. But they aver he is determined to see that his country is adequately safeguarded from aggression, and that up to the present the Wilsonian doctrine is a sufficient guarantee of the inviolability of the frontiers of France.

French public opinion, as a whole, has leaned so far as a League of Nations, no desire to wrest the Rhineland from Germany.

The Chamber of Deputies in the judgment of politicians whose attitude is unbiased is bound to support the Premier until there is conclusive evidence that his peace policies are opposed by the popular sentiment.

Meanwhile, the Deputies are watching him with unsleeping, sometimes slightly suspicious, vigilance. One of those who always has voted for the League Ministry told me this morning that the tremendous majority accorded the Government at last Sunday's session was based chiefly on the Chamber's unwillingness to force a resumption of a debate on the peace terms a month hence, rather than on its wholesale confidence in the Tiger and his colleagues.

WOMAN HELD ON CHARGE OF THEFTS FROM STORE

May Well, Accused of Robbing Wanamaker's, Says Her Husband is a Broker.

May Well, thirty-one, of No. 142 West 74th Street, who said her husband was a broker, was held in \$1,000 bail in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with the larceny of certain articles from the Wanamaker store.

George Clauson, a detective, caused her arrest at the home of Jesse Sharp, a broker, No. 250 West 74th Street. He testified that she had ordered goods from the store sent to her address in the name of a millionaire who formerly had lived there. Among some of the things he mentioned were a parrot he valued at \$100, a lamp shade and several minor articles of wearing apparel.

Mrs. Well, who was exceedingly well dressed, had little to say except that she was not guilty. She gave bail.

PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING U. S. TROOPS AT CHRISTMAS



FIRST PHOTO TO REACH HERE SHOWING PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING UNITED STATES TROOPS near CHAUMONT. In the Group Are PRESIDENT and Mrs. WILSON, General PERSHING, General LIGGETT and General BULLARD

BRITISH SOLDIERS' OUTBREAKS GRAVE, LONDON ADMITS

Mutinies Occurred at Dover as Well as Folkestone, War Office Says.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is revealed for the first time in a long explanation issued by the War Office today that trouble similar to that with the troops at Folkestone occurred at Dover, but on a smaller scale, and it is stated that as the men were acting under a genuine misunderstanding no disciplinary measures will be adopted.

A large staff of officials has gone to Folkestone and Dover to investigate individual cases of discontent and to demobilize men who are entitled to their discharge from the army. The War Office admits that the affair seemed at first likely to lead to serious consequences, but says that it is now in the course of satisfactory arrangement.

The chief desire of the British people is to have the army demobilized as quickly as possible. The labor elements in particular oppose the retention of a large conscripted army for the policing of foreign territories, with the possibility of being drawn into conflicts with their people.

RABBI WISE IN PARIS TO SEE MR. WILSON

British Zionists Also Reach French Capital—Roumania Gives Jews Citizenship.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York, is in Paris as Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, of which Supreme Court Justice Brandeis is Honorary President and Federal Judge Julian W. Mack President.

Dr. Wise has recently been in conference with Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and other British political leaders. He is now holding conferences here with Col. E. M. House, and will see President Wilson on the latter's return from Italy.

Dr. Wise has also conferred with representatives of the French Government who have just notified him that in appreciation of his "eminent services to the French cause" he will receive the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

A Zionist delegation headed by Dr. Weizmann, the British leader of the movement, has arrived here in the afternoon. It is announced in a letter written by V. Antonow, Roumanian Minister to France, to M. Rothschild, head of the Central Jewish Committee in France, December 18, that he had no intention of sending a telegram to the Minister.

Socialists Put Off Council. GENEVA, Jan. 6.—The opening of the International Socialist Congress at Lausanne has been postponed from Jan. 15 to Jan. 20.

ON HERTLING IS DEAD; EX-GERMAN CHANCELLOR WAS ILL ONLY SIX DAYS



COUNT VON HERTLING

First Bavarian Premier Inaugurated Kaiser's "Peace Feelers" in Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6 (Associated Press).—Count Georg F. von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor, died Saturday night at his home in Ruppolding, Bavaria, at the age of seventy-five years. He had been ill six days.

Count von Hertling was considered the most learned of all the German Chancellors since the empire was founded in 1871. He had won a scholar's reputation before he entered political life, and up to 1912, when he became Bavaria's Minister-President, he had combined educational and literary work with political activities.

Von Hertling was appointed Imperial German Chancellor in October, 1917, succeeding Dr. Georg Michaelis. He resigned in the fall of last year and Emperor William conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle and his war-time honor "self-sacrificing faithfulness."

In his last speeches in the Reichstag von Hertling dwelt on the possibility of peace. These addresses were characterized by the two papers of Allied countries as "peace feelers," and even were attacked by German writers and politicians as insincere or untruthful.

It was said that von Hertling privately opposed the general submarine policy inaugurated by Germany in February, 1916, though he never announced this publicly.

When President Wilson last February outlined his first four general principles for peace, von Hertling replied that he could accept them, but his reply was vague, indefinite and found little credence.

His greatest offense against the Pans-Germans was his speech in the Reichstag last July, when he said Germany did not expect to retain Belgium if she got back her colonies. Not long after this he resigned, alleging bad health.

Must Wear Silver Chestrons. CAMP LITTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—An order has just gone out from camp headquarters that wearing of silver service chestrons is heretofore mandatory for enlisted men and officers entitled to them. A large number will be affected.

Merrier to Visit America. BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Merrier will go to America soon, it is announced by the newspapers.

A NATURAL QUESTION. If the President should get what they want, what would they want next?

QUIT POLICE JOB TO JOIN ARMY AND CAN'T GET IT BACK

Not "Policy of City" to Re-instate Fighters, Former Lieut. Knapp Is Told.

Former Lieut. James A. Knapp of the Quartermaster's Corps, once a well-known New York detective, has returned from the war to find himself without a job and with more dependants than he had when he left the Police Department to serve his country. It was over the draft age and volunteered. He says that in reply to his two applications for reinstatement on the force—the last in December—he was told that it was the department's policy not to put back any one who had resigned to volunteer for war service.

Lieut. Knapp was in the regular army from 1903 to 1911, and left a "drop" sergeant to take a job in the New York Police Department. He advanced to the grade of a detective, and was assigned to Queens.

He did notable work in 1914 in breaking up a gang of negro burglars who had robbed several homes in Queens, including that of James J. Corbett. One member of the gang, whom he had trailed to the Bowery, was given nine years. This man had among other things the pawn ticket for a watch stolen from the home of Harry Foster of Queens, who was on the other side fighting. A "police stop" was put on the watch until Foster came home and claimed it.

Knapp is the only New York policeman who ever arrested Roy Tyler, the crook sought by the police as a "tall man" in the holdup of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank. He caught him in Harlem, but Tyler was sent from place to place where he was wanted more than in New York, and finally escaped at Rochester. Knapp was one of the few New York cops who knew Tyler by sight.

An unusual coincidence in connection with the Queens burglary case was brought back from France by Knapp. In making a tour of his societies, he went into a dugout where several soldiers were talking of home. One of the men mentioned Queens, and Lieut. Knapp told him he used to do the job with him.

"I'm Harry Foster," said the soldier. "Well, I'm the 'cop' who got back your watch," replied the Lieutenant. "Your home was burglarized and your watch taken. You valued it highly because your father gave it to you. I found it in a pawnshop and it's there now waiting for you." The man who stole it got ten years.

This is the first Foster knew that his watch had been stolen. He expressed regret that there was no way at the moment even to buy an identical watch.

When Lieut. Knapp went to France last summer he left his wife and two children with relatives. While away his wife's brother was killed in Flanders. He is trying to provide a home for his brother-in-law's family as well as his wife's aged parents.

But New York City refuses to give him his job back, and he doesn't see how he is going to do it.

Canadian Is Kilted. LONDON, Jan. 6.—George Melan Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been made a knight of the British Empire in recognition of services rendered by him to Great Britain during the war.

Beef in New York. A Company's sales of Beef in New York is stored as follows: Domestic 15,000,000 lbs. Adv.

REDS MUTILATING BODIES OF KILLED AMERICAN SOLDIERS

(Continued from First Page)

Little damage apparently was done to the Allied positions. On the other hand, an Allied shell struck an enemy barracks, doing great damage. In this sector Allied forces advanced on snowshoes over soft snow a few days ago. Beneath the snow was an unfrozen swamp, and the men often sank into the mud up to their waists in spite of their Arctic footgear. The battle with the elements makes the fighting here of the utmost difficulty.

BOLSHEVIKI MUTILATE BODIES OF OUR DEAD.

Further evidence that the Bolsheviks are mutilating Allied wounded and dead came to headquarters today in a report from Lieut. Col. Corberly, who was in command of American forces in the vicinity of Shenkursk on Nov. 29. Americans were killed and seven others were missing after the fight.

Following is the report of Lieut. Col. Corberly as to the condition of the bodies found after the engagement: A patrol of six American soldiers and two officers was surprised about 7:00 p. m. by seven Bolsheviks who were killed and seven others were missing after the fight.

"No. 1, Lieutenant, head smashed with axe. No. 2, Corporal, head so smashed with axe that only parts of the face remained. No. 3, Corporal, head smashed with axe and legs broken. No. 4, private, head smashed with axe. No. 5, private, head smashed with axe and throat cut open, apparently with axe. In the mean time, the Bolsheviks are carrying on propaganda endeavoring to prove they treat prisoners kindly. Late this week an enemy patrol in the vicinity of Kadish shined across no man's land that they had prisoners to exchange. American officers went forward to investigate, and at a safe distance from the American troops the Bolsheviks produced two men, one an American and the other a Scotchman instead of offering them for exchange they said they would "fatten and treat kindly" any other Americans or Scotchmen who would join them.

The discovery of mutilated bodies at Shenkursk has brought a new spirit to the Americans, who are now fighting mad.

Today the fighting about Kadish apparently has ceased except for sniping and artillery action. The head-quarters said: "The situation is unchanged in all sectors."

MEXICO SHORT OF CASH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mexico has no money with which to pay the claims for damages submitted by America and other foreign citizens growing out of the several insurrections during the past five years. For this reason nothing will be accomplished by forcing the State Department to keep advising this view is held by officials in close touch with developments in Mexico. American claims have been pending a long time past not to advance loans to the Mexican Government.

The State Department has been holding up passports for a long time unless the parties seeking them could show that reparative business relations existed. Our Government is not in position to guarantee the recommendation of the State Department announced today that Edward Thomson, an American citizen, has been released and is now back on his mining property in Mexico. He is President of the Edward Thomson Mines Company, with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.

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FRENCH WANT FOCH MADE COMMANDER OF WORLD POLICE

Critic Would Have International Force to Safeguard Peace.

By William Cook. Copyright, 1919, by the Press Publishing Co., (The New York Evening World). PARIS, Jan. 6.—With the probable institution of a Society of Nations based on President Wilson's principles comes the question of future armies. This point is raised here by Commandant de Civrieux, Le Matin's military critic, who wants to see "international police" under command of Marshal Foch safeguard the peace which shortly will be signed.

Civrieux mentions the fact that suppression of all compulsory military service has been asked for, but he does not say how an army of the Society of Nations shall be formed. He wants it to be an Entente army, that is to say, composed of men from the Allied countries, which in the opinion of many here, would simply mean an Allied army to watch Germany.

In military circles it is thought that if an international army is to be formed it shall include German soldiers, as Germany, no doubt, will be represented diplomatically in the Society of Nations.

"The time has come," says Civrieux, "for the constitution of an international police as a necessary base of that society of nations, the institution of which is offered man as a guarantee of their permanent fraternity. A single Entente army, obeying one chief and organized to control the world to police, might well appear as a sign of modern reality."

From Commandant in Chief of the Allied Armies on the western front, Marshal Foch, should be the commander-in-chief of a powerful international army of diverse elements which shall be posted in various parts of Europe where their presence shall be so long deemed necessary.

"If the Rhine presents a continuous natural barrier in the west, the same cannot be said of that big empty front which should be occupied by the Odessa divisions and scattered garrisons in Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and the Caucasus should be placed under the command of one man, one who will forever be subject to those sudden strong winds which blow across the steppes."

The writer asks for complete demobilization of the Allied forces, a demobilization which, according to him, should be carried out following a prepared Allied plan. He does not want to see one country demobilize its men while another retains them.

500 FOR 1 IS RED KILLING REPRISAL

Five Thousand Hostages Taken After Bolshevik Official's Assassination.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 6 (Associated Press).—The Bolsheviks in Petrograd took 5,000 hostages after the assassination last September of Moses Dritzky, the Commissary for Food Affairs, according to accounts reported by M. Kuznetsov, a Russian engineer, and O. C. Well, an Englishman, who have arrived at Omsk from Schlusselburg, near Petrograd.

All former non-commissioned officers of the Russian Army within the limits of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd are being forcibly mobilized, according to advices received here. They are desired for officers in the Red Army, for which six classes of troops are reported called to the colors.

Influenza is said to be working havoc among the Petrograd population. The cottoning machinery of the city is at a standstill and such raw material as copper and other metals and rubber are still being shipped to Germany.

HIS MODESTY.

"From the Christmas Register." "Jones is certainly a modest fellow, and he's a good one," said the editor. "Should say he was modest," agreed Brown. "Why, if he ever wrote his autobiography, he'd live himself the sort of it."

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Mid-Week Special for Tu. & Wed., Jan. 7th & 8th. CHOCOLATE COVERED CREOLE PEPPERMINI LATTIES—These are the disks of richly spiced Sugar Cream, flavored with finest Oil of Peppermint, world famous. Choice of unexcelled in richness and purity. SPECIAL for two days only. 25c. FOUNDED BOX

Attractive Offerings for Monday, Jan. 6th. ASSORTED LOLLYPOPS—Nominally and elected by the kiddies' convention as their official sweets. There are six in a box and come in as many different fruit flavors. Each candy disk daintily wrapped in waxed paper. 24c. FOUNDED BOX

CHOCOLATE COVERED BITTERBARK (strong). These are delicious morsels of irresistibly Mellowed Caramel, richly flavored with our fragrant velvety chocolate. 44c. FOUNDED BOX

CHOCOLATE COVERED SUTTED BURGERS—This sweet in form is a big English Walnut and nut in a swirl of non-fat marshmallow. A standard of excellence. Unexcelled in quality. 49c. FOUNDED BOX

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED BY SERBIAN AND JUGO-SLAVS

Serbian - Croatian - Slovenian Kingdom Organized, Allies Are Informed.

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Associated Press).—A new Government has been formed at Belgrade by representatives of the Jugo-Slavs—Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slovenia. The Entente Powers and neutral Governments, according to the Journal des Debats, have been informed that the Kingdom of Serbia is now the United Serbian-Croatian-Slovene Kingdom.

"France, England and Russia, their treaties with Italy and Roumania, disposed of Serbian rights said Dr. M. R. Vesnich, Premier of Serbia, today, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"Roumania lost her bargain which she began peace negotiations with Central Powers in 1917," he continued. "Does the treaty of 1915 between Italy and France, England and Russia regarding the eastern coast of the Adriatic still stand in international law?"

"There are two facts which would seem to negative this question. America entered the war after the signing of this treaty. She came in as an avowed enemy of secret treaties, as the Entente accepted that principle. The time is over, it seems to me, when an imperialist policy might be favored in Europe."

"At the Peace Conference there will be represented four different kinds of nations. First, those who entered the war with the idea of domination; second, those who were defending their selves; third, those who entered with high ideals, like America, and fourth, those who entered it as a business proposition."

"I believe that Serbia will demand to know on what basis she enters the Peace Conference, and I think she will have the assistance of America. President Wilson has announced that the United States came into the war to abolish secret treaties. If America enters the conference with such treaties to be considered, then will the people of the world think that credit will be given in future, those speaking on behalf and in the name of the United States?"

The Serbian-Croatian-Slovene delegation to the Peace Conference headed by Nikola P. Pasichitch, arrived in Paris yesterday.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS HERE CELEBRATE KAISER'S FALL

Tender Dinner at Liederkrantz to D. Jacobi, Veteran of 1848.

The American Friends of German Democracy gave a dinner last night at the Liederkrantz Club to its honoree, President, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, at the President, Franz Siegel, in celebration of the overthrow of monarchical Germany.

Walter Damschro, toastmaster; Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Siegel and other speakers were in an address of Dr. Jacobi, who has been a member of the German Democratic uprising of 1848 since then. Dr. Jacobi has dreamed the day that has now come, when the Kaiser's rule is overthrown. Dr. Jacobi was one of the speakers who uphold the League of Nations idea, several spoke against it.

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