

to me, the most practical beginning of such a league is for America to cease assuming that Britain opposes her because she insists on maintaining a defensive navy. By cooperation Britain and America can advance the greatest step possible toward Mr. Wilson's distant goal.

President Could Call Conference in 48 Hours
British statements, as I cabled from London, decided to remain away from President Wilson until he indicated a desire to meet them. They thought the 18th would be a satisfactory time for Lloyd George to come to Paris, but the latter decided to postpone it beyond that date, and now he will await President Wilson's visit to England. The most prominent Englishman who has come here is Lord Northcliffe, who, being a newspaper proprietor, could meet the American commission in the capacity of newspaperman and not statesman.

I have said enough to show what the position here is, namely, the world waits on Mr. Wilson. The conference could be summoned in forty-eight hours if President Wilson wished, but his wishes are not yet definitely known. The President is slowly seeing the representatives of the different states and embryonic states at the rate of several daily. He is weighing carefully the views and aspirations these representatives lay before him. Gathered here in Paris now are half a hundred such delegations, each desiring to present its case to Mr. Wilson. The President naturally desires to consider each of these cases personally, but no man, of course, is capable of undertaking such labor efficiently. Though perhaps reluctantly, he will be compelled to enter formal conferences before the middle of January.

Preliminaries Expected To Be Long Drawn Out
The preliminary conference between the Allies and America is expected to be long in any event, covering months before Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are summoned to sign, because unless the President delegates his labors or capitulates from the position he occupies with his basic principles and fourteen points, the negotiations among the Allies and America promise to be long drawn out.

His interpretation of the freedom of the seas, whatever it will be, is the only serious danger of a conflict with the British. If an understanding could be reached quickly between him and them, leaving them adequate naval superiority for the defence of their empire, it is well known that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and other prominent statesmen will agree to any reasonable terms America proposes.

The second possible difficulty is with France, where there is not only a natural desire for vengeance but little confidence in the talk of a league of nations effectively terminating armaments and wars. France, like Britain, desires to secure her own defence by re-creating her frontier, in the old diplomatic phrase, and by fortifying her side of the natural Rhine barrier. Here the principle of self-determination would be transgressed.

The third possible difficulty is Italy's permanent aim throughout her modern history, as has been the case with every other country, to protect herself against existing or potential foes by natural mountain barriers on the north. Herein self-determination will not be transgressed seriously, because Italian-speaking peoples, for the most part, will be incorporated.

Adriatic Programme Opens Serious Problem
But in achieving her Adriatic programme Italy runs foul of this principle. Italy, for her own safety, always desired the Adriatic as an Italian lake, which she could close in case of war. Being unable alone to fight her former rival, Austria-Hungary, she found it expedient to ally herself with that empire—a time-honored



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From the wavering step of the tiny tot to the faltering paces of venerability—proper influences only should shape the foot-prints in time's sands. Lucky is the child who learns to walk in shoes that guard and aid the growth of little feet—and still more fortunate is the grandfather whose feet are sturdy and strong by reason of a life-long use of proper shoes.

Pediforme Shoes insure healthy feet at any age. Children who wear Pediforme Shoes never know the tortures of fallen arches, injured heels or deformed toes. Grown-ups can correct the mistakes of tight shoes, with the Pediforme

Made in all desirable leathers for men, women and children, at prices no higher than other shoes of equal quality.
The Pediforme SHOE Co
36 West Thirty-Sixth Street

ered European method of dealing with such a situation—and thereby avoided war until 1915.
Now that the Dual Monarchy has been eradicated, an Adriatic rival, Italy, proposes to prevent the rise of another, which means that she opposes the creation of a powerful Jugo-Slav confederation with an extensive seacoast on the east coast of the Adriatic. Greece, whose Adriatic and Mediterranean interests also lie somewhat athwart Italy's, is also regarded by Italy as hostile. Because eastern and western conditions menace the Serbs and Greeks jointly, and because their interests nowhere conflict, it will be natural for Greece to extend her former alliance with Serbia to the newly-forming Jugo-Slav state.

Against this so-called menace the Italian army still remains mobilized, and all three states appeal to Mr. Wilson through their representatives here to support their respective causes. Here, in the briefest possible statement, is an outline of possible difficulties arising between the three principal Allies and America.

Entente to Demand Heavy Indemnities
Besides the matter of armament and the consideration of their geographic and strategic defences there may be differences about indemnities and on the question of bringing the Central Powers into the league of nations.

"The dirty Boche who plunders and breaks treaties and who wanted to enslave us—take him into a friendly alliance? Not we!" This exclamation expresses characteristically the attitude of the Entente with respect to the French people as a whole, including some Socialists, consider that the Germans should be made to pay punitive indemnities for beginning the war in 1914. The President, however, France after they previously had ravished her in 1870. French statesmen and newspapers take the view that apart from compensation for destruction and payment for the costs of war, the Germans should be heavily shackled with debts and military and naval restrictions to prevent their military recovery, which is now infinitely more probable than if Russia were still a military factor menacing her Eastern frontier.

Indeed, there is a danger, it is thought, of a future alliance of Germany with the Russia which the Allies are now fighting. Here Mr. Wilson's point of view is said to be diametrically opposed to that of the Allies. The President believes that the way to make Germany gentle is to treat her leniently.

Perils Seen in Long Delay of Actual Peace
In the foregoing I have attempted to suggest what problems involving the four principal nations the peace conference must first of all grapple and overcome.

They are by no means all the problems before the conference. Three empires—Russia, Austria-Hungary and Turkey—have been destroyed, and more than a score of new states are about to be created. Almost every frontier in Europe and Asia has been opened and Asia will be severely or slightly modified. A state of semi-starvation exists over half this continent and over a section of the other. The consumption of food, clothing and fuel affects the remainder of Europe, including France and England. Several million war have already been, and are being, killed in many places. The mass of human beings long for peace and statesmen see perils in an undue prolongation of the armistice.

The problem before the statesmen of the world is not how to destroy the Hydra-headed monster, more gigantic and bearing more aspects than any question which statesmen ever have seen. It is how to bring to a peaceful end the task that of 1878 was utterly insignificant. The President comes before the monster with a panacea meant to eradicate its breed, and he is now being asked to desire to destroy the mass of human beings long for peace and statesmen see perils in an undue prolongation of the armistice.

British Chagrined At Naval Programme
President Wilson has replied in effect, "Let me consider awhile. But first let me see what you have to offer your weapons." Then, turning to one in particular, he says, "If you won't rid yourselves of yours my people will do it for you. I don't want to see you and see that you agree to my process of destroying the monster." For it is stated here and in England in private conversations, although not in newspapers, that the American naval programme is designed against Britain. The British are exceedingly sensitive and even chagrined at this situation.

One of the President's most ardent supporters said yesterday that the President saw but few men each day, because he liked to ponder what they said and make his decisions carefully. But he has said before, the President does not alter his method and rarely delegate part of his work to others. The labor to which he is now getting down will be long and arduous.

Here are more suggestions of a few of the problems each of which might consume months of labor by a score of experts. Among them are: the distribution of Germany's Pacific colonies, and the protection of China. These, I repeat, are only the names of a few of the hundred problems before the commission.

Aims and Desires Of States Overlap
Already gathered in Paris are not only the plenipotentiaries of organized European states and their special commissioners sent here for the conference, but also unofficial representatives of various new states now in the process of formation. Agents of the enemy states and of Russia would be here if they were permitted to come. As I have stated in the foregoing, all desire as religiously as possible to be before the man whom they consider the most sympathetic and the most powerful; namely, the man who will sit opposite Premier Clemenceau at the peace table.

Some of the petitions to President Wilson from the smaller states and empires are documentary and voluminous, either in the form of reports accompanied by histories and maps, both of which are usually distorted in favor of the aspirants. It is safe to say that in not a single case do their ambitions fail to overlap the ambitions of others.

One people will argue for ethnographic boundaries—by the Bulgarians, for instance—and another for boundaries based on language, as do the Jugo-Slavs. Another, such as Croatia, will ask for religious boundaries, and still another for religious and racial. The latter are usually distorted in favor of the aspirants. It is safe to say that in not a single case do their ambitions fail to overlap the ambitions of others.

change of the map for historical reasons.
Delegates Hampered By Lack of Supplies
To cope with all this the American peace commission has taken over the apartment house of the former French ambassador, the famous Paris club, "Le Cercle Royal," overlooking the Place de la Concorde. Their offices have been established with a staff of many officials of the State Department and the army, headed by the peace commissioners, Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Mr. White.

Owing to difficulties in procuring furniture because of the lack of labor in Paris and because of the fact that so many nations are establishing similar bureaus here at the present time, only the necessities for the mission have desks and armchairs.
Majors, colonels and prominent State Department secretaries work at rough unvarnished tables with plain kitchen chairs, using typewriters they brought with them, because such machines are not now procurable in Paris.

Here are accumulated masses of documentary information, suggestions and opinions gathered in America by the House commission, which, as is known in America, was established after our entry into the war for studying foreign problems in preparation for the conference now about to begin. Scores of college professors, former diplomats and other Americans were engaged, and quantities of information were collected and carefully tabulated. Most of this, in documentary form, is now stored in the stately buildings on the Place de la Concorde, gardens and the Seine before it, is a busy hive of Americans. A dozen motor cars are constantly standing before the entrance. Inside, olive-drab clad military orderlies stand before each of many doors.

To Let America Know What Is Happening
Although the President has been severely criticised by a prominent American for his "personal and private method" of conducting affairs of the United States, it has been publicly announced that, in keeping with his policy of letting the American people know what is happening, one or more of the most important matters will be met properly accredited American correspondents daily at the Place de la Concorde.

But Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Mr. White talk freely with correspondents at all times their frankness will be unusual for these men in particular and for diplomacy in general. In the interview which Mr. Balfour gave to the press a fortnight ago in London this particular question was put to him, and he replied that he did not see how such a procedure was possible without gravely endangering the commission's labors at times.
Nevertheless, since the conference has so large a membership, and since the President has so openly refused to pledge himself to secrecy, it will probably be to the interest of one or more of the parties to use public opinion in a probably very controversial case. Most, if not all, of the important developments ought to get to the world if the French and other governments refrain from censorship.

Honor Degree Given Wilson By Sarbonne
LONDON, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Following is the official programme in connection with the visit of the President of the United States to England:
The Presidential party will arrive at Dover at 10 p. m. Thursday, and will be received by the Duke of Connaught, representing the King; John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; Lord Curzon, the British Ambassador to the United States; and Lord Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary. The President will be especially attached to the President during his visit.

Commander Sir Charles Cust, Secretary to the King, will meet the President at Calais and will be especially attached to him.
Big Military Spectacle
The party will arrive at Charing Cross station in London at 2:30 p. m., and will be received by the King and Queen and the sovereigns will wait on the King, who will be especially attached to the President during his visit.

Dines at British Embassy
Outside of his conference with the Italian statesmen, President Wilson's only engagement to-day was at the Sarbonne for the ceremony incident to the bestowal of an honorary degree. In the evening he dined at the British embassy.

Mrs. Wilson to-day went about the streets of Paris aloft for the first time, looking into the street windows and waving to the crowds making their purchases.
Courtesy of Just Peace
Confidence that the peace conference would be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems before it was expressed by President Wilson in an interview given here yesterday to a correspondent of "The London Times." The President appeared to be in a cheerful mood, and his words for the cooperation of the best minds of the nations concerned in arriving at a just settlement, and indicated that unity of action by the two great Anglo-Saxon countries would go a long way toward the protection and security of democracy and peace.

The opening part of the interview was printed in The Tribune yesterday. The remainder follows:
"The President has fixed an hour to receive me, and rather than depart from his rule of punctuality he curtailed his inspection of American headquarters at the Hotel Carlton. I followed the President to the charming residence placed at his disposal by Prince Murat. President Wilson was met and conducted me to the room where he does the most of his work.

Many Topics Discussed
"Our talk led us over many topics, some grave and some gay. He is by far the best teller of anecdotes I have ever heard of told in a story out of the way in which the Americans solved the problem of governing their Irish population, by letting the Irish police handle the conversion of the country upon the great questions of the peace conference the President's smile remained in abeyance. It is not as a matter of fact, he is a very good story teller. The first topic he touched upon was the contrast between the Congress of Vienna, which has caused so much evil in the world, and the Congress of Versailles, which the world hopes, will right old wrongs.

"I told the President that some people were asking why the President of the United States should come to Europe at this time. Mr. Wilson replied: 'To me the answer seems very obvious.'"
"The issues which must be determined at the coming conference are of such overwhelming importance that the United States cannot refuse to share with the Allies their great responsibility for the civilization of the world. It is only by the most frank personal counsel with the statesmen of Allied countries that I can in some measure assist in the solution of these problems."

The Great Purpose
"When I asked the President what, in his mind, was the great purpose of the conference, and the great goal toward which the delegates should strive, he replied:
"I think the plain man on the street could answer that question as well as I. The plain people of all nations are now looking with anxious expectation toward Versailles, and I am sure they are asking themselves this one question: 'Will there be any peace?' The answer is, 'Yes, if the statesmen assembled to create safeguards against future wars. Difficulties and responsibilities, some of them very urgent and pressing, which were presented by

the successful terminat on of the great war must, of course, be shared by the great nations of the world as comrades of the less powerful."
"The President is approaching these great responsibilities in the right spirit is shown clearly by his reply to questions as to his plans for the immediate future.

Will Visit Army
"It will be my privilege," he said, "I hope in the near future, not only to confer with Allied statesmen in France, but also to visit Allied countries and there learn as much as I can by personal contact of the general sentiments relative to the chief problems involved. My first wish, of course, is to visit the American army. The soldiers were the special object of my thoughts during the progress of the hostilities, for we, that we were obliged to sustain and support in every possible way. Of course, my heart has become greatly involved in their fortunes. I want to see as many of them as I can, and to visit with my present duties. If I do not have the opportunity to visit the Allied armies, I hope at least to see something of our comrades in arms in their own country."
"I am anxious to visit Italy, a country from which so many of my fellow citizens have come, and I am interested and gratified to learn that there are still so many Italian men who have spent at least part of their lives in the United States.

Going to Brussels
"I shall look forward also with peculiar interest and satisfaction to visiting Brussels, a city happily recovered from the hands of her enemies and restored to her own people and King. In the United States we have felt, and tried to express, very poignant sympathy with the people of Belgium, the steadfast faith they have maintained throughout their terrible trial, as well as for the peoples of Northern France and Northern Italy, upon whom the burden of war has fallen so tragically."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy left Paris at midnight on his way to visit the President in London. The King's departure Paris put aside her holiday attire and matter of fact consideration of conference arrangements began in earnest this morning.
Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, will start for Rome to-night, expecting to return early in January. The Italian King will start on Sunday for Rome, going direct to the residence of the King Victor Emmanuel.

Dinner for Emmanuel
The Italian Embassy gave a dinner in honor of King Victor Emmanuel and his son, the Prince of Piedmont, last night. It was followed by a brilliant reception. Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House were present. The King and members of the Ministry accompanied the Italian King to the station on his departure from the city.
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Revenue Bill Keeps 1920 Tax By Party Vote

Motion to Strike Out Section Defeated by 37 Democrats to 31 Republicans
Expect Passage Mondya

Senators, After Settling This Controversy, Decide to Adjourn Over Sunday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In an initial vote late to-day in the Senate on the 1920 tax provision of the war revenue bill 37 Democrats voted to retain it and thirty-one Republicans supported a motion to strike it out.
On the motion of Senator McCumber, of Dakota, Republican, to strike out the clause fixing normal tax on individual incomes at 8 per cent in 1920, the Senate adopted the committee amendment by a straight partisan division.

Immediately afterward and without a rollcall the Senate adopted the 1920 provision reducing corporation income taxes from 12 to 8 per cent. A motion of Senator Penrose to strike out the clause was defeated viva voce, with all the years coming from the Republican side.
In similar fashion, a motion by Senator Penrose to strike out the war excess profits provision for 1920 also was voted down.
Finally adopted the committee amendment for excess profits taxes in 1920. A substitute by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, proposing to continue war profits taxes in 1920 was rejected, 44 to 15.
After settling the 1920 tax controversy the Senate adjourned until Monday, when passage of the bill is expected.

Spanish Premier Sees Allied Leaders to Aid Spanish Cause

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, had a conference this morning with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy. The Spanish statesman had breakfast at the Foreign Office with Foreign Minister Piehon. In the afternoon Count Romanones was received by President Poincaré.

The Spanish Premier will dine this evening at the British Embassy, where President Wilson also will be a guest. Count Romanones, in discussing his visit to Paris, said: "Spain cannot remain isolated at the present moment. She has always maintained the best of relations with the Allies."
"In coming here to take advantage of the invitation given me by President Wilson, I have profited by talking with him and also with members of the French Ministry. I have conversed with Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Piehon, and left them with good impressions.

"I believe my sojourn in Paris will advance the interest of my country. "Spain does not enjoy absolute tranquility at this moment because of the Catalan movement, for which I hope to find a satisfactory solution."

Swiss Look to Wilson To Defend Neutrals; Ask Access to Sea

GENEVA, Dec. 20.—Gustave Ador, President-elect of Switzerland, said today while discussing the possibility of President Wilson visiting this country:
"If Mr. Wilson does us the great honor to visit Switzerland as we greatly desire, we would be glad to lay before him the economic condition of our country."
"Switzerland desires that a just and equitable peace be secured on the basic principles proclaimed by President Wilson. Wishing to be politically and economically independent, she therefore comes that free access to the sea be guaranteed."

Girding
5th Ave. at 46th St., New York
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Last Minute Needs in Luxurious Apparel for Holiday Functions
EVENING GOWNS
FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
MANTEAUX - TAILLEURS
AFTERNOON DRESSES
CHARMING BLOUSES
SMART HATS and RICH FURS
ALSO FEATURING
For Southern Wear Fashions that anticipate the new note for Spring

Roosevelt Called Friend of Allies By 'London Globe'

T. R.'s Points on Peace Are Held To Be More Practical Than Wilson's Idealistic Suggestions to Gain Ends

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.—"The Globe," edited by Leo Maxse, referring to the league of nations, takes the opportunity to express this opinion of Theodore Roosevelt:
"It is not for us to eulogize the ex-President, but we may without offence express the gratitude of all this country to Mr. Roosevelt for the unwavering support he has given to the cause of the Allies since the beginning of the war. He has shown himself right throughout, and we therefore reasonably expect his countrymen to have great confidence in the views he expressed on some of the most difficult problems connected with peace."
"We are assured of the cordiality of Mr. Wilson's feelings, but may be permitted to think that in the nobility of idealism he has forgotten certain practical considerations which Mr. Roosevelt wisely urges. It is suggested that in the event of our being unable to replace the security of a supreme navy by guarantees, an international tribunal will be quite unable to wield effective force if the United States should embark on a great competition of shipbuilding to create a navy more powerful than ours. That is a matter for the Americans to decide. The prospect would not cause us to deviate a hair's breadth from the traditional policy whereon our island's safety is founded."
"In a question so vital to us we can

Wilson Thanks Swedish Parliament for Support

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20.—A message from President Wilson was read in both chambers of the Swedish Parliament to-day. It follows:
"I have received with the greatest satisfaction the message which the two chambers of the Swedish Riksdag were generous enough to send me, and I accept it as a most welcome expression of the confidence of the chambers."
"I hope and believe that by common council a peace worthy of the aspiration of the people of Europe can and will be secured, and I shall with pleasure and pride do all I can to promote it."
WOODROW WILSON.

Brooklyn to Have Gala Welcome for Returning Troops

Parade and Decorations Will Celebrate Victory; Fund of One Million Dollars Is Needed by the Borough
The Brooklyn victory celebration committee is preparing a preliminary welcome to the borough's returning troops, the main feature of which will be a triumphal parade, in which it is estimated 100,000 soldiers and sailors will take part. From start to finish the parade will pass beneath arches of welcome and victory, between figures of American leaders in the war and underneath thousands of flags of the United States and the Allies, which will form a fluttering, varicolored roof for the whole line of march.
The parade will begin at the fountain on Bedford Avenue and continue through Bedford Avenue for its entire length to Flatbush Avenue. At the fountain will be a victory column, with the figure of President Wilson surmounting it. This column will be 40 feet high, flanked by two flagpoles 30 feet high bearing American flags. At Taylor Street will be a welcome arch 60 feet high. Thereafterward the parade will be under American and Allied flags for the entire length of the parade. Flagpoles will be planted along the entire avenue about 70 feet apart. Wire will be strung from one pole to another, from which the flags of the Allied nations will hang.
Thousands of Flags
The first blocks of the parade route will be decorated with American flags only, while the remainder will bear the American and Allied colors. At Grant Square will be erected a grandstand for the reviewing officers and citizens' committee which will accommodate 1,000 persons. At the point of the termination of the parade on Flatbush Avenue will be another reviewing stand, where military men will give the final review.
The column of honor, consisting of columns 40 feet high, will begin at Bergen Street. The first two columns forming the entrance will be the figures of General Pershing and Admiral Sims. These columns will lead up to the triumphal arch, which will be placed at Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue. From the ground to the top of the figure of Victory the arch measures 158 feet and is 18 feet wide. The width of the arch itself is 40 by 70 feet. On top of the columns will be symbolic figures.
The committee has designated Frank J. Holme and Joseph A. Guider as structural advisers.
The committee is preparing an appeal to the people of Brooklyn for voluntary contributions.

PLEASE TAKE SMALL PARCELS WITH YOU.

John Daniell and Sons
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.
Will Offer To-morrow and Tuesday the Last TWO DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS
Great big bargains in every department throughout the Store.
We have planned to make these days memorable in the history of this establishment as far as sales are concerned; we have spared neither money nor pains to do so. Our stocks are filled to overflowing with sensible gifts, things that will make others very happy. Don't let this Christmas pass without making at least half a dozen persons happy, by giving sensible presents.

BRIGHT, NEW, CRISP, CLEAN H-A-N-D-K-E-R-S-C-H-I-E-F-S THE REAL SENSIBLE GIFT
HAS BEEN FAVORABLY KNOWN FOR THE PAST 40 YEARS
You may pay more in other stores, but the quality will be no better than found here for less money.
Diamond rings, perfect stones. Greatly underpriced. 25.00 to 225.00
Ladies' gold bracelet watches. Very special. 19.50 to 42.75
Gold brooches, set with diamonds, pearls and assorted stones. Greatly underpriced. 3.25 to 48.50
Cameo Brooches. 4.95 to 25.00
Waltham wrist watches, gold-filled or nickel, radium dial, suede strap; specially priced. 24.50
Watches for men and boys, gun metal or nickel. Very special. 1.95 and 2.25
Novelty bead necklaces to let amethyst, sapphire, emerald and red. Very special at 3.25
Vanity cases, sterling silver, with engraved ring and chain. 2.95
Handy Pins. 1.25 to 4.95
10 and 14 Karat. 1.25 to 4.95
UMBRELLAS FOR XMAS
IF YOU HAD A DOZEN YOU WOULDN'T HAVE TOO MANY
Everybody appreciates the gift of a good umbrella.
You know we make a great many of our umbrellas, so we know what they are made of. Men's and women's; a full line of both; an excellent assortment of handles. Very special. 1.10 to 10.50
Children's sizes. .95 to 3.50
ENVELOPE POCKETBOOKS
with straps of good durable leather. Regularly 1.95 each; for. 1.75
We have in stock a splendid assortment of leather goods of every kind. List and description.
If it's a "Gunner" you want it.
TOILET REQUISITES
Celluloid "Du Barry" Powder. Jars. Value 2.25, for. 1.25
Toilet sets, ivory finish. 5.75
Toilet set, 6.50, for. 5.75
Our toilet stock is replete with every requisite used by a lady. Perfumes, powders, soaps, etc., imported and domestic.
CHINA AND CUT GLASS SECTION
MOVED TO 2D FLOOR
We are showing a fine collection of the very newest designs in fine china, cut glass, electrolites, fine glassware, bric-a-brac, separate pieces, floor lamps, book ends, fancy baskets, ivory for cork cabinets, etc.
Cut glass sherbet and goblets; splendid value at 4.35 per dozen. 3.75
Very special a per dozen. 3.75
Fine china cups and saucers, with narrow floral band. Regularly 2.95 dozen, for. 2.50
A full assortment of glass candy jars at very low prices.
SAMPLE GLOVES, ANOTHER LOT JUST IN TIME FOR XMAS GIFTS
including a varied assortment of French kid and washable capes in black, white and colors; all sizes and styles. 1.39
Values up to 2.75 pair, for. 1.99
1,000 pairs of light tan washable cape one-class gloves, hand embroidered backs, full P. K. sewn; an exceptionally high grade glove in all sizes. Regular value 2.75 pair, for. 1.85
John Daniell & Sons, Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.



The Leading Mineral Water

admit no compromise, but having no desire to enter into competition with America in a mad race for armaments, we are glad Mr. Roosevelt so clearly placed the facts of the case before our countrymen, thereby doing a service to the cause of humanity and civilization.
"The United States' dominions, with trifling exceptions, are within a ring fence. Ours are scattered essentially over the ocean, and without a great navy we could not hope to maintain them. I believe Mr. Wilson himself will admit that had we in 1914 been compelled to the welfare of many hundreds of millions of human beings are closely bound up in the maintenance of the British Empire. Mr. Roosevelt reminded me that had we in 1914 been compelled to trust to some form of naval agreement instead of walls of steel, nothing could have saved the world from the enslavement of Germany, and even your own great country might have met the fate which had assuredly been ours."
"Mr. Roosevelt has done further service to the cause of peace, which the British and Americans alike cherish, by demonstrating that our navy makes sense none, but safeguards, like ourselves, all to whom freedom is dear."

PLEASE TAKE SMALL PARCELS WITH YOU.
John Daniell and Sons
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.
Will Offer To-morrow and Tuesday the Last TWO DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS
Great big bargains in every department throughout the Store.

We have planned to make these days memorable in the history of this establishment as far as sales are concerned; we have spared neither money nor pains to do so. Our stocks are filled to overflowing with sensible gifts, things that will make others very happy. Don't let this Christmas pass without making at least half a dozen persons happy, by giving sensible presents.

BRIGHT, NEW, CRISP, CLEAN H-A-N-D-K-E-R-S-C-H-I-E-F-S THE REAL SENSIBLE GIFT
HAS BEEN FAVORABLY KNOWN FOR THE PAST 40 YEARS
You may pay more in other stores, but the quality will be no better than found here for less money.
Diamond rings, perfect stones. Greatly underpriced. 25.00 to 225.00
Ladies' gold bracelet watches. Very special. 19.50 to 42.75
Gold brooches, set with diamonds, pearls and assorted stones. Greatly underpriced. 3.25 to 48.50
Cameo Brooches. 4.95 to 25.00
Waltham wrist watches, gold-filled or nickel, radium dial, suede strap; specially priced. 24.50
Watches for men and boys, gun metal or nickel. Very special. 1.95 and 2.25
Novelty bead necklaces to let amethyst, sapphire, emerald and red. Very special at 3.25
Vanity cases, sterling silver, with engraved ring and chain. 2.95
Handy Pins. 1.25 to 4.95
10 and 14 Karat. 1.25 to 4.95
UMBRELLAS FOR XMAS
IF YOU HAD A DOZEN YOU WOULDN'T HAVE TOO MANY
Everybody appreciates the gift of a good umbrella.
You know we make a great many of our umbrellas, so we know what they are made of. Men's and women's; a full line of both; an excellent assortment of handles. Very special. 1.10 to 10.50
Children's sizes. .95 to 3.50
ENVELOPE POCKETBOOKS
with straps of good durable leather. Regularly 1.95 each; for. 1.75
We have in stock a splendid assortment of leather goods of every kind. List and description.
If it's a "Gunner" you want it.
TOILET REQUISITES
Celluloid "Du Barry" Powder. Jars. Value 2.25, for. 1.25
Toilet sets, ivory finish. 5.75
Toilet set, 6.50, for. 5.75
Our toilet stock is replete with every requisite used by a lady. Perfumes, powders, soaps, etc., imported and domestic.
CHINA AND CUT GLASS SECTION
MOVED TO 2D FLOOR
We are showing a fine collection of the very newest designs in fine china, cut glass, electrolites, fine glassware, bric-a-brac, separate pieces, floor lamps, book ends, fancy baskets, ivory for cork cabinets, etc.
Cut glass sherbet and goblets; splendid value at 4.35 per dozen. 3.75
Very special a per dozen. 3.75
Fine china cups and saucers, with narrow floral band. Regularly 2.95 dozen, for. 2.50
A full assortment of glass candy jars at very low prices.
SAMPLE GLOVES, ANOTHER LOT JUST IN TIME FOR XMAS GIFTS
including a varied assortment of French kid and washable capes in black, white and colors; all sizes and styles. 1.39
Values up to 2.75 pair, for. 1.99
1,000 pairs of light tan washable cape one-class gloves, hand embroidered backs, full P. K. sewn; an exceptionally high grade glove in all sizes. Regular value 2.75 pair, for. 1.85
John Daniell & Sons, Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.

SILK STOCKINGS DANIEL'S HOSIERY DEPT. IS WORLD RENOWNED
We send hosiery and tights all over the world.
If you intend giving HER silk stockings, our goods and prices ARE RIGHT.
"McCallum's" black silk stockings, medium