

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day, followed by clearing and
colder; fair and colder to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 42.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

U. S. FOOD BOARD REMOVES LID IN EATING PLACES

Orders Issued Oct. 21 Re-
scinded, to Detriment
of Proprietors.

PROFITS WILL BE LESS

State Hotel and Restaurant
Committee Asks Continu-
ance of Conservation.

Beginning with the first meal this
morning, proprietors of hotels, restau-
rants and all other public eating
places will not have to worry over the
observance of Food Administration
regulations.

Mr. Hoover's orders, which went into
effect on October 21, have been re-
scinded, and, hereafter, it will not be
considered an unpatriotic act on the
part of a waiter to slip a patron an
extra helping of butter for pancakes.

Originally there were twelve sepa-
rate general orders for public eating
houses and it was announced that the
time they were issued to be obeyed.
Soon after the signing of the armistice
they were amended by the lifting of
restrictions on sugar and the use of
substitutes for wheat flour and up to
last night only nine regulations re-
mained.

It is an open secret that many res-
taurant and hotel men took a great
relief from the restrictions and are sorry
compulsory obedience to the orders
will not be demanded by the Govern-
ment until long after peace is signed.

Helped Purveyors' Purposes.

It is understood that while the rules
worked for the conservation of es-
sential foods they also worked for
the management's pocketbook. There
is a possibility, it is said, that some
restaurant keepers after practicing
the rules for two months may find it
difficult to break their habits and
go back to days of two helpings
of butter, especially when butter is
so expensive.

The Hotel and Restaurant Commit-
tee for New York State has issued
a circular letter to State hotel chair-
men urging proprietors of all public
eating places to keep on conserving.

"If conservation as practiced dur-
ing the past year is continued," the
letter reads, "it will not only be of
great aid in saving food but will be
of material benefit to all public eat-
ing places from an economic stand-
point and will have a great tendency
to lower the prevailing high prices.
Don't stop saving food."

What the Orders Were.

The "orders" that have been re-
scinded provided:

- No bread or toast shall be served
as a garniture or under meat.
- No bread shall be brought on the
table after the first course is served.
- No more than one kind of meat shall
be served to one person at any one
meal.
- No bacon shall be served as a garnit-
ure.
- No more than one-half ounce of
butter shall be served at any one meal.
- Cheese was limited to the same
quantity.
- No public eating house shall allow
any food to be burned and all wastes
shall be saved to be fed to animals.
- No food shall be displayed in such
a manner as to cause it to deteriorate.
- No double cream or cream de luxe
or all cream over 10 per cent. butter-
fat shall be served.
- As the lid has been lifted on cheese
Wash rabbits, which have been
banned in public eating houses since
October 21, may again be introduced
at the midnight meal.

To Curb Profiteering.

The board made public the following
telegram from the Food Administration
at Washington explaining the
present status of the administration:

"Partial demobilization of the Food
Administration and the withdrawal of
many of its rules and regulations have
given the impression in some quarters
that all its activities have ceased or
are shortly to cease. This is not the
case. The act imposes upon the ad-
ministration certain obligations which
continue until Presidential proclama-
tion releases us from the food control
act and particularly the obligation to
curb profiteering and speculation in
essential food products.

"This function must continue to be
performed and there is no intention
of relaxing in this direction. It has
been possible now that peace is as-
sured to cancel many requirements
for reports and many of the details of
the regulations, but the profit and
margin rules and will be en-
forced by revocation of license and
other appropriate penalties.

"It is expected it will be possible
from time to time to remove certain
incommodities from the license list, but
it will be limited to commodities
which do not seem likely to be subject
to possibility of speculation and profi-
teering."

ARCHDUKE MADE \$4,000,000.

Empire of Austria Profited by
Army Contracts.

By the Associated Press.
BRNO, Dec. 22.—The newspaper
charges that the Austrian
Emperor, Leopold Salvator, former
Austrian Emperor, cleared
\$4,000,000 from army
contracts.

The Archduke, according to the news-
paper, supplied the Government with
vegetables, for which he received
\$100,000 to \$200,000 more than
the market price.

For three years, the
Archduke, totalled \$5,000,000 (crown
\$4,000,000).

Ex-Kaiserin Near Death, Says a Frankfurt Paper

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The
Frankfurt Zeitung, a copy
of which has been received here,
says the former German Empress
will hardly live to see the new
year. Her ailment, heart dis-
ease, has grown considerably
worse during the past exciting
weeks. Previously for several
months she had suffered from
the effects of a stroke of apo-
plexy.

The condition of the former
Empress, the newspaper adds,
has had serious effect on her
husband, who also is seriously ill.
It is feared that his ear trouble
will spread to the brain. Also
his nervous condition is bad.

CARL GRAY MAY HEAD RAILWAYS

Federal Post Offered to Him,
but His Health Is Im-
portant Factor.

HAS BEEN McADOO'S AID

He Resigned Recently as Chief
of Operations Because
of Overwork.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Carl R. Gray,
who resigned as director of the divi-
sion of operations of the Railroad Ad-
ministration two days ago, may suc-
ceed Director-General of Railroads
McAdoo when the latter steps out of
office soon after the first of the year.

The question of Mr. Gray's appoint-
ment hinges upon his health and his
willingness to undertake the arduous
duties of directing all of the major
railroads of the United States. It is
known that the office awaits him if
he is willing to accept it.

Mr. Gray's general health is good,
but he has been worn down by a
year of intensive work during the
paralysis that had seized the railroads
when the Government took control
and getting them to function on a
standard of efficiency which Railroad
Administration officials declare has
never been equaled.

Mr. Gray came to the Railroad Ad-
ministration soon after its organization
and took charge of operations on all
of the lines. He was at the time
president of the Western Maryland
Railroad and resigned that connection
eight days ago. He said yesterday that
he did not expect to return to the West-
ern Maryland, as there were no strings
of his resignation from that road.

Before going to the Western Mary-
land he was president of the Great
Northern, one of the Hill lines, and
previously had been vice-president of
the Rock Island and of the Frisco
lines.

Mr. McAdoo is keeping in close
touch with the President by cable on
the question of the appointment of
a railroad head. Agreement upon the
man selected can be ratified quickly.

GERMANY GETS SAUERKRAUT.

300,000 Metric Tons Released for
Popular Consumption.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 22 (Delayed).—The cen-
tral bureau for the control of vegeta-
bles and fruit has released 300,000
metric tons of "liberty cabbage" for
civilian consumption. The stock of
pickled cabbage had been reserved for
the army and navy, but as the result
of demobilization official requisition-
ing is being rapidly reduced, and the
public soon will be allowed to draw for
peace time rations of the national dish.

Prussia has received more than half
the present allotment, while Bavaria
and Saxony each got one-fifth. The
distribution has been scrupulously ap-
portioned over the entire country, and
the amount distributed will afford only
a passing relief in the stringent food
situation.

Nevertheless, the fact that sauer-
kraut again will be listed in the menus
will be hailed as one of the substan-
tial achievements of the revolution.

CANNOT SINK LOWER,
SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Scores Sailors Who for \$125
Each Surrendered U-Boat.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—A Berlin cor-
respondent telegraphed Saturday that
the Government continues bringing
to Berlin regiments on which it can
count. Apparently it is uneasy about
the attitude of the radicals. Another
General, Von Gontard of the Four-
teenth Army Corps, has declared him-
self and his army for the Government
and against anarchy. Gen. von Gontard
says the greatest danger is the
Entente's entry further into Germany,
which must be prevented.

The internment of fourteen persons
who were killed in the disturbances
on December 6 took place yesterday
afternoon. The Government, fearing
trouble, had delayed the public funeral
for a fortnight. The Independent So-
cialists undertook the arrangements
for the ceremony and converted it
into a demonstration.

Continued on Third Page.

ELECTIVE HEAD AGREED ON FOR NEW GERMANY

Will Have Powers Midway
Between U. S. President
and British King.

CABINET TO BE PROVIDED

Federation Will Contain 14 or
15 Republics, Each In-
dependent.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—The Düssel-
dorf Nachrichten says that the con-
ference held in Berlin to discuss the
new constitution of Germany agreed
upon the following fundamentals:

An elected President to be head of
the Government with powers mid-
way between those of the President
of the United States and the King
of England.

Parliamentary principles to govern
the President in forming a Cab-
inet, which will be assisted by dele-
gates of the Federal republics to the
so-called Statehouse, which corre-
sponds to the American Senate.

The Statehouse, however, must
not interfere with the independence
of the individual Federal republics,
which will number fourteen or fif-
teen.

The participants in the conference
included Hugo Preuss, State Secretary
of the Interior; Prof. Peters, Prof.
Max Weber of the University of
Halleberg, and the Austrian Minister
Hartman, all well known authorities
on constitutional law.

By the Associated Press.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Dec. 22.—A Rhenish
official advances the suggestion for
a future Germany composed of seven
republics constructed along the lines
of the United States, as follows:

First—Upper Saxony, composed of
the former Kingdom of Saxony, with
Thuringia, Erfurt, Magdeburg, An-
halt and German Bohemia. Capital,
Dresden.

Second—Lower Saxony, with Han-
over, Lippe, Brunswick, Oldenburg,
Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck and Schles-
wig-Holstein. Capital, Hanover.

Third—Rhine-land, with Baden, Al-
sace, Palz, Rhenish Hesse, the Rhine
Province, Hesse-Nassau and West-
phalia. Capital, Bonn.

Fourth—Swabia, with Wurttemberg
and Hohenzollern. Capital, Stuttgart.

Fifth—Bavaria.

Sixth—German Austria, with Veter-
mar, Kärnten and the Tyrol.

Seventh—Silesia, Prussia and Posen,
with Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and
Silesia. Capital, Berlin.

GERMAN RADICALS
ARE BEING ISOLATED

"Die Freiheit's" Editorial
Shows Spartacus Slump.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Die Freiheit, which
steadily drifted toward the Left (the
Spartacus group) up to the final day
of the congress in Berlin of Work-
men's and Sailors' Councils, took a
long step backward to-day in the di-
rection of the Right (the Social Demo-
crats) in discussing editorially the
results of the congress.

The newspaper declares that while
the wishes of the simple pure Socialists
were not fulfilled, the work accom-
plished, nevertheless, has great value.
It accepts joyfully the decision of the
congress to set forward the date for
the national assembly, merely remark-
ing that the time for propaganda is
short. "It is undeniable the situation
is not especially favorable for the in-
dependents," Die Freiheit says.

The entire tone of the editorial has
served to strengthen the impression in
well informed circles that the more
sober elements of the independents
gradually are drifting back into the
majority fold. It is thought that the
movement may not be completed for
months, but it already is obvious that
the more radical and the radical fol-
lowers steadily are becoming isolated
and eventually will be obliged to
choose between the less radical leaders
or going over to the Spartacans.

LOYAL REGIMENTS
RUSHED TO BERLIN

One General Says Greatest
Danger Is From Entente.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
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Continued on Third Page.

PEACE WITHOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW, MUST INDORSE IT LATER, WILSON'S STAND; PRESIDENT SHAKES HANDS OF 1,200 WOUNDED

WILSON 4 HOURS WITH WOUNDED

Accompanied by His Wife,
Greets Personally Every
Man in Hospital.

MIRACLES OF SURGERY

Nearly All the Patients Are
Cheerful and Few Ap-
pear Really Ill.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Dec. 22.—President Wilson
visited the Red Cross Hospital at
Neully to-day and after shaking
hands with them talked to 1,200
badly wounded Americans, mostly
survivors of Chateau Thierry. He
spent more than four hours in the
hospital, visiting every ward and
stopping at every bedside. Later he
visited the French hospital, Val de
Grace.

Speaking of his experiences at the
American hospital the President said:
"I went through the American hos-
pital at Neully with the greatest in-
terest and the greatest gratification.
I found the men admirably taken care
of and almost without exception in
excellent spirits.

"Only a very few of them looked
really ill, and I think their mothers
and their friends would have been
entirely pleased by their surroundings
and by the alert look in their eyes
and the keen interest they took in
everything about them.

Found Four Hours Too Short.

"I am sure they will go back to
their loved ones at home with a new
feeling of joy, alike in their recovery
and in the fine service they have been
able to render."

Going to the American hospital with
the expectation of remaining an hour,
the President found four hours all too
short, as he felt that he could not
leave without speaking with every
man, and he expressed regret only of
his inability to clasp the hand of every
American soldier in France.

The President looked tired and worn
when the ordeal was finished, for
withstanding the cheerfulness of the
men and the care which they were
receiving, there were many affecting
cases in the wards.

When he came to one very badly
wounded soldier sitting on the edge
of the cot for a moment and asked
where he was from, how he had been
wounded, and admitted his war crosses
and decorations. Noting that many
of the men were in the leg, the
President asked: "Why have you
men wounded in the upper part of
the body?"

They Had Met Before.

"Men who are wounded above the
waist are not here, they have gone
on," answered the soldier simply.
The President then the President came
to a stowed proudly erect with medals
in his blouse and one arm out-
stretched in an appliance for restoring
its usefulness. He looked suggestively
like a traffic policeman on duty.

"I'm glad to see you looking so
cheerful," said the President.

"You have seen me many times be-
fore, Mr. President," responded the
soldier. "I used to be a traffic policeman.
I was thinking of you, thinking of
you, thinking of you, thinking of you."
The President laughed softly. It
probably was the only merry moment
he had in the hospital.

Another strapping fellow gave his
name as Private Wilson.

"I am proud to know I have a name-
sake like you," said the President.

"It is a very honorable name. I only
tried to do it proud," responded the
soldier.

One soldier had lost both legs by
a shell. "I am thankful they didn't
get an arm," he said cheerfully.

Saved by Surgery.

More than 6,500 wounded Americans
from the battles around Chateau
Thierry have passed through Neully
Hospital. The 1,200 remaining are the
most serious cases, whom miracles
of modern surgery are rebuilding to re-
sume their peaceful civil life, though
some will probably never leave the
hospital.

The President abstained from at-
tendance at church to make the visit.
He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson
and Rear Admiral Grayson, and was
met at the entrance by the com-
mandant and his staff. But he made
it plain that he wished no ceremony.

"I just want to go in and visit the
boys and have a chat with 'em," he
said.

Beginning with the first ward, the
President went down one side of the
room and Mrs. Wilson the other, stop-
ping to chat here and there with the
wounded and grasp a hand for a mo-
ment or say a word of cheer and en-
couragement. The President himself,
where it was possible, took the hand
of every man, saying: "We hope to
have you back soon with us," or "I
wish you the best of luck and a speedy
recovery."

So the President went from ward to
ward, always shaking each man's name
and saying something intimately per-
sonal.

Continued on Second Page.

RECORD CROWD TO GREET U. S. PRESIDENT IN LONDON

Thousands of Provincials
Coming to Capital for
Occasion.

EXTRA POLICE SUMMONED

Prediction That Streets Will
Be Impassable for Entire
Day of Visit.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.
LONDON, Dec. 22.—President Wilson's
arrival in London on Boxing Day
(December 26) will mark the climax
of the greatest welcome ever accorded
to a guest of honor in Europe, accord-
ing to well informed opinion here.

The Christmas holidays, one of the
most sacred British institutions of
home life, will be devoted by all
classes to the reception of the Ameri-
can President Wilson. It is predicted
the London streets will be impassable
until after the arrival of the distin-
guished guest.

All available police are being called
out to hold the route of the procession.
Decorations of every description, in-
cluding innumerable American flags
and carrying the words "Welcome
to Hall, America," are beginning to
make their appearance in the streets.
Thousands of provincials, transported
by special trains, are coming to the
capital to catch a glimpse of the Presi-
dent as he drives through the streets.

Meanwhile the newspapers continue
to acclaim him on all sides. The Stan-
dard Times emphasizes the fact that
the visit is more a family affair than
an official one, but it adds:

"That the successor of George
Washington should be the honored
guest of King George and Great Brit-
ain, that the world's peace-maker
should arrive on the morrow of the
birthday of the Prince of Peace, these
things go home to the imagination.
The roar of London's holiday crowd
will assure President Wilson of the
high place his character has won in
the hearts of a kindred people.

"His frank reticence of purpose, his
courageous plainness of speech, his
swift resolute transition of purpose
into action, such qualities as these
have shown him to be a man after
the British heart. We honor him not
less but more because he is credited
with a tenacity which will not aban-
don a purpose once formed on account
of threatened opposition, although it
be one which is opposing it.

"The whole British nation is pre-
sented of the crystal purity of his in-
tentions and his deep chivalrous re-
gard for humanity. He is a man, and
Britain knows a man when it sees
him."

ITALY WILL USE AUSTRIAN SHIPS

Half Million Tons to Be Em-
ployed Exclusively for
Military Use.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Dec. 22.—Italy will act as
trustee of 500,000 tons of Austrian
shipping now in Italian ports and dis-
tribute it for use exclusively for war
supply and transportation, none to be
used for commercial traffic. This
agreement was reached to-day at a
meeting of the allied maritime coun-
cil.

The Italian flag will be flown from
those ships manned and managed by
Italians. On those ships the flag of
the allied maritime council will make
its first appearance on the seas.

Four Admirals, representing the
United States, Great Britain, France
and Italy, whose flagships are in
Italian waters, will take immediate
charge of the disposition of the ship-
ping under the direction of the
council.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the
American Shipping Board; Thomas F.
Logan, American Admiral; Benson, rep-
resenting the United States at the con-
ference; Giovanni Villa, Minister of
Transport; Dr. Crespi, Minister of
Food; and Admiral Grassi, represented
Italy; a representative of the Foreign
Office acted for Great Britain in the
absence of Lord Rowley, while Ad-
miral Dehon and M. Monet acted for
France.

Dr. Crespi, discussing the action of
the council, said:

"The new flag consists of three hori-
zontal stripes, with top and bottom
white and centre blue. This tonnage
in the Adriatic will be used chiefly for
relief work. There are also a hundred
thousand tons of Austrian merchant
ships in Spanish ports which will be
treated like those in the Adriatic. Half
of those ships probably will be en-
trusted to Spain and half to Italy pro-
visionally, the idea being that the
countries in whose territorial waters
the merchantmen are, or those in
closest proximity, shall act as trustees
for the Entente.

"Thirty thousand more tons of
Austrian merchantmen in the Black
Sea also will be taken over by Italy,
while an additional 30,000 tons in
various northern European ports will
be divided between Great Britain and
France.

"The same rule is to be applied to
2,500,000 tons of German merchantmen
spread throughout the world. All these
enemy merchantmen ultimately will
be divided between the allied Powers
and the United States in a ratio which
will be decided by the peace confer-
ence."

Itgeralized circles the decision
of the maritime council is considered
one of the greatest importance, as
it is the first step toward interna-
tional control of shipping and freights,
and in some circles is regarded even
as the beginning of the foundation
of a league of nations, as it gives
to the world a new flag of the Allied
Maritime Council to be flown along-
side that of each of the allied coun-
tries.

WILSON TO ASK PLEDGE TO PLAN

Washington Officials Say
World Union Proposal Will
Not Delay Parley.

TASK TOO BIG FOR SPEED

President Expected to Seek
Indorsement and Ratifica-
tion at Later Date.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President
Wilson is not expected to advocate
that his league of nations plan be
worked out in detail and made part
of the peace treaty, according to officials
here in a position to discuss the work
of the American peace delegation.
The developments abroad and the
necessary details in getting to
business make it probable, it is
explained, that the President will
concentrate his efforts on getting the
"principle of the league of nations"
indorsed in the peace pact itself in
such manner as to guarantee the
future development of the programme
and leaving the actual working out of
the plan to a later date.

In making this statement officials
do not pretend to have direct word
from the President, and likewise do
not admit that events of the last ten
days have necessitated any radical
change of programme. They take the
position that the President, from the
very nature of things, could hardly
have hoped to see a detailed plan
completed by next spring or summer,
when the peace pact itself may be
agreed upon. The peace pact is, there-
fore, referred to as constituting the
preliminary work of the negotiators
with the league of nations plan and
other matters making up later confer-
ences.

Separate From Peace Pact.

In this connection it is significantly
noted that the President himself, in
announcing his intention to go abroad,
stated that he was going to attend the
"peace conferences" and not the "peace
conference." This may of course mean
that the President simply spoke in
general terms of the day by day con-
ferences, but the only explanation which
concludes with a general view in some
quarters that the President was fully
aware that certain matters would have
to be made subject for separate and
distinct consideration apart from the
making of peace with the enemy.

There is still much mystery as to
just what the President means when
he states that the league of nations
will be part of the peace pact itself,
but the only explanation which can be
found is that he means that the prin-
ciple and not the detailed plan must
be indorsed by all the belligerents,
and that some pledge must be agreed
upon to begin the league of nations
project at a later date. No other inter-
pretation seems more probable in view of
the circumstances.

Will First Settle Peace.

There is general agreement among
the spokesmen of all belligerents that
peace with the enemy must be con-
cluded reasonably soon, and the Presi-
dent in his last address to Congress
predicted peace by next spring. By no
stretch of the imagination can it be
assumed that peace and agreement on
a detailed league of nations plan could
be worked out and sanctioned by that
time.

In the first place, it is pointed out,
there is no detailed league of nations
plan ready for consideration. In an-
swer to repeated questions as to why
the President does not take Congress
regarding the league of nations pro-
gramme, it is now said that even the
President himself has no detailed plan.
It is added by cable from Paris that
the President purposely has refrained
from having any plan so that he might
Continued on Second Page.

U. S. TO CLOSE BIG SHIP DEAL

Board Reaches an Agreement
With International Mer-
cantile Marine.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Arrangements
for the purchase by the United States
Shipping Board of all the vessels of
the International Mercantile Marine
which were involved in a proposed sale
to British interests have been com-
pleted. It is expected that the deal
will be ratified and announced in a
few days or two. By its terms the vessels
being operated under the British flag
by five British subsidiaries of the
American corporation will be turned
over to the United States Government.

The price is considerably in excess
of \$100,000,000, exceeding an early esti-
mate of \$90,000,000 announced as the
probable amount involved when the
board first undertook the purchase at
the price that British interests were
prepared to pay.

Because of the large sum involved
and the importance of the deal for
these vessels it is probable that it will
be submitted to the President for ap-
proval before it is finally signed by
the officers of the Shipping Board. It
is stated that action by the President
will not delay conclusion of the con-
tract, and his approval is expected.

The Shipping Board is not prepared
as yet to make any statement as to
the mode of operation of the vessels
involved, including several big pas-
senger ships in the transatlantic trade.
It is likely, however, that all suitable
vessels will be used in the transport
of American troops and in carrying
foodstuffs and reconstruction materials
to allied countries.

No statement has been forthcoming
as to change in registry of the vessels
now under the British flag. It can be
stated, however, that the two Govern-
ments are in complete agreement on
the terms of the sale. Great Britain,
as well as the United States has had a
war time prohibition on the transfer of
vessels from British registry.

PROTITCH HEADS JUGO-SLAVS.

New Premier Will Be Chief Peace
Delegate.

By the Associated Press.
BELGRADE, Dec. 22.—The Jugo-Slav
Cabinet, which has just been constitu-
ted, is composed as follows: Pre-
mier, M. Protitch; Vice-Premier, M.
Korosec; Foreign Minister, M. Trumbitch;
Minister of the Treasury, M.
Nintitch.

Minister Protitch will preside over
the Jugo-Slav delegation at the peace
conference in Paris.

M. Protitch formerly was Minister
of the Interior in the Serbian Cabinet.
M. Trumbitch is president of the
Jugo-Slav committee in Paris. M.
Nintitch was formerly Serbian Min-
ister of Agriculture.

Boom Schwab for President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Choice of Charles
M. Schwab for the next President of
the United States was voiced at a
banquet given by the Chicago Me-
chanical Club to 750 plant superintend-
ents and other representatives of me-
chanical construction and metal work-
ing concerns.

Partisanship was not mentioned.

Boys of the 77th Had Thanksgiving Smokes

SERGEANT J. R. GOLDBERG
writes to a donor: "You
will no doubt be pleased to learn
that your contribution reached
men from New York city. To-
bacco in any form is appreciated
more than I can tell you, and on
behalf of the men of this division
(the Seventy-seventh) permit
me to thank you. We have been
living in the wilderness for more
than three months now and our
only source of tobacco is THE
SUN TOBACCO FUND. It helped
materially to properly lick the
Boche."

Quotations from a batch of
cards written by soldiers on
Thanksgiving Day will be found
on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organization
or publication. It employs no
agents or solicitors.

President Anxious to Get in Tough With Senate Republicans.

WADSWORTH RETURNS

Wilson Also Wishes to Ob-
tain Views of Neutrals
on His Peace Plan.

BRITISH SCORE A POINT

Invited to London for Sep-
arate Discussion of Con-
ference Ideas.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

and Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is apparent that
British diplomacy has scored heavily
again in its success in inducing Presi-
dent Wilson to go to England now in-
stead of holding his first conference
with British statesmen in Paris, as he
had planned. Now he will be in Eng-
land after the British have staged the
greatest reception that London has
known and after British hospitality
has had a chance to work its potent
charm.

The backing and filling over the
English visit was the feature of the
week here, with the indications that
President Wilson desired to have
Premier Lloyd George and Foreign
Secretary Balfour here while Lord
Northcliffe was working hard to get
the President to England before any
further conferences.

Lord Northcliffe won and the Brit-
ish now will outdo themselves.

Curian Still Unlified.

With the whole world watching the
developments of President Wilson's
visit and with the diplomatic curian
still unlified from the conversations
which are occurring in the Murat
home, vagueness and obscurity still
surround the attitude of the French
Government.

The most puzzling feature of the
situation is the absence of light on
the interviews given out here by
Andre Tardieu, the French High Com-
missioner to the United States, which
evidently were designed to show the
there are obstacles to some of Presi-
dent Wilson's plans.

President Wilson is understood to
oppose the plan suggested at the Lon-
don meeting of Premiers Orlando,
Clemenceau and Lloyd George, to
have the "big four" frame the peace
treaty and present it ready for signa-
ture.

He believes the outcome of the pre-
liminary conferences should be merely
proposals, not a treaty, a draft to be
discussed by all the parties to it
around a table. He advocates open
meetings, and in this is supported by
Lord Northcliffe, who declares it is
intolerable that the fate of nations
should be decided secretly by a few
of them.

Neutrals are taking an in-
creasing interest in President Wilson,
as is shown by the visit of Premier
Roburones of Spain, and the desire
of the new Swiss President to see the
head of the American Government.
Mr. Wilson is eager to obtain the
advice of neutral nations to the
plan for an international league.

Wadsworth Sees White.

Efforts are continuing to form con-
tact with the Republicans at home,
which is regarded as essential for
the success of the mission. Senator
Wadsworth (N. Y.) is returning home
after conferring with Henry White,
the Republican member of the peace
delegation. Republicans here sug-
gest that a Republican member of the
Foreign Relations Committee should
come here; others oppose the plan.
Mr. White favors going slow with
the league of nations, according to some
of his Republican friends here.

President Wilson's speech at the
Sorbonne, his most important Euro-
pean utterance regarding the league,
is arousing much comment here as
showing that the President's position
is not like that of the League to En-
force Peace, of which former Presi-
dent Taft is the head, as Mr. Wilson
does not advocate an international
force to carry out the decisions of
the league, but relies on moral force
backed by economical pressure.

The proposed league of nations ap-
parently embodies the main feature
of the Bryan arbitration treaties,
which provide that the point at issue
should be discussed for a year before
action.

The Sorbonne speech generally is
regarded as a modification of the
President's views in so far as they
were influenced by his discussions
with Premier Clemenceau, and com-