

ment they were at Havra or at Brest in France. "So I am very much moved by being thus drawn, as they have been, into your midst and into your conferences, and wish to thank you very warmly for them and the people of the United States. I, like them, shall carry away with me the most delectable recollections and in my heart shall always say, as I now say, 'Vive la France.'"

At the Hotel de Ville the Mayor in a speech of welcome announced to the President that the town of Chaumont in order to commemorate forever this historic day had decided to lay the wall of the Hall of Fetes a marble slab bearing in golden letters the date of the President's visit. He added that the people were planning to erect monuments to the Americans and British.

The Mayor presented to Mrs. Wilson a box filled with gloves. **Reviews Troops at Homes.** Immediately after the reception at the Hotel de Ville President Wilson with Gen. Pershing and party moved to Humes where the President's detachment of the "First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces."

After the review President Wilson and party went to Montigny-le-Hot, where he and Mrs. Wilson took their Christmas dinner. In the afternoon the President visited the troops in their billets. He returned to Chaumont in time to leave at 6 o'clock for London.

PRESIDENT "LOST" IN PARIS. Two Little Boys Come to Rescue of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Paris, Dec. 25.—L'Intransigeant, describing President Wilson's shopping tour with Mrs. Wilson, says that the couple while strolling through the crowded shopping streets Tuesday lost their way and asked two little boys where they were.

The lads gave the needed information, and then one of them, dipping his cap, astonished the President by asking: "Might one shake hands with Monsieur le President?" The President shook hands with both boys heartily and wished them a merry Christmas before proceeding on his way.

ROMANONES HOME PLEASED. Discussed Moroccan Question and Gibraltar's Future in Paris. Paris, Dec. 25.—During the recent visit here of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, extended consultations are reported to have been held by the French Premier with the American statesman regarding the Moroccan question, which was discussed in both its military and financial phases.

The future status of Gibraltar is said also to have come up for consideration. On his arrival at Madrid Premier Romanones is understood to have expressed great satisfaction over the result of his conferences.

NO TIME FOR OXFORD DEGREE. England Disappointed That Wilson Cannot Accept Honor. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 25.—The greatest disappointment has been caused here by President Wilson's announcement that his plans will not permit him to visit Oxford and receive an honorary degree.

Thus the President, curiously enough, will see nothing of England's academic life, if only London officialdom. **MONTEVIDEO HONORS WILSON.** Unveils Tablet and Opens Street Named for President.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 25.—Today's Christmas celebration programme in Montevideo included the opening this afternoon by the municipality of the street named in honor of President Wilson, the Avenida Wilson and the unveiling of a marble tablet in honor of the American President.

Sailors and marines from Admiral William B. Caperton's squadron were entertained on Christmas eve at a dinner given by the city. **GEN. SEMENOFF GIVES TERMS TO END FEUD.**

Continued from First Page. as dictator, in the Omsk Government, has finally agreed to give Admiral Kolechak his recognition provided Admiral Kolechak agrees to retire in favor of Gen. Denikin, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, immediately a junction is effected of the forces east and west and also withdraw his order branding Gen. Semenov as a traitor, besides leaving Gen. Semenov in command of his army.

This is the latest phase of the difficulty created by Gen. Semenov's attitude, the outcome of which is not yet apparent. Gen. Oba, the Japanese officer in the local command, protests his neutrality in the dispute but declares he had recommended the recognition of Admiral Kolechak.

A private letter from Semipalatinsk on the Irish in western Siberia, reported that the entire population was dying of starvation. The dead were said to be lying in the streets with nobody to bury them. The town had been for months without lamps or candles, it was added.

HOHENZOLLERN IS BETTER. Health Improved, He Spends Time Reading Letters. By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 24.—William Hohenzollern's health shows a marked improvement. He occupies much of the day in reading hundreds of letters from all parts of the world. The former Emperor also remains in her apartment, not even going into the gardens.

This morning a Christmas tree was brought into the castle for to-night's celebration, which was most unpretentious. **Sharp Leaves Paris for U. S.** Paris, Dec. 25.—William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, who has been called to America by the severe illness of a brother, left Paris last night for the homeward trip. Ambassador Sharp is expected to reach Brest, to sail thence for New York on the 26th.

BRITISH EDITOR FOR PUBLICITY IN PARLEY

People Have Right to Know Progress of Peace Conference, Says C. P. Scott. TIME PAST FOR SECRECY Cannot Hide Making of Structure of Freedom to Make World Safe From Strife.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 25.—"When we speak of eliminating secrecy, we do not, of course, mean that reporters should attend the peace conference, but that, though the discussions are private, the results should be published, and not at the close of the negotiations but throughout them."

This view was expressed by C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, in a talk with the Associated Press on the question of secrecy at the peace conference. "Naturally there are drawbacks," continued the Guardian's editor, "of delicate matters, involving special national interests and national pride, may in some ways be more difficult of adjustment when made the subject of public controversy, but, on the other hand, the only means of bringing a pressure to bear in the general interest against particular interests is by publicity."

Take Public Into Confidence. "Doubtless public discussion would need to be conducted with restraint and under a sense of responsibility and with unbroken friendliness. That would be the duty of the public everywhere, who would then become in a real sense parties to a negotiation in the interests of all involved. It would be the duty of the newspapers, so powerful in this matter, to assist. But the fundamental reason for breaking with the old tradition of secrecy arises out of the very conception and the primary object of the conference."

"The conference is, or ought to be, the coming together of the nations in the world in the common interest of objects in which all are equally concerned. As long as this motive and object are dominant there is no reason for secrecy. Publicity is the surest means of keeping them dominant. **Necessity of Starting Right.** "As President Wilson has well said, the international relation we now seek to establish is the relation of understanding and of friendship. We had better start with the right understanding. Again, though the primary object of the conference is to establish and maintain this relation of amity between the nations, there is no intention or possibility of overriding essential national rights. The nation, rightly regarded and defined, remains free and independent, and its rights are even more definitely than in the past, but a league of nations involves rights and of necessity certain restrictions on independent national action subversive of the common weal."

"The nature and limits of these restrictions are to be deeply considered and carefully defined. Every nation has a right to know how much of its unrestricted and sometimes anarchic freedom of action it is expected to surrender, and for this also frank and open discussion is needed in order to remove natural prejudice and meet all reasonable objections. **Free Play to Opinion.** "Lastly, or perhaps we should put this consideration first of all, we are here concerned with defining the rights and duties of the unit, the nation, as a free people, with making to us a famous phrase, the world safe for democracy, the adding bond of freedom. But freedom implies free play of public opinion and popular forces. "It would be wholly inconsistent with this conception of social organization and of government to hide from the peoples the making of the structure of freedom in which they are hereafter to dwell. Such a procedure of concealment belongs to the era when 'sovereigns and statesmen' were to ordain and peoples to obey and follow."

"All Europe is saying good-bye to that and joining her voice to that of America. We must take counsel together on the ground of the future, not of the past."

ARMY INCREASED IN ODESSA. French Send Reinforcements From Crimea—200 Killed in Streets. By the Associated Press. ODESSA, Dec. 25.—The volunteer army which is holding Odessa, under French command, is to be increased by detachments from the Crimea. The main forces of the Republican army, which is now ten miles from Odessa, are reported to have received reinforcements from Kiev.

More than 200 persons were killed in street battles here December 18 a revised count shows. One-third of these were civilians. Several hundred children were wounded. **NEW GLYCERIN PROCESS.** Discovery of German Secret Reduces Cost of Manufacture. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Out of the war necessities has been developed a new synthetic process of producing glycerin by fermentation of sugar in quantity at low cost, which Government officials say will revolutionize production. This secret, carefully guarded while the war lasted, has been disclosed to a Treasury report.

In a little laboratory set under the eaves of the Treasury Building chemists of the internal revenue bureau worked for months on information reaching the Government in the spring of last year that Germany by producing glycerin through a fermentation process was able to turn out explosives requiring great quantities of glycerin in spite of the scarcity of fats. John R. Oeff is the chemist who directed the experiments which finally solved the German riddle. The process was tried out on a large scale in a chemical plant at Auburn, Ill., and found to be commercially profitable. Then the secret was conveyed to allied Governments and to manufacturing chemists who proposed to undertake commercial exploitation of the process.

GOVERNMENT GAINS BY ISOOLVING VOTE

Continued from First Page. German Government's position, but at the same time has increased greatly the numerical strength of Liebknecht's party, as most of the independents have gone over, if not to the Spartacus group certainly to leanings in that direction.

There were manifestations of this when thousands of people met in the Siesgalle to pay honor to the fourteen persons who lost their lives in the rioting a couple of weeks ago. When the procession started it contained large numbers of soldiers and sailors and detachments of the so-called Red Guard, besides numerous women wearing red sashes. The demonstrators intended to march through the Brandenburg gate, but this was not allowed. They went past the Foreign Office, where a red flag floated at half mast. Unless the Government takes quick action Liebknecht may come into real power. Chancellor Ebert has revealed some of the particulars of Dr. Solff's departure, which was brought about by feeling that the Foreign Office, where there was strong disapproval of the exclusive method of choosing officials, Solff's enemies called him a pacifist, meaning that he favored a peace by understanding. But this is no reason for thinking that he favored a counter revolution. He had been serving in the old regime in office and when two of the higher officials lent their assistance to the disturbances of December 6 Solff's hold on his office was shaken.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Brockdorff-Rossum, who, unlike Solff, belongs to the solidly, was reproached in many quarters because of the circumstance that he is a count. In Danish circles, where he served four years, he is known as being extremely democratic. Berlin to attend the conference to discuss the Government resolution requiring all officers to remove the insignia of rank it is said he pointed out that the fulfillment of the armistice conditions would be endangered if the Government could not immediately execute these demands. He asked that these conditions be postponed until the Government is able to enforce laws on these matters.

LIEBKNECHT SWAYS CROWDS TO HIS WILL Little Berlin Politician Plots While Scouting Loyalty. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 25.—Karl Liebknecht, Germany's "dynamic" politician, is described in the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende as "a little meagre, overstrung fellow who inherited from his great father nothing but fanaticism. He is a wretched speaker, almost like Demosthenes, but practiced for years without success in an effort to get rid of his lisp. His vanity verges on madness, and he cannot brook the ascendancy of his associates."

Like Lenin, he has an extraordinary gift of words, and is able to swing men even against the wall, and so, in fact, that his followers stand ready to die for him. When he speaks there are men throughout the world, ready to shoot any one of his hostile interests who dares to disagree with him. He is a man of the extreme, clasping his hands across his breast and groaning, whining and crying, 'Comrades! Brothers! Shoot me now if I am unworthy, if what I am saying isn't God's truth!' They are three or four hundred men, his hair and visage Ebert, Scheidemann and the others to the lowest depths of hell. "Thus he creates an atmosphere of madness, in the midst of which he is born a prophet, and his supporters, who by this time have been made mad by the condition of ravaging bloodbaths, in the meantime his henchmen in Berlin continue his workers using revolvers to force strikes."

PITY POOR WILLIAM, HE'S MISUNDERSTOOD "Thorn in Flesh of Mediocrity," Says "Zeitung." Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Suedische Zeitung declares that the fugitive Kaiser, "like all great men," is misunderstood most tragically. "There never lived a man on whom the eyes of the world were more constantly fixed," says the paper. "He is hated by the masses of men in the world to-day, and until recently, to mightiest. For this reason he is a thorn in the flesh of mediocrities, such as the wire pullers in enemy countries who have made him the object of their spite and hate."

"At the present moment his fallings are exposed to the light, while a grave-like silence hangs over the hunched Kaiser Wilhelm is an overweighing workshop. Through his mighty brain there arises thoughts and plans and dreams in a majestic and ever changing procession. His every act is inspired by genius and loftiness of purpose. "His religious bent has been termed earnestness, yet it is born of profound earnestness. It is a great general headquarters it is a well known fact that he spent hours in prayer for the safety of his people and empire. He has been described as superficial and proud, yet every man who has had occasion to converse with him about his own personal affairs will testify to his unusually profound knowledge even in matters far removed from the ken of sovereigns."

EBERT WAS ARRESTED BY RIOTING-MARINES Released After They Had Seized 80,000 Marks. Paris, Dec. 25.—Details of the clash between sailors and Government troops in Berlin on the night of December 23 are given in a Berlin despatch received by way of Bern. Efforts were made in vain to induce the marines to leave Berlin, and especially the castle where they have established themselves from the beginning of the revolution. They were informed that they would not receive their pay if they did not leave the castle.

The marines eventually occupied military headquarters, after sending a delegation to the military commander of Berlin demanding that 80,000 marks be paid to them. At the same time a detachment of marines attacked the soldiers occupying the university buildings. In an exchange of machine gun fire three marines were killed and four wounded. Later a delegation was sent to the Chancellor's palace to discuss the situation with Chancellor Ebert, Richard Bart, secretary of the Independent Social Democratic party, and Herr Landwehr, Socialist member of the Reichstag. The marines put these men under arrest, but after a long discussion they released them. The Berlin commander also was arrested and the amount of money alleged to be due the marines was seized.

SERBIA WILL YIELD TRIESTE TO ITALY clear down to the Grecian border shall be hers. Paris, Dec. 24.—Italian Deputies of the redeemed provinces who represented their districts in Vienna and Budapest Parliaments and came to Paris expressly for the purpose of supporting their case to the American mission, have been received by Col. E. M. House. Through Col. House the Deputies presented a memorial to President Wilson. The Deputies are Pinacco for Trieste, Bennati for Istria, Zanella for Plungo and Ghigie Anovich for Zara.

The memorial recites that their country has been for two thousand years Italian; that Trieste has suffered under Austrian oppression for five centuries and Dalmatia since 1597 has stood all kinds of persecutions to defend its nationality. The people of the districts, says the memorial, have fought in all wars for Italian independence and participated in the present war with 400,000 men. Regarding the annexation of Trentino, Trieste and Istria, the memorial says there is no question that can be raised, but adds that Plungo being a free city, similar to Bremen and Lubek, has the right to decide its own government, and any contrary decision would be against the principles proclaimed by President Wilson. Plungo already has shown by a plebiscite her determination to be united with Italy.

Dalmatia has 310 miles of coast, of which Italy claims less than 100 miles, comprising the cities of Zara, Sebenico and Spalato, besides the greatest part of the Dalmatian Isles. Austrian statistics, says the memorial, show that the majority of the population are Slavs in Spalato and Sebenico, but they are actually a markedly Italian as the population really is predominantly French in those districts of Alsace-Lorraine where German statistics show 87 per cent of the population are German. "Dalmatia has the ports of Antivari and Dublino, formerly belonging to Montenegro, and eventually that of Scutari, the districts will have the excellent ports of Portoro, Beporai, Socris, Metovitch, Ragusa, Gravosa and the military port of Cattaro, capturing the entire Adriatic coast. These ports are connected by a railway to Mostar, Sarajevo, Belgrade and Agrani, thus assuring to Serbia, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina direct connection to the sea. Furthermore," says in conclusion the memorial, "Italy is ready to make Trieste and Plungo free ports for every country."

SMASHES AIRPLANE IN CHRISTMAS CALL

Aviator's Spectacular Attention to Brooklyn Girls End in Wreck. FLIER HIMSELF UNHURT Barely Clears Roof of House and Engine Stops, Leaving Him Helpless.

Sergeant John G. Stoll, a young army aviator who has been proving that the airplane is adapted to use for social purposes, since he met the two pretty daughters of Henry Kahn 52 Nichols avenue, Brooklyn, a month ago, busted his new Government scout plane yesterday. The machine hit a house, zigzagged among the trees of Grant avenue, which is the street next to Nichols avenue, and then butted into the pavement. Stoll climbed out of it unhurt.

The people of Cypress Hills have become accustomed to the spectacular stunts of Stoll. It appeared to them that he tried nearly every day to see how nearly he could drop on the Kahn home from a height of 2,000 feet or more. Things have been dull at the Long Island aviation fields since the signing of the armistice put an end to prospects of service abroad. Stoll, who joined the army in Crestline, Ohio, and received the expert training in airplanes, has been in the city in order to give the members of the squadrons which advertised the patriotic drive, has been adding zest to life by continuing practice stunts in his solo flights.

Thrills for Neighbors. Since he met the Kahn girls, Katherine and Lulu, who have been engaged in war roller work he has treated their neighbors to the thrill that goes with the swift downward drop, the graceful leveling out of plane and the upward climb nearly every day. After this stunt he would sometimes land in a nearby field. He left Mitchell Field at Minerva yesterday morning in a new Curtiss biplane, on the rudder of which he had painted the name "Kid." When he reached a height of 2,000 feet he began his usual volplane toward the Kahn home. His engine was perfect and he passed over the house with the wheels of his plane nearly grazing the roof. Whether Stoll brought a Christmas present to one of the Misses Kahn and dropped it to her as he sped in the air, he did not say. He referred to the army officials last night that he tried no gift. The young women would not be interviewed.

As soon as he had cleared the roof Stoll had more than his Christmas affairs to think about. His motor stopped, and he was caught just above the roof. The endless roof top of a congested neighborhood. **Cuts Off a Carrot.** The machine passed over the house of Henry Arrabuto, which faces on Grant street. He was perfectly sound, but a metal cornice projected upward. This was cut off the building and dropped. Stoll turned the plane into Grant street. Its momentum kept it from falling too rapidly, but in the narrow street the Curtiss biplane was unable to stop and the plane bounced about from side to side against the trees. Finally it butted its nose into the pavement and stopped.

Near by houses yielded a crowd. Stoll was on the ground before the Curtiss biplane had stopped. He was nervous except for slight cuts on the face. He said he wanted a cigarette, not a doctor. Among the first to reach Stoll was a brother of the Misses Kahn. They went to the Kahn home and Stoll, who had been in the city for a week, was sent for the airplane. The propeller was broken into bits and the wings damaged.

ALSACE-LORRAINERS DINE. Polnare, Joffre and King George Cable Chicago Colony. Chicago, Dec. 25.—Messengers from President Polnare, Marsal Joffre and King George were read tonight at a "victory" dinner and dance by which several hundred Chicago members of the Association of Alsace-Lorraine celebrated the return of their beloved provinces to France. The greetings were read by Felix Widenstein, secretary of the Association, who represented the New York branch of the organization. About 1,000 persons were present.

"The task of developing the industries of the provinces still continues," said Mr. Widenstein. "American citizens can do more toward restoring Alsace-Lorraine to its former status commercially than any of us realize." He lauded America's war efforts and accomplishments and praised President Wilson.

SALVADOR'S HEAD HONORED. Diplomats and Consul Call On New President. SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 25.—100 Alvarado Quintones, who on December 22 took over the Presidency of Salvador when President Mendez relinquished it on account of ill health, was honored today with a visit of courtesy by the members of the diplomatic and consular corps.

Dr. Quintones has named new army commanders for the departments of Santa Ana, San Miguel, Coban and San Vicente. **Broker's Wife Mishes Wrist.** Mrs. Anna G. Ball, wife of Clarence Ball, a broker living at 60 West 116th street, was taken to Bellevue a prisoner last night, charged with attempted suicide. According to the police Mr. Ball extended his hand from a family dinner party and went to another room, where she slashed her left wrist with a razor. She had been in ill health, the police say.

U. S. TOOK FIGHT OUT OF GERMANY

Success of Quickly Trained Troops Shattered Belief in Long Drilled Army. KAISER FLED AN OUTCAST Dr. Nippert, Who Lived With Teutons in War, Says Peace Is Sole Aim Now.

Dr. Edward L. Nippert of Cincinnati, who went to Germany two years ago to engage in university research work and was detained after the United States entered the war, arrived yesterday by the Norwegian-American steamship Bergensford, with impressions of the German revolution, the German point of view, food conditions and the attitude of revolutionary Germany toward America. He said that personally he had no complaint to make against the treatment he received after his internment. He was permitted to go about pretty much as he pleased, but was required to report to the police every day.

In the university city of Jena, Saxony, when the revolution came he attended a mass meeting in which a speaker alluded to President Wilson as the "greatest man in the world," who would procure for Germany a "great, unselfish peace." An airplane circled over the mass meeting and dropped circulars asking the people and the soldiers to support the revolution and to check any tendency to violence. A great procession was led by soldiers bearing red flags and there was no disorder. **Military Spirit Humbled.** "The German idea of militarism seems to have been utterly changed by the splendid fighting and success of the American troops," Dr. Nippert said. "German officers admitted that military training of our troops for five years was not necessary to make fighting men, as they had believed for half a century. They were surprised at the courage, swiftness and determination of the American soldiers, quick and intensely trained."

"A German General, who was the 43rd member of the New Hampshire Legislature urging Mr. Moses to shift his position on the question of the amendment. Special efforts are under way in Idaho to obtain the passage through the Legislature of the State of instructions to Senator Borah to shift his position on the question of the amendment. The following Legislatures will meet in 1919: Louisiana, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Georgia and Florida.

'TIS A HEADY BREW; SKOLL! Scandinavian Voyagers Celebrate, but Can't Remember Recipe. The Scandinavians, who were the originators of the Christmas tree, set up a big one in the saloon of the Norwegian-American steamship Bergensford, which arrived yesterday from Bergen for the entertainment of fifteen child voyagers. The tree was in place on Christmas eve, when the older Scandinavians gathered around it and had a celebration of their own. According to Capt. Torben Williamson, an expert on holiday goings along, a young child, who was the chief delight of the older folk, was in the queue of holders of "alug," this being a hot drink fit only for polar countries and arctic interiors. It is made, the expert said, of raisins and brandy and other things that he could not recall, having just put down some of it. The older Scandinavians, however, he recalled distinctly.

First you put in some raisins, then you put in some brandy, stirring every five. After a while you put in more brandy and more raisins; then you add more raisins and more brandy, still stirring. A few seconds, or minutes later you add more raisins and more brandy, then more raisins and more brandy—and then you have the heady brew over the hatch and Christmas trees in fantastic parade everywhere.

STRANGELY SLAIN IN STREET. Revolver With Three Empty Chambers Found Near Body. The body of a man afterward identified as Paul Valle of 134 Willard street, Bridgeport, Conn., was found last night in Forty-fifth street, east of second avenue, with a bullet in his lungs and another in his head. Police arrested a man who described himself as Paul Carline of 25 East Thirty-eighth street, who was standing twenty feet away from the body when they were attracted to the spot. A revolver was found in his pocket, and an examination showed it had not been fired. A few feet away the policeman picked up another revolver and found three cartridges had been discharged. The shooting took place at about 10 o'clock last night. Valle was held at 267 East Thirty-fifth street. The police say he was standing in his doorway with a drawn revolver, although it had not been fired.

CAUCASUS WELCOMES FRENCH. Members of Mission and Allied Fleet Are Feted. Paris, Dec. 25.—The French mission to the Caucasus received a hearty welcome on its arrival at Baku, Russian North Caucasus, on December 23. At the latter place, on the Black Sea, the officers of the allied fleet were feted, while the Government of Ekaterinodar gave a dinner at which the French and allied officers were drunk to the allied cause and to a "greater and regenerated Russia."

Gen. Rhodes Still Improves. Paris, Dec. 25.—The condition of Major-General Charles D. Rhodes, who was injured in the attack on the plans near Paris, and who had been unable to show himself publicly since his complete recovery, is reported to be better.

Your Christmas Money How are you going to spend it? Can you use it better than by investing it? You can invest it, whether the amount is large or small. It will give you a steady income on the Postal Payment Plan. Or it may be enough to invest the entire cost of a Liberty Bond or other Liberty Bonds. We will be glad to talk to you with suggestions.

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief **BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION** John Muir & Co. Odd Lots 61 Broadway, N.Y.

BARUCH WAR BOARD TO QUIT THIS WEEK

Industrial Inquiries Will Be Continued by Department of Commerce. CHAIRMAN GOING ABROAD National Defence Council Is to Go on With Its Work Indefinitely.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—With the expiration of certain records and documents among permanent bureaus and departments of the Government, the work of the War Industries Board will be finished this week. Papers of the board that have permanent value are being turned over chiefly to the Department of Commerce, through which efforts will be made to continue promotion of methods of standardization and conservation in industrial production which have been introduced since the outbreak of the war. Chairman Baruch has virtually finished his work with the board, and is expected to go to New York early next week to prepare to join President Wilson in Paris, where he will act as an adviser of the American peace commission on an industrial matter.

Baruch has been assisting the work by the foreign mission of the War Industries Board, which has been in Paris since last summer. **To Carry Out Board's Policies.** With information and data gathered by the board during the war period the Department of Commerce will continue in large measure the movement for united production of war which has been promoted by Mr. Baruch. He will be assisted in this work by the foreign mission of the War Industries Board, which has been in Paris since last summer. **With Information and Data Gathered by the Board During the War Period the Department of Commerce Will Continue in Large Measure the Movement for United Production of War Which Has Been Promoted by Mr. Baruch.**

One of the most important of these systems is the use of standardization and simplification of manufacturing processes and the production of more economic use of raw materials, machinery, fuel, labor and production facilities. The work of the Council of National Defense, which was organized by the organization of the War Industries Board, will be continued for an indefinite period in dealing with the promotion of better roads and highways and the efficient use of raw materials and supplies in restoring the industries of the country to the normal state which they held before the onset of industrial mobilization for war purposes was started.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN A RIOT. Seventy-five Negro Soldiers Killed on Leave from Camp. In Brooklyn. Seventy-five negro soldiers, killed on leave from Camp Upton, were taken into custody in Brooklyn last night following a riotous outbreak in which more than 200 persons participated. In the Kahn home, where the rioting broke out, the soldiers were held in the saloon of the Kahn home, where they were held for several days.

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