

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain to-day and to-morrow; moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 37. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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SUN CANVASS SHOWS U. S. DRY BY JAN. 1, 1920

Reports From States Forecast Necessary Ratification in Few Weeks.

HOPEFUL OF NEW YORK

Prohibition May Become Permanent Before Army Demobilization Ends.

JERSEY CLINGS TO WETS

Between 45 and 47 States Will Back Amendment by April 1, It Is Said.

The SUN to-day presents reports from its correspondents indicating sentiment regarding the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution in those States which have not yet acted favorably upon it.

This prospective action will mean a bone dry country one year from the date of the ratification by the thirty-third State, or by New Year's day, 1920.

William H. Anderson, New York State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday fixed the date for approval of the amendment by the necessary number of commonwealths at February 1 next.

If Forecasts Prove Correct.

Should the forecasts by SUN correspondents prove accurate there will be no lapse between the application of the bone dry provision of the war emergency legislation and the going into effect of the equally bone dry Federal amendment to the national Constitution.

In other words, the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the States will become effective, as far as the consumer is concerned, before demobilization of the army is completed.

The amendment would probably be carried, it is asserted, even should the Legislatures of all doubtful States vote to reject it.

Five of the remaining States which are not dry, so reports to THE SUN indicate, have elected Legislatures a majority of the membership of which is favorable to immediate ratification.

New Jersey Classed as Hopeless.

New Jersey is the only State classed as hopeless. The five States not already dry but in which the newly elected Legislatures will not hesitate to ratify the amendment are California, Vermont, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

In Minnesota it is recalled that the drys won over the wets by a considerable majority, but owing to a provision of the State constitution it was necessary for the reformers to win a majority of the total vote cast in order to change the State from the wet to the dry column.

In Illinois the Senate is understood to favor immediate ratification. In the lower branch of the Legislature twenty-seven favorable votes are required. It is expected that there will be eighty-two in the new House.

Among the fifteen States that have already ratified five are still in the column, and it is largely in the opinion of the legislators of the country that the countrywide sentiment on the prohibition question is defeated. These States are Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts and Louisiana.

The Massachusetts Legislature had the ban on the sale of the wine and beer and for all and the Republican leaders of Rhode Island are certain to put the ratification through as a matter of party expediency.

Fact Republican Legislatures, the country over, will have to hurry and ratify the amendment, as the Red Cross funds there had been exhausted.

Wilson Gives Message of Good Will to Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Friday, Dec. 20.—A message from President Wilson was read in both chambers of the Swedish Parliament to-day, as 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.

GERMAN ENVOY TO MEXICO OUT

Von Eckhardt, War Plotter Against United States, Yields to Third Demand.

TRIED TO LURE JAPAN

Successor Said to Have Been Ordered to Stop Anti-American Activities.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21.—Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico since 1915, and the diplomat who figured in the Zimmermann disclosures early in 1917, when the German Government made a futile attempt to lure Mexico up against the United States as an ally of Japan, has been recalled by the present German Government.

This was learned officially this evening when the announcement was made that Minister von Eckhardt had notified the Mexican Government of his recall. The diplomat expects to leave for Germany by way of the United States.

The notice of his recall was sent to von Eckhardt through Ignacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, more than five weeks ago, but apparently the German Minister here paid no attention to the instructions of the new German Government. About ten days ago additional orders were sent.

The affairs of Germany in Mexico will be left in the hands of Dr. Arthur von Magnus, Councillor of the German Legation, who, it is stated, has received positive instructions by his Government to cease anti-American propaganda in Mexico.

Minister von Eckhardt has been credited with being the director of the violent anti-American propaganda which has been carried out in Mexico by pro-German and German owned papers. It was to him that Dr. Zimmermann's Mexican mediation proposal, sent a message dated January 19, 1917, through Count von Bernstorff, proposing an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if the latter country did not remain neutral.

Japan's refusal to accept the mediation proposal to the Berlin instructions, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States.

The Mexican Government, it is reported unofficially this evening, will not receive von Magnus as the diplomatic representative of Germany, because the present German Government which named him has not as yet been recognized by the Mexican Government.

Attempts to obtain confirmation of a report that Baron Holoman Kanis von Kanis, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Mexico, would soon receive orders to return to Vienna were fruitless.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUNDAY IN BRITAIN

Trade Unions Begin Fight to Make It Part of Pact.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The British Trade Union Congress of the Labor party has decided to begin a campaign for the immediate establishment of a league of nations as an integral part of the peace treaty.

Demonstrations will be held in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Cardiff, Leeds and Bristol.

The London demonstration will be held in Albert Hall on January 2 under the chairmanship of Stuart Bunting, chairman of the Trade Union Congress.

Other demonstrations will be held simultaneously on Sunday, January 2, which, it is proposed, shall be observed as "League of Nations Sunday."

Resolutions will be submitted calling on the official British delegation to the peace conference to make the definite establishment of a league of nations one of the foremost clauses of the treaty of peace.

It has been decided to open a special campaign fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to combat influenza in Alaska was introduced to-day by Senator Jones (Wash.).

He said hundreds of indigent natives were suffering from the disease and the Red Cross funds there had been exhausted.

SOCIALISTS GIVE EBERT CABINET FULL SUPPORT

Executive Committee of 27 Soldiers and Workers Has Veto Power.

WILL SEIZE COAL MINES

Control of Other Industries Put Off to Await Result of Experiment.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 20 (delayed).—The revolutionary Parliament, which adjourned this afternoon, gave the Cabinet the fullest authority to manage affairs.

The prestige of Chancellor Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann has been greatly enhanced by the appointment of a national central executive committee of twenty-seven soldiers and workmen, comprised wholly of majority Socialists.

The committee is largely a body with parliamentary functions on a small scale. It can eject obstreperous Cabinet members and has a restricted veto power.

The congress devoted its closing hours to problems of socialization. It approved state control for such industries "as are ripe" for the experiment, and a start will be made with the coal pits.

Afterward the steel and chemical industries and the alkali mines will be in line for seizure, although the bulk of sentiment was for leaving such complex problems to the National Assembly.

Barth Urges Prompt Action. Emil Barth of the Ebert Cabinet urged that an immediate start be made with the coal mines on account of the economic situation, as industries were being menaced by the chronic unrest in the Silesian and Rhineland mines.

Herr Rickett proposed Weimar, capital of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, as the seat of the Constituent Assembly.

The general makeup of the congress was pronouncedly moderate, as the majority of members were from local soldiers' and workmen's councils hurriedly organized in the early days of the revolution.

The fact that the congress was held in Weimar was a respite from some embarrassing episodes, such as invasions by soldiers and laborers.

Herr Scheidemann was loudly cheered by the country members when, in the course of his address, he asserted that Berlin was not Germany.

Krupp Dividend Is Passed. The Krupp Company at a general meeting decided to-day not to pay a dividend this year.

The great arms concern paid a dividend of 12 per cent. in each of a dozen or more years, and 10 per cent. last year.

It was announced at the meeting that when a balance was struck at the end of June the directors decided to pay a 4 per cent. dividend this year.

A part of which must be taken from the profits of the year. Recent developments, however, so unfavorably affected the economic situation that the directors were unable to recommend the payment of any dividend.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts predicts that the main part of the disbursements of the Reichsbank, formerly Reichsbank, will be forthcoming in view of the assertion that he is no longer known to Hugo Haase, Foreign Minister in the Ebert Cabinet, the consideration due a former friend and political ally.

Herr Haase justifies Joffe by asserting that the latter merely supplied him with data for speeches in the Reichstag.

Where Russian Money Went. The categorical denial by the Independents that they were beneficiaries of the Bolshevik rubles which were alleged to have been scattered profusely about Berlin while Joffe was there leads to the suggestion in some quarters that the Spartacus group was financed out of funds deposited here in the order of the leader of the Independents, Oscar Cohen, a former Reichstag member who is now under secretary to the National Ministry of Justice.

Cohen left here yesterday for Moscow, ostensibly on official business in connection with the transfer of Russian prisoners.

Was Russian Money Sent Here. The fact that M. Radek, who conducts the Bolshevik propaganda bureau, was in close touch with the organization headed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht is generally accepted as proof that the funds furnished by Joffe were literally placed at the disposal of the Spartacus element, who suddenly were put in a position to establish an official organ and otherwise conduct an extensive terrorist campaign.

The correspondent who first informed here of the occasion of his recent visit to Berlin boasted that "the money sent to Berlin to finance the revolution was as nothing compared to the funds transmitted to New York for the purpose of spreading Bolshevism in the United States."

DEAD IN FRANCE; ALIVE HERE. Lieut. A. F. White, Listed as War Victim, Never Left United States.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 21.—Richard J. White of this city was notified yesterday that his son, Lieut. Albert F. White, died of wounds in France the day before the armistice was signed.

Lieut. White appeared to-day at his home in the best of health and announced that he had not been beyond the borders of the United States.

SENATE ADOPTS PROVISIONS OF REVENUE BILL

Final Vote and Victory for the Measure Will Take Place To-morrow.

VOTE ON PARTY LINES

Efforts of Republicans to Defer 1920 Appropriations Fail.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Dividing on strict party lines the Senate to-day adopted all the provisions in the revenue bill, including the one for one set of taxes for this year and another for the succeeding year.

Following this action the Senate adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that a final vote on the measure will be reached and the bill passed.

The action to-day virtually was a test on the measure.

A motion to strike out the provision for levying the taxes of 1920 and subsequent years on the basis of reducing the gross levy from \$5,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 was made by Senator McCumber (N. D.).

The result indicated clearly that on the principle involved the division in the Senate was on party lines altogether, with the Democrats standing firm for Secretary McAdoo's suggested reduction of the levy and the Republicans unanimous in their opposition.

On Senator McCumber's motion the vote was: Ayes—Senators Borah, Curtis, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, La Follette, Lenoir, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren and Weeks—21—all Republicans.

Nays—Senators Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Culberson, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Martin (Ky.), Martin (Va.), Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pollock, Pomerene, Reed, Shafer, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Swanson, Thurman, Underwood, Vardaman and Walsh—25—all Democrats.

Test on Income Tax Vote. The significance of this vote lies in the fact that upon the individual income taxes the following language has been inserted in the bill by the Democrats: "The Senate hereby reserves the right to amend the bill at any time before the adjournment of the Congress."

It was pointed out at the meeting that when a balance was struck at the end of June the directors decided to pay a 4 per cent. dividend this year.

A part of which must be taken from the profits of the year. Recent developments, however, so unfavorably affected the economic situation that the directors were unable to recommend the payment of any dividend.

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BRITISH KING AND QUEEN TO ESCORT WILSON TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE; LODGE ATTACKS 5 OF THE 14 POINTS

SENATOR WARNS PACT MAY FAIL

Demands League of Nations and Freedom of Seas Be Eliminated.

INSISTS ON INDEMNITIES

Opposes Limitation of Armament, Open Diplomacy and Economic Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Formal notice was served to-day on President Wilson and the American delegates to the peace conference that five of the President's "fourteen points" must be eliminated in drawing the treaty if it is to be ratified by the Senate.

Senator Lodge (Mass.), speaking as the leader of the Republican party in Congress, made it plain that no provision must be made in the peace treaty for a league of nations and four of the other points if quick ratification of the treaty is desired or if it is hoped to procure ratification without radical amendment at the hands of the Senate.

In addition to leaving out any mention of a league of nations Senator Lodge asserted the "peace points" relating to open covenants of peace, the freedom of the seas, the removal of economic or trade barriers and the limitation of armament should not be incorporated in the treaty.

Reserves Right to Amend. Mr. Lodge warned the country that despite intimation from various quarters that in no circumstances might the Senate of the United States refuse to ratify the peace treaty there nevertheless reposed within the Constitutional rights of the Senate the power to amend a treaty in whole or in part.

The Senator remarked as a "strange development" of the hour the ambitious naval programme now urged upon Congress whereby, according to the programme outlined by Rear Admiral Badger, a navy equal to that of Great Britain by 1925 was advocated, and while disclaiming any relations with the "small navy men" said he could not think that a naval programme of such magnitude was necessary.

Mr. Lodge pointed out that in the present state of affairs in Germany there was every reason to expect that Germany would sign practically any sort of a treaty to escape further suffering. He urged that haste in action and endorsement in the scrutiny of vital points were a constant menace to successful formulation of a treaty which would prove a workable agreement.

Would Exact Indemnities. Guarantees and indemnities should not be overlooked. They should be rigidly exacted and include the surrender of every German colony, he said.

The Senator from Massachusetts defined the vastness of America's obligation to the new nations which have arisen out of the maelstrom of war and to the nations of minor size and strength such as Serbia and Rumania, Russia, he said, must not be neglected and the Russian question in no circumstances shirked.

On the question of secret diplomacy, the first of the President's fourteen points, Mr. Lodge said the question was "one of our vital importance at this moment" and continued: "Whatever may be our views about the methods of diplomacy we can make peace with Germany without undertaking to settle what shall constitute secret diplomacy in the future and what shall not."

Freedom of Seas an Enigma. Absence of information was defined by the Senator as the principal occasion for urging the postponement of consideration of the suggestion that the problem of freedom of the seas should be solved by the Versailles statesmen. On this point Mr. Lodge said:

"We cannot talk intelligently about any proposition until we know just what it means, and that has not yet been disclosed to an interested world."

Senator Lodge said he was at a loss to understand what the purpose of the suggestion at this time, except that it might be that through the upbuilding of a great navy to parallel Britain's by 1925 disarmament by the British Empire might be forced.

"One thing is certain," he said. "The questions of international law involved in the loose term 'freedom of the seas' are not in the least essential or necessary in making a peace with Germany and in bringing the present war to an end."

Opposed to Trade Barriers. Condemning the intrusion of the questions of international trade barriers, Senator Lodge urged the dropping of all discussions on this point, saying: "We can make that peace."

King is Idol of People. The King is essentially democratic. Whatever unrest there may be in Italy at this time there is no question that so far as Victor Emmanuel is concerned he is the idol of the Italian people, and as President Wilson is reported to be just as popular in Italy as he is in France the call of the King upon the President is certain to have a popular reaction among the Italian people, and undoubtedly was designed to pave the way for yesterday's conference of President Wilson with Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino.

The Orlando Government has recognized the Jugo-Slavs, yet Italy appears now to be insistent upon the acquisition of a large part of the Dalmatian coast as well as Trieste and Fiume. She is reported to be willing to neutralize one outlet from the Adriatic to satisfy the claims of the Jugo-Slavs, but is seeking absolute control of the inland sea.

See Imperialistic Policy. The Jugo-Slavs, on the other hand, want more of the Adriatic littoral and would be given to them if Italy's claims are allowed. France and Great Britain at the same time are fearful of Italian encroachments in the Mediterranean. Distrust of Italy is rife among a large element in Great Britain, which professes to see an imperialistic policy rapidly developing among the Italians.

The Italian statesmen are understood to have pledged the warmest support for the Wilson policy, including the league of nations, hoping to get in return, apparently, the support of the President for their claims of territorial extensions, which, they contend, are based upon adequate racial and historical grounds.

GERMANS RETURN \$95,000,000. Take Back Gold Stolen From Belgian National Bank.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—German representatives have brought here from Cologne 280,000,000 marks (\$95,000,000 under nominal exchange) in gold which is being restored by Germany to Belgium.

The armistice with Germany provided for the return of the cash deposited of the National Bank of Belgium, which was removed by the Germans.

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Continued on Seventh Page.

CONTROL OF PALESTINE SAID TO BE AMBITION OF SPAIN

Also Desires Leadership in a Confederation of Latin American Republics—Premier in Paris at Request of Wilson.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. MADRID, Dec. 21.—Premier Romanones went to Paris in response to a message from President Wilson. It is understood that at their meeting there they were to deal with the situation as between Spain and the South and Central American countries.

Spain, it is well known, is ambitious and desires the leadership in a confederation of Spanish American republics. She also will aim to control Palestine, where she has peculiar secular interests.

The reply of the Government to the demand of the Catalonians for home rule promises to submit the question to a special Parliamentary committee to consider the whole matter, but this does not satisfy the leaders of the movement, who have convened an assembly of Catalonian Deputies and Senators, by which the Government's proposal will be rejected formally.

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 Pichon. In the afternoon Count Romanones was received by President Poincare.

The Spanish Premier will dine this evening at the British Embassy, where President Wilson also will be a guest.

ITALY'S PLANS WILSON SHAPES ARE SET FORTH PEACE POLICIES

Premier Orlando Officially Presents Aims of Nation to the President.

WANTS TWO BIG PORTS

Visit of King, Regarded in Paris as Move to Obtain Support of U. S.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, Dec. 21.—The aspirations of Italy, which are causing much concern with the peace negotiations, are now before President Wilson officially.

The visit of Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, at the Murat residence to-day is believed to have marked an important stage in the problem, as the President is fully acquainted with the Italian claims and has exchanged ideas directly with the men who are guiding Italy's course.

If any evidence were wanting that Italy has decided to make up to the President in the hope of eliciting his support for her aspirations, it apparently was afforded by the call which the King of Italy made upon the President a few hours after his arrival in Paris. The call was one of courtesy, but it was a great compliment to the head of the American nation, and its significance is not overlooked here.

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Continued on Seventh Page.

Royal Couple Will Meet American President at Railroad Station.

RARE HONOR IN STORE

Reception of U. S. Executive Will Be Made Great Historical Event.

TROOPS WILL LINE ROUTE

Complete Understanding on Controversial Points Is Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 21.—Arrangements have been perfected for a welcome to President Wilson when he arrives in England next Thursday which will surpass any greeting he has or will receive in Europe, except possibly that in Paris.

Unusual pains are being taken to make his reception in London a great historical event, and no people can surpass the British in such things.

The King himself will go to the railroad station in London, accompanied by the Queen, to welcome the distinguished visitor and personally will conduct him to Buckingham Palace, which will be his home while in London, an honor accorded to very few even of royal visitors and never before to a President.

Character of Reception. In short, the President is to be treated on his arrival here as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, both of which stand at the highest level in the popular estimation, but also as the ruler of a great sovereign State with which Great Britain is eager to maintain the most cordial relations.

The whole route from the railroad station to Buckingham Palace will be lined with British troops and will be magnificently decorated. In order to take part in this welcome the King abandoned his intention of going to Sandringham to spend Christmas.

There is no question in regard to the attitude of the British people toward President Wilson, the application of whose principles in the peace conference, a high official authority tells the correspondent of THE SUN, is no longer feared.

It is understood that on the questions of reparation and the freedom of the seas President Wilson has changed his viewpoint considerably since he laid down the original lines of his policy. The result of the Congressional elections and of the subsequent Republican statement of policy, it is believed here, have not been without effect upon his mind.

In fact, there is a growing conviction that the alleged differences regarding such vital questions as the league of nations and the freedom of the seas are more imaginary than real and that before the President returns to Washington a complete understanding will have been reached.

ALL ENGLAND READY TO WELCOME WILSON

Dover to Have First Chance to Greet President.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 21.—When President Wilson crosses the English Channel on Thursday he probably will travel by the Belgian mail steamship Jan Breydel, which brought Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and his General staff to England. British aerial and naval escorts will be furnished. He will take the short route, landing at Dover.

The arrangements for his reception there have not been completed, but the civil authorities expect to join the naval and military authorities in a great welcome.

Following is the official programme in connection with the visit of the President:

The Presidential party will arrive at Dover at 12:10 P. M. Thursday and will be received by the Duke of Connaught, representing the King; John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States; and Lord Herschell, Lord in Waiting to the King, who will be especially attached to the President during his visit.

Commander Sir Charles Gault, secretary to the King, will meet the President at Calais and will be attached to him.