not attended by the huge crowds which welcomed President Wilson on Saturday, was impressive. The President was received by the Municipal Council at the main entrance and walked through the spacious corridors, which were tastefully decorated. More than 5,000 people were within the building, for the most part women.

Women Cheer President

The women cheered the President in a manner, which, while not as lustily as the President had been accustomed to hear on the college campus, must have sounded well in his ears, as he smiled and bowed repeatedly.

Adrien Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council, read the address, the President replying in loud, clear tones, in which there was a tinge of emotion.

The speechmaking took place in the great inner courtyard of the City Hall, which had been covered over for the occasion and decorated with flags and bunting.

The President said:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me.

"It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated.

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eyewitnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were not only, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium, in particular, had experienced.

Reasons for Entering War

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the Central Empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles.

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution.

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded.

Feels at Home in France

"We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice.

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent.

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall, nevertheless, carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days.

"Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

Replies to Mr. Wilson

In addressing President Wilson at the City Hall ceremonies, Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, said:

"I have the honor, in the presence of the President of the republic, to present to you the Municipal Council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, M. Mithouard added:

"Madam: Paris is infinitely happy, and is touched, that you who have accompanied the President have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the grace of your presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who have already conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by my voice, acclaims you, and lays at your feet, madam, the homage of its gratitude and its respect."

Welcomes President

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, M. Mithouard said:

"Mr. President: It is with deep emotion that the capital welcomes to-day the first President of the United States who has crossed the ocean, and our City Hall, the cradle of French liberty, will mark in its annals the day on which it was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the Union, the citizen of the world—dare we say the great European—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations.

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defence of the soil of their forebears and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theatre of war has allowed you to see, while yet they lived, the greatness of the monument they were building.

Voice Source of Strength

"From the other side of the world you have spoken in advance of the judgment of history. What a source of strength was it for these fighters suddenly to hear your voice, in its distant authority resembling the voice of posterity; what joy to welcome those new brothers in arms hastening with ardor to claim at the critical hour their place upon the field of battle; what comfort for them to feel that they were henceforth arrayed with the glorious army of General Pershing, the victor of the Argonne!

"Thus Paris, eager to see in the flesh the man it had known only by his written word and by his image, to-day lives over again with poignant intensity the history of America's decision as it was unfolded in your conscience before the eyes of the world.

"Profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which your compatriots had set themselves to relieve our sufferings, with what anxious yet confident expectation did we follow the progress of your thought and of your feelings!

Justice and Force Unite

"Beneath the deliberately measured tone of your notes and messages we felt little the mounting of a righteous anger. What was then our dazzled admiration when there burst upon us the message of April 2, 1917, which gave to the questionings of the American conscience their supreme conclusion, and, in Pascal's words, brought together justice and force to decide for long centuries the fate of all humanity!

"We are proud, Mr. President, to offer you welcome in the name of this capital.

"Our country is not alone that well-loved land for whose liberation the blood of sons of the Union is mingled with that of the sons of France; our country to us means also, and by right of heritage, justice, good sense and honor; and because you come to us in the name of these noble things, to-day we dare to call you a citizen of Paris.

Menace of Berthas Gone

"Take then, Mr. President, the sincere good wishes of our city, yesterday under the menace of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberties of the world, but today open to all noble and generous ideas, and enthusiastically acclaiming in the great citizen she has the honor to receive the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."

Prefect of Seine Speaks

M. Autrand, Prefect of the Seine, speaking at the City Hall, said:

"Mr. President, a day memorable beyond all is that on which, for the first time, a chief of the great American Republic crosses the threshold of our City Hall.

"None among your illustrious predecessors, not even those most deeply venerated for their genius and their virtues, came to sit for an instant at the hearts of the people of Paris.

"Thus in mourning the death of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln our fathers had left a deep regret that they could render but a posthumous homage to the great men who had been the object of their enthusiastic veneration.

"The joy which this visit gives us is of a rare and precious sort. After an interval of four centuries the new world again exercises upon us that same fascination which it had for the contemporaries of Christopher Columbus. Those hardy pioneers sought to penetrate the mystery of an unexplored continent. Ours have been preoccupations more serious—to seek to know, in an hour of need, what judgment America would pronounce upon our cause, to recognize the face and to understand the intimate thoughts of the man whom Destiny had chosen to be the arbiter of the fate of civilization.

Gratitude and Admiration

"To-day we need no longer seek to imagine your features, for we see them; nor the sound of your voice, for we hear it. It is given to us to express in your very presence our gratitude and our admiration.

"As the terrible drama has dragged its bloody way over land and sea your generous heart has beat in unison with the misery suffered and has taxed itself to find succor for unhappiness.

"How can we count over the innumerable benefits of American charity, so vigilant, so methodical and so wise? Through this charity the sufferings of our prisoners have been alleviated and the spectre of famine has been turned back from the invaded regions of Belgium and France.

"Not many days since we welcomed here the American Red Cross, which in all kinds of well-doing has performed prodigies, whose work has been a spectacle without precedent in its beauty and grandeur.

"We have seen the women of America enroll by millions in this army of human pity. The debt we owe them will not be wiped out by centuries of gratitude, and we bow respectfully before those ladies who personify them at this moment.

"Yet while you have given yourself passionately to the task of assuaging the ills of war, your noblest title to glory will yet be that you stood up as the champion of the cause of justice.

"How many things seemed to hold you apart from the dreadful conflict—your intellectual training as lawyer, historian and thinker; that peaceful life of study in which, to use your own phrase, you had known no other laboratory than the world of books; the traditions of the country which had elected you to guide and direct it; the admirable farewell message of Washington, warning his successors in power against any participation that might break out in Europe!

"Well might Germany believe that you would remain the prisoner of these noble formulæ. But her lawless militarism, multiplying its crimes against the rights of man, was to force the nation preeminently pacifist to draw the sword from the scabbard.

"In redoubling the blows of his arrogant sword upon the rock of your patience the barbarian called forth the devouring flame in which he has been irredeemably consumed.

Call to Defend Liberty

"When the measure of black deeds ran full you sounded the call to arms. And by the miracle of your burning speech, by the ascendancy of your indignant conscience and your sovereign philosophy, you drew one hundred millions of men to devote themselves, soul and body, to the triumph of liberty over tyranny and of justice over error and iniquity.

"To-day we taste the deep joy of saluting in the person of President Wilson the nation whose valiant arms have contributed so brilliantly to the most magnificent of victories.

"Paris feels herself drawn irresistibly toward you by the force of all her affinities and all her convictions.

"As a city of workers she inclines respectfully before your life of austere labor.

"As a centre of intellectual life she admires in you the sage and the thinker whose works have enriched the human spirit. As a hearth of ardent patriotism she expresses her deep gratitude to the great friend of France. As the historic bulwark of liberty and of justice she acclaims in you the disinterested servitor of these great moral ideas, the eloquent and inflexible apostle of the rights of humanity."

At the conclusion of the President's address, he was presented with the great gold medal of the City of Paris. To Mrs. Wilson was presented a diamond brooch, adorned with an enamel dove.

After the exchange of addresses Mr. Wilson went through the corridor and up the stairs to the first floor buffet, where luncheon was served.

Noted Singers Present

On the way to the buffet the party passed through the salons where guests of the day were grouped. In one of them were stationed the "Singers of St. Gervais," a choir celebrated for its unaccompanied singing of the ancient polyphonic music. This assemblage of singers is attached to the Church of St. Gervais, behind the City Hall, which was struck by a shell from the German long range cannon on Good Friday, just as the singers were about to begin Palestrina's "Stabat Mater."

President Wilson passed the early forenoon indoors, reading a large number of letters. He then started by automobile for a visit to Versailles, where the final meeting of the peace conference will be held, going by way of the Boise de Boulogne. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

Attends to Business

During the intervals between official calls and visits to-day, the President was engaged in affairs of state, much after the manner of his procedure in the White House offices. He did considerable business over the telephone, just as at home.

President Wilson has been insisting that the American peace mission organize its machinery so that the people in the United States can begin to know what is happening. Meanwhile, the mission is trying to get itself settled so as to begin preliminary work.

Joseph C. Crew, formerly counsellor of the American Embassy in Vienna, will take charge of the official announcements which will be ordinarily transmitted to the United States. He will have as assistants Ray Stannard Baker and Maximilian Foster.

Paris a Mosaic of Color as City Prances in Carnival for Wilson

Doughboys Went Hatless Because Girls Had to Have Souvenirs of the Occasion, Whereupon Our Men Defied Even the Chaperons to Take Their Pay in Kisses

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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PARIS, Dec. 15 (Delayed).—The carnival which began with President Wilson's arrival Saturday was still continuing to-night, in ideal weather. As the correspondent sits writing in his office above the Boulevard des Italiens shrieks of joyous laughter rise from the throngs of men sweeping in an endless parade up and down the streets, which have been dark throughout the long duration of the war and now again are brilliant with festooned lights of red, white and blue, illuminating the flags of France and America which hang from every window.

Paris is herself again, making merry as on mi carême, with even an occasional masquer or group of costumed youths from the Latin Quarter with their faces painted.

But most of the scenes and costuming are romantically real. Soldiers of forty different kinds and from four corners of the earth lend color to the scene. Coal black Africans from the Soudan rub shoulders with stalwart, flaxen-haired men from Poland. There are Goumiers from the Sahara Desert, wearing long flowing robes of red, with high turbans and glittering scimitars; Algerians, Tunisians and Moorish Zouaves with fezzes and the star and crescent emblem of Islam; bare-kneed, kilted Scottish highlanders; men from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, England, Ireland, Italians, Portuguese, airmen, infantrymen, sailors, artillerists, cavalrymen, Red Cross nurses, most numerous of all, with the exception of the blue-clad French soldiers, in the wonderful throng which Paris will soon lose, probably never to see again.

Americans Lend Hats

Assembled together are khaki-clad Americans, who appear everywhere bareheaded, because the Paris girls, with the arrival of President Wilson, were craze-struck to obtain as a souvenir an overseas cap from an American head. Even though many of the girls whose laughter thrills the boulevards wear mourning for lost relatives or sweethearts, they gather in groups and dance around the American soldiers and snatch their caps. The soldiers retaliate by kissing the girls.

If a taxicab dares to cross the boulevard its occupants are vigorously shaken by the crowds rocking the vehicle from side to side. Horns are blown, confetti showered, paper streamers flutter, toy balloons rise, the theatres are crowded, cafés are filled to capacity. It is characteristic of Paris, in contrast to such British or American celebrations, that drunkenness is amazingly absent. To-night it is the American privilege to kiss France's jeune fille, whether she is of the class that never knew a chaperon or whether a mother or elderly aunt accompanies the soldier and girl, in which case she discreetly turns her head from time to time.

It is commonly reported that many soldiers would like to obtain their discharge from the army without returning to America; that many intend to return to France even if they are transported home; that many Paris girls are learning English in anticipation of their departure Americaward.

The American Carnival

This night probably may become known in our memory as the Carnival d'Amerique, or, perhaps, Carnival du President, and it is to be hoped that the memorable celebration is witnessed by the American who in particular occasioned it, although it would be necessary that he be safe in an obscured window, where he could not be mobbed by the Parisiennes, who would boast forever after of having kissed Monsieur le President Wilson himself.

The appropriately named Café de la Paix, at the corner of the Place de l'Opera, is overflowing, and the Café American is the same. Though the smart restaurants, such as the Café Paris, the Ciros and the Ritz, are crowded, the celebrations are essentially the people's and are concentrated around the central and grand boulevards. Great crowds are also assembled outside the Hotel Crillon, the headquarters of the American peace delegates, although a heavy guard of gendarmes keeps the roads clear for several blocks around Mr. Wilson's residence, the Maison Murat.

Pope May Ask Wilson to Solve Quirinal Problem

Effort Is Planned to Reach Agreement With Vatican by Mediation

ROME, Dec. 16.—Pope Benedict may request President Wilson to consent to act as mediator in an effort to heal the breach between the Quirinal and the Vatican, according to the "Popolo Romano." This question, the paper states, will in no case be brought before the peace conference.

That Pope Benedict is prepared to abandon a custom of nearly half a century and no longer consider himself bound to remain within the grounds of the Vatican is the firm belief in several circles here. Many incidents recently have led public opinion toward this belief. No Pontiff has left the Vatican since 1871, as a protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian government.

Reports that the Pope would leave the Vatican grounds have appeared many times since the Pope lost his temporal power. During the reign of Pope Benedict the question was brought up first last June, when the Vatican issued a denial to a report in Spanish newspapers that the Pope would leave Rome for Spain.

Paris Crowds Press to See Wilson's Smile

Continued from page 1

great staircase to the wonderfully appointed halls above. The route led through hall after hall, each a wealth of gilding and color and of impeccable artistry.

Crowd Acclaims Him

On either hand sat masses of privileged guests, mostly women, eager to greet the American President and his wife with "vives" that were none the less sincere because they were charmingly restrained—which means delightfully French.

Just in front of me walked Louis Lepine, who for years was the most popular police prefect Paris ever knew and he, too, was the recipient of endless "vives" from many of those whose safety he had protected so long.

At the end of a long walk which ended amid the choral singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the members of a company from the Opéra, the two Presidents made a short pause at the buffet, where M. Mitchouard pledged his American guests and all America, too, in a glass of champagne.

President Wilson, in accordance with invariable tradition, drank in his turn to inimitable Paris. "And I say from the bottom of my heart," he cried, "Vive La France!"

The little phrase and the emphasis with which it was spoken rang true in the heart of every Parisian there.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, M. and Mme. Poincaré, M. Jusserand, Mr. Sharp and one or two others signed the city's "Golden Book."

M. Mithouard, in the name of the city, presented the President's wife with a rarely beautiful corsage ornament in the form of a butterfly in gold, outlined with brilliants, on which were imposed in handsome pearls a number of doves—symbols of peace.

Faces Great Throng

After this the two Presidents and their wives vanished for five minutes. They had passed through the door leading to the balcony which overlooks the wide Place de l'Hotel de Ville, where an enormous crowd was awaiting their appearance. President Wilson raised his hat time after time in response to the torrent of cheers which greeted him, and then his "Vive Poincaré!" raised another outburst of cheering, to which the rFench President gracefully replied.

The Presidents and their wives rejoined the rest of the party and made their way through a temest of good wishes and music back to their carriages at the entrance.

America may be proud of the manner in which the city of Paris received her President to-day.

South Africa Decides To Repatriate Enemies

LADYSMITH, South Africa, Dec. 16 (via Montreal).—The South African government has decided, unless the terms of peace preclude such action, to repatriate all enemy subjects who desire repatriation and all enemy subjects and British subjects of enemy origin whose conduct has caused them to be regarded as dangerous to the state, declared Henry Burton, Minister of Railways, in addressing his constituents here.

All naturalized subjects who desired denaturalization, he added, would be denaturalized prior to repatriation.

France's Warmth Toward Wilson Impresses Britain

People Back President's Demand for League of Nations; Trémendous Welcome Awaits Executive

New York Tribune European Bureau

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LONDON, Dec. 16.—The central feature of the present situation is the immense impression made by President Wilson's wonderful reception in Paris and his generous, sympathetic and happily chosen reply to President Poincaré.

Politicians who have just returned from country-wide electioneering tell me that the idea of a league of nations is everywhere firmly fixed in the hearts of the British people—those in the outlying districts, as well as the town dwellers—and that President Wilson has their strong and unqualified support.

It is said that the anti-conscription feeling which blazed through the land last week was partly due to the belief that permanent military service would essentially strangle the idea of a league of nations.

Taken generally, the British public regard Mr. Wilson's name as almost synonymous with that of the United States, and their attitude toward such a league is mainly derived from the hope that the two English-speaking nations will stifle the idea of war forever.

Cynical, case-hardened politicians say they are amazed at the quiet depth of feeling which exists everywhere on this subject. Apart from the position of the British navy—the phrase "freedom of the seas" does not interest them, because they fail to place a new meaning on it in peace times—the main sentiment of the British people is warmest sentiment, combined with gratitude, for the United States.

Because of this, President Wilson, typifying America, is certain on his arrival here to meet with a tremendous welcome.

Reventlow Asserts Germany Must Pay Any Price America Names

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Discussing President Wilson's trip to Europe, Count Ernest zu Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the "Tages Zeitung," says: "The German people must pay any price, no matter how high, the United States names as a condition for the resumption of their position and relations with the world."

Count von Reventlow believes that Mr. Wilson's consent to the armistice conditions imposed on Germany is "bound to prove inimical to the influence of the United States in Europe and among its associates."

General Smuts Resigns From the War Cabinet

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lieutenant General Jan Christian Smuts has resigned as member of the War Cabinet on the ground that the end of the war has terminated the need of his services, according to "The Express."

Jan Christian Smuts was born in 1870 and has long been a figure in the political life of South Africa. He became a practising attorney at Cape Town in 1896, and during the Boer War was in command of the republican forces in Cape Colony. In 1907 he became British Colonial Secretary for the Transvaal, and in 1916 became commander of British forces in East Africa fighting against the Germans, his success in that campaign being remarkable.

In January, 1917, the British government named him a member of the Imperial War Conference, as representative of the Union of South Africa, and in June, 1917, he entered the War Cabinet. His service to the British government since that period has been distinguished in many ways. Late last year Colonel E. M. House, one of the American delegates to the coming peace conference, referred to General Smuts as "one of the greatest statesmen of the day."

Chinese Envoys Due Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It was announced by the State Department today that the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and his party will arrive at San Francisco about December 22, and other members of the Chinese delegation to the peace conference will reach there January 2.

Report That Lodge Backs Wilson Plan Stirs Senators

Creel's Hand Is Seen Behind Dispatch Stating America Solidly Supports President's Peace Doctrine

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Press dispatches from abroad intimating that the American public was solidly behind President Wilson in his advocacy of the now famous "fourteen points" created a mild sensation at the capital to-day. These cablegrams are believed in some quarters to have had their origin with George Creel's corps of feature writers attending the peace conference.

A passage in one of the dispatches which attracted special atention read as follows:

"Senator Lodge's indorsement of the league of nations, apparently showing the entire country is behind Mr. Wilson on this fundamental principle, is having a dampening effect on certain European circles which were nourishing the belief that this was not the case."

Lodge's Approval Denied

The statement that Senator Lodge, minority leader and ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, had indorsed the President's programme in his "twenty-one points" met general denial from friends of the Massachusetts Senator, who could not be reached to-day for comment. It was stated that the "twenty-one points" credited to Senator Lodge were not drafted by him, but by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

Senator Lodge did not introduce the Patriotic Societies' peace programme in the form of a bill or resolution, but merely introduced the programme as a statement in the "The Congressional Record" without indorsement or comment. Hundreds of petitions drawn by organizations of all kinds are inserted in "The Record" every week in this way.

While Senator Lodge, it is known, favors in a general way the "twenty-one points" referred to, he does not believe they should be considered a part of the major peace discussion. Rather does the Massachusetts Senator share the opinions of his colleagues of both parties that the league of nations proposal, freedom of the seas, open diplomacy and disarmament should be the subject matter of discussions to follow the consummation of a peace with Germany.

Statement Is Expected

Senator Lodge is expected to set forth further his position on the league of nations, freedom of the seas and other points advanced by the President which have provoked general discussion within the next week. It is understood that Senator Lodge will frankly express his opposition to the league of nations, pointing out that while from the idealistic viewpoint it has much to commend it, there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of its practical adoption.

The Massachusetts Senator will further urge, it is anticipated, that the league of nations and other controversial points advocated by President Wilson be postponed for discussions to follow the consummation of the German peace. It is known that a number of leading Senators of both parties fear that if the President insists on a general acceptance of his programme as a preliminary of the peace conferences he will precipitate a distraction which would tend to becloud the situation and might result in more favorable terms for Germany than would be the case if all controversial matter were excluded until the German terms had been imposed and accepted.

Czecho-Slovaks Occupy German Bohemia Towns

MUNICH, Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Czecho-Slovak troops have occupied the towns of Tetschen and Bodenbach, in German Bohemia, south of the German border; have raised their flag and cut telephonic and telegraphic communication, according to reports received here. German Bohemians fear that these steps were taken to prevent them from voting in the coming German-Austrian elections.

Speaking at Innsbruck, Premier Kramarz of Bohemia explained that the occupation of towns in German Bohemia had been undertaken for three reasons. The first and chief reason was that the Czech minority in German Bohemia was living in fear of being terrorized and oppressed by the German majority. The other reasons were that smuggling had been going on between German Austria and German Bohemia and that it had been planned to occupy the region with Austro-German troops sent from Vienna. The Mayor of Tetschen has lodged a protest with the Czecho-Slovak government.

Keynote of United States Greatness Is Struck

LONDON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson's reception in Paris is made the main feature of the day's news by London newspapers, which have filled their columns with detailed descriptions of the official and personal activities of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the scenes in the Paris streets.

Editorial comment repeats British satisfaction over Mr. Wilson's arrival and dwells on the magnitude of the event of America's participation in the politics of the Old World and the tremendous responsibility that nation has undertaken. The speeches made at the Palace of the Elysée when Mr. Wilson was formally welcomed to Paris are warmly commended. President Wilson's reply to the address by President Poincaré is described as having "struck the keynote of his country's greatness in these last years."

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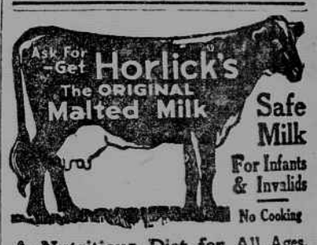

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Or, why not one of our Merchandise Bonds, for any amount—enabling him to select for himself any suit or overcoat in the establishment?

★ ★

Give these suggestions a serious thought.

Suits, $28 to $65; overcoats, $28 to $100.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.