

Premiers With Wilson to Fix Date of Parley

Conference Soon Will Also Outline Programme for Adopting World League

To Map Out Full Plans

President Seeks Definite Arrangement Before He Returns to Duties in U. S.

By Frederick Moore
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PARIS, Jan. 8.—The British, French and Italian premiers will assemble with President Wilson for preliminary talks soon, but this will not mean the formal opening of the inter-Allied conference, for which a date has not yet been fixed.

The Allied premiers met in London early in December, and President Wilson has met each separately, but they have not yet been gathered together with the American President. The meeting probably will be held at the French Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay. The foreign ministers of each of the European countries may also be present, but the details of this informal conference have not yet been arranged. Nevertheless, as the American commissioners said to American correspondents at the usual morning interview, considerable progress had been made in conversations which Mr. Wilson already has had with Allied statesmen individually.

As one of the commissioners put it: "The President and the Allied Premiers ascertained where they disagree."

The coming joint conference will be private and confidential in character, but the American commissioners say they hope to be able to make some of the results public. They also hope to arrange that some of the regular inter-Allied conferences shall be opened to the press.

League of Nations First

One of the first matters to be taken up at the meeting of the President and the Allied Premiers will be the date for the peace congress and the method of procedure thereat, but the first actual business of the conference will be, as already reported, the league of nations, which Mr. Wilson is determined to accomplish in outline before returning to America in February. Both because the immediate formation of the league is essential to his programme for peace settlement and because of the political effect at home, President Wilson desires to secure an early agreement on several of its features.

His plan evidently is to reconcile his general views with those of the British, French and Italian governments on the formation of a league, but regarding annexations of territory populated by unwilling European peoples, the President promises to continue adamant.

Urged Wilson to Rest

Admiral Cary T. Grayson wanted the President to rest a full week, taking outdoor exercise and seeing no other statesmen after his strenuous trip through Italy, but Mr. Wilson is in such a vigorous frame of mind that Admiral Grayson has been unable to restrain him.

After his arrival at the Murat palace Mr. Wilson walked from there to the Hotel Crillon and visited the houses of Secretary Lansing and those of other commissioners for several hours.

Premier Clemenceau arrived at the Hotel Crillon while the President was there. The President was recognized on the streets by only a few.

President Wilson will avoid entertainments as much as possible and endeavor to have plenty of sleep. He will probably play several games of golf weekly.

As reported from Rome, he will not visit Brussels until after the inter-Allied conference is well launched, but

Army in France Pays Tribute to Roosevelt

A MERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 8. (By The Associated Press).—Official tribute to the memory of Colonel Roosevelt was expressed to-day at the headquarters of every division in the army of occupation by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns. At 3 o'clock this afternoon every American flag in Rhinish Prussia was lowered to half staff. The lowering of the flags was ordered from Washington.

The salute was supplemented at several places by army bands playing dirges.

will proceed to the devastated areas of Northern France to gratify French opinion that he thoroughly comprehends the nature of German outrages there. No date has been set for leaving Paris.

One-Twelfth of American Troops Have Left France

Headquarters Says 151,000 Men Have Sailed; U. S. Warships Join Procession

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Virtually one-twelfth of the total of the American expeditionary forces landed in France already have sailed on their return journey to the United States.

American General Headquarters announced to-day that more than 151,000 soldiers, comprising 10,435 officers and 140,689 non-commissioned officers, and privates, have left France. The figures include all soldiers who have left France since the first American troops set foot on European soil, nearly twenty months ago.

They also include officers and men returning to training camps or the sick and wounded who have gone since the armistice. The large proportion of officers is due to the fact that a number were sent back as instructors.

Several American battleships have joined the procession of vessels carrying American troops homeward in the last few days. The former German liners President Grant and Agamemnon were among the transports departing in that time. The President Grant carried 5,000 troops, including a large number from the 8th Field Artillery Brigade.

Nation Urged to Select Anglo-American Holiday

Magna Charta Day, June 15, Suggested for International Date

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Patriotic societies throughout the nation will be asked to set aside June 15 as an international holiday to commemorate the closer alliance between the United States and England, members of the Baronial Order of Runnymede have decided.

June 15 is the anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta in 1215. Since the legal institutions of both England and the United States are based on this document, it was suggested to the order by the Rev. Dr. William B. McKim, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, that the day would be best suited for an Anglo-American national holiday. The suggestion will be made at the annual meeting of the federated patriotic societies of the United States next month. The Baronial Order of Runnymede is an organization of descendants of the barons who forced King John to sign Magna Charta at Runnymede.

Suggestions have also been made by Charles H. Browning, of Philadelphia, that an international fund be collected for the erection of a monument at Runnymede to commemorate the signing.

Two More "Watch Fire" Tenders Are Sent to Prison

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Playing vesal to the watch fire which the woman's Party has sworn to keep burning in front of the White House until the suffrage amendment is passed is a hazardous occupation, according to two of the women who had the job to-day. They are Mrs. Toscan Bennett, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Matilda Young, of Washington, arrested for their part in the affair, and sentenced to five days in prison.

Eleven women are now serving short sentences, and according to party headquarters are "hunger-striking."

Cecil Says League Is Necessary First Step Toward Peace

Asserts World Union Also Is Needed as Initial Move For Proper Treatment of Problems Caused by War

PARIS, Jan. 8. (By The Associated Press).—Lord Robert Cecil, who has arrived here with the first section of the British peace delegation, expressed the opinion to The Associated Press to-day that the definite organization of a league of nations is indispensable as a first step toward the conclusion of an enduring peace and a satisfactory settlement of international problems which have arisen out of the war.

Lord Robert made it clear that his statements were personal views, and not an attempt to give the views of the British government.

"In my opinion, a league of nations is necessary as the initial step in the peace negotiations," said Lord Robert. "It is not only necessary to insure peace, but also for the proper treatment of many international questions which must be considered by the peace congress. Joint international action in an organized and recognized form is necessary in order to relieve millions of people who are at this moment destitute of food and other necessities of life owing to the unsettled condition of the world; to regulate permanently many vital common interests such as international railways, posts, waterways, telegraph and wireless, the use of the air, public health and the protection of women and juveniles in industry; and to discharge adequately and justly the responsibilities of the great civilized nations in such a great matter as the protection and guidance of backward peoples. It is the sum of all these recognized joint activities, interests and responsibilities that we call by the name of 'league of nations.'"

Should Give It Form Now

"It is our business to give this league definite form here and now."

Lord Robert made it clear in his talk that he has little sympathy with the view that the peace congress may gradually drift into a prolonged session, which will ultimately become a league of nations without being definitely and positively organized.

"I agree that this congress must regard itself as the first regular meeting of the nations forming the league," he said, "but I think it would be a dangerous policy to let the peace congress drift along aimlessly without reaching a positive organization. Leaving things open is hazardous and gets one nowhere. This impresses me as being a time for the creation of a body which will be effectively organized, and not allowed to drop into inaction. We are, moreover, anxious not to commit the democratic peoples to responsibilities they are not prepared, deliberately and consciously, to accept. It is, therefore, important to avoid vagueness and to define our policy clearly and openly."

Armaments a Knotty Problem

"That, in my opinion, is probably the most difficult problem the peace congress will face. Before national government had effective police organizations it was impossible to prevent individuals from carrying arms to protect themselves against outlawry. Laws against the carrying of firearms could not be enforced until the necessity for carrying them ceased to exist. So it is with the league. Individual nations will hardly be disarmed until they are sure of peace and justice through the operation of the league. Moreover, how can any limitation of armaments be actually enforced? What assurance can we have, for instance, that Germany will not create an army more or less secretly?"

"The world did not know how extensively Germany was preparing for war. She might develop another force under the guise of militia. These are the difficulties we have to face, but we must endeavor earnestly to secure cooperation between the powers represented at the congress in a broad policy of demobilization which will correspond with the yearnings of all peoples to be relieved as soon as possible from the burdens they have borne for these last four and one-half years."

When asked if the conditions were the same with naval forces, Lord Robert replied in the affirmative.

"Nations do not build navies for offensive purposes," he said. "They build them for defensive purposes, for police duties. Here again is a great scope for cooperation and arrangement between the powers represented at the peace congress."

U. S. Plan for World League Nearly Ready

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delegations now will be announced officially.

The leading figures like Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, for Great Britain; Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy and Viscount Chinda and Ambassador Matsui for Japan already are known, although not officially appointed, but the designation of a full list will bring into being the real directing force of the congress consisting of twenty-five members representing five great powers of the world, each of which will be represented by five of its foremost statesmen.

Dominions to Be Represented

"La Liberté" to-day says it understands that Great Britain will have three special delegates for each of its dominions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The newspaper asks why the French protectorates of Morocco, Tunis and possibly Algeria, have no special representation.

The Premier of Serbia has officially notified Foreign Minister Pichon that the Jugo-Slav representatives at Versailles will be Nikola P. Pashitch, former Premier of Serbia; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, former Serbian Minister of Finance, and M. Trumbitch, President of the Dalmatian Diet.

It will be this supreme council of the great powers which will guide and shape the deliberations and results of the entire congress, and while all other powers will later have a full hearing and a voice, it will be the great powers which will initiate and direct the general conduct of affairs.

The personnel of the French delegation is recognized as exceptionally strong, combining the political, diplomatic, financial, economic and military sagacity of France. The appointments of Jules Cambon is particularly gratifying to the American delegation, owing to his intimate knowledge and sympathy with American affairs resulting from his long service as French Ambassador in Washington.

Tardieu Is Economic Authority

M. Cambon, with Foreign Minister Pichon, will represent the diplomatic strength of the delegation. Louis Klotz, besides being Minister of Finance, is recognized as the financial leader of the French parliament. Captain Tardieu furnishes the economic authority and is familiar with both French and American economic conditions.

A French protocol, proposing the exact procedure of the congress, was submitted to the American delegates at about the same time that the French delegates were named. It is now being studied and it is noted by the American delegates that a number of their suggestions have taken form in the French programme. The protocol deals with the organization of the congress, the representation of the great and small powers, and the general order of procedure. It will not become effective until passed upon by President Wilson and the Premiers of France, Great Britain and Italy, who constitute a sort of executive council, which later will grow into a supreme council of the great powers when the full delegations are appointed.

Conferees Gain Momentum

The conferences throughout to-day showed a growing driving power. In addition to the meetings that President Wilson had with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, and others, Premier Clemenceau spent some time at American headquarters, and was followed there later by Premier Venizelos, of Greece.

Order of Procedure

The procedure now being discussed is, roughly, as follows: First, a general agreement between the United States and the Entente belligerents for the creation of a League of Nations, or similar agreement to enforce the terms of peace and preserve it.

Second, the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war.

Third, the assessment of damages and indemnities and the manner of their payment.

Fourth, the conclusion of peace treaties with the Central Powers.

World Must Unite In Saving Russia, Says U. S. Attache

"Economic and Military Aid," Not "Intervention," Needed to Restore Order, Asserts W. C. Huntington

Only one way is seen by William Chapin Huntington, commercial attache for the United States at Petrograd, in which order can be brought out of the chaos which now exists in Russia. That is by economic and military aid from outside.

"Economic and military aid" is preferred by Mr. Huntington to the use of the term "intervention" on the ground that the latter word has been so much misused.

Mr. Huntington returned from Petrograd in September, having passed through the two years which, he says, included "eight months of monarchical tyranny, eight months of fruitless effort to establish a democracy and eight months of the Bolsheviks." He was the guest yesterday at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club.

Business Needs Solid Rule

"The confusion which exists in Russia," said the commercial attache "is indescribable. From a commercial standpoint the country is hopeless and will remain so until it is able to set up an established government. Can it do that without outside aid? In my opinion, no."

"Practically" he said, "everything they have been confiscated by the Bolshevik government. Under the first régime industries were placed in charge of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council at the peace conference, and interest payments would be made to the owners. Under the Bolsheviks these promises were abrogated. At present all industry is nationalized, which, it might be said, is just another word for confiscated."

Industries at Standstill

"Industrial proprietors who have not been placed in jail or separated from their property altogether are working in them as superintendents. Some of them—men of exceptional brains and tact—probably will save something out of the wreck. But the rest are simply deprived of everything they owned."

"Of course, the business establishment which is able to operate at all is rare. In most cases, either through Bolshevik interference or the lack of raw material, all industrial plants are closed down. The people who worked in them are without employment. The peasants, having got the land they craved, are satisfied, and the rest of the country is at the mercy of the Bolsheviks. As long as such a condition prevails it is useless to think about political or economic regeneration for the country."

Fir Turpentine

Copenhagen engineers are experimenting with the production of turpentine from fir trees, the roots and twigs being used as well as the trunks.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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Rumanians Send Sharp Demand to Hungarians

Residents of Transylvania, Sufferers From War, Ask About Payment

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Dispatches received here from private sources show that the new governing body in Transylvania is losing no time in bringing the Hungarian government to book. Dr. Erdelyi, representative in Budapest of the Rumanian government of Transylvania, has handed the Magyar government a memorial which is practically tantamount to an ultimatum.

In this memorial the Transylvanians ask first for statistics showing details of the quantities of cereals and number of the quantities of cereals and number of cattle requisitioned by the enemy in Transylvania; second, for details of the quantities of foodstuffs in Hungarian military depots; third, for particulars of the manner in which coal from Peroshani has been distributed, and, fourth, for a record of payments made in respect of damages caused by the war in 1916.

The reason for the last mentioned demand is found in the fact that while the Hungarians received compensation for damage caused by the war, Rumanians were especially excluded from all benefits.

The memorial demands the payment of 100,000,000 crowns (kroner?) to cover the cost of demobilization in the twenty-six Rumanian counties of Transylvania.

These demands the Magyar government has replied with "flat non possumus," on the ground that it has never yet recognized the separation of Transylvania from Hungary. It refers to the Transylvanians to the decisions to be taken at the peace conference, and states its intention to deal for the time being only with urgent questions relating to revictualment and demobilization.

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French Get Fireproof Match

French matches now are even poorer than usual, because the French government, in a laudable desire for economy, sold the lumber of several condemned barracks to the match-makers. Nobody remembered that about ten years ago the timber in these barracks had been thoroughly fireproofed.—Indianapolis News.



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\$50, \$48 and \$45 Fancy Suits	39.50
\$58, \$55 and \$53 Fancy Suits	47.50
\$65 and \$60 Fancy Suits	52.50
Blue, Gray and Black Suits at Material Reductions	\$38, \$35, \$30 and \$28 Overcoats
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	\$45, \$43 and \$40 Overcoats . . . 34.50
	\$50, \$48 and \$45 Overcoats . . . 39.50
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