

EBERT STAYS, TO REORGANIZE GERMAN RULE

Haase, Barth and Dittmann Resign From Cabinet at Council's Behest.

ALL NIGHT SESSION HELD Aid of Liberal Bourgeoisie May Be Invoked for the New Government.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 29 (A. M.).—Hugo Haase, Foreign Minister, Richard Barth, Minister of Social Policy, and Wilhelm Dittmann, Minister of Demobilization, retired from the Cabinet last night after the Central Council of Soldiers and Workers, which was called to form a government, had decided against the Independents on a majority of the questions the Independents had submitted for consideration.

Friedrich Ebert, the Prime Minister; Philipp Scheidemann, the Finance Minister, and Herr Landsberg, Minister of Publicity, now are in charge of the revolutionary government.

The Cabinet and the Council of Soldiers and Workers sat in conference throughout all yesterday afternoon in what was a cross-examination by the council of the Cabinet on the Cabinet's recent administration. Afterward the council went into executive session and sat until late at night.

The impression now is that the majority Socialists will form a new government with the assistance of the Liberal bourgeois.

The Central Council of Soldiers and Workers, comprising twenty-seven majority Socialists and appointed by the recent national congress, was summoned, according to a despatch from Copenhagen last Friday, to form a new government. It was the purpose in calling this body, the despatch says, to include Georg Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, two radical Socialists and supporters of Bolshevism, in the new Cabinet. A despatch from Amsterdam on Saturday said that the Ebert Cabinet, which consisted of three majorities and three Independent Socialists, or Radicals, with Ebert at the head of the former and Haase at the head of the latter, had collapsed. The same despatch said that the Liebknecht-Ledebour-Eichorn Cabinet—strongly inclined to Bolshevism—would be formed at once. Apparently the party Socialists again are in control of affairs in Berlin and are proceeding with the formation of a new government.

Despatches from European centres said that yesterday was expected to be a critical day in Germany, with the possibility of clashes between the rival factions and bloodshed.

Herr Barth, who is the head of the party, has been reported to have said that his faction does not approve of the tactics of the Spartacist Socialists or violence in any form. He permitted the inference that Hugo Haase's faction does not at present contemplate a counter-revolution. Herr Barth concluded with the statement that the general economic and social situation must be determined the future course of events.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—The sailors' council of the German Admiralty and the Marine General Staff have issued a declaration that they will be faithful to the Government in view of the difficult times Germany is experiencing.

LEAGUE IS FORMED TO SAVE THE KAISER

Hindenburg Suggested for Head of Organization.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 29 (delayed).—A league for the protection of the personal liberty and life of the Kaiser has been formed and will issue an appeal to the former advisers of the ex-emperor, as well as diplomats with whom the Kaiser associated, to submit all possible documents to prove the Emperor's innocence of the outbreak of the war.

SLAYER OF QUENTIN ROOSEVELT FOUND

Learned Name of His Victim Next Day.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 28 (delayed).—Christian Donhauser, a youthful German aviator, who claims to have defeated Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in the fight in the air in the region of Chamery, which resulted in the death of young Roosevelt, to-day told the correspondent that the day following the funeral of Lieut. Roosevelt, the aviator the American he had downed was Roosevelt. Immediately afterward German aviators began arranging the details for the funeral of Lieut. Roosevelt.

FRENCH PLEASED AT RESULT.

British Election Regarded as Repercussion of Courage.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The results of the British elections afford the greatest pleasure to the French press, except the Socialist section.

FAREWELL DINNER ARRANGED

Thirty Guests Will Attend King's Fiancée To-night.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The arrangements for a private dinner for President and Mrs. Wilson and King George and Queen Mary Monday night on the President's return from Manchester have been completed.

New Parliament Safe for Lloyd George

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Complete returns for the election of the new Parliament give the following results: Coalition Liberals.....334 Coalition Laborites.....127 Unionists.....46 Asquithian Liberals.....37 Laborites.....65 National party.....2 Independents.....5 Socialists.....73 Sinn Fein.....73 Irish Nationalists.....7 All coalition with the Unionists and National party may be regarded roughly as supporting Lloyd George. The only opposition will be formed by the Asquithian Liberals, Laborites and Independents.

GERMANS FIRE ON U. S. FLAG

Poles Defeat Teutons After Latter Attack Allied Motor Car.

FIGHTING LASTS HOURS

38 Women and Children Killed and 100 Combatants Lose Their Lives.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Firing by German officers on an allied automobile carrying an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen last Friday, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The despatch says: "There was severe fighting between the Poles and Germans in Posen Friday, which resulted in thirty-eight women and children and about 100 Germans and Poles being killed. The affair originated as a result of German officers firing on an allied automobile which was proceeding to Warsaw carrying the American flag.

"The Germans insulted the flag and the Poles and guard was called out. The fighting lasted several hours and the Germans were defeated.

"A delegation from the British Mission to Posen protested to the German commander in the town, Gen. Schimmelfeng, but the German officer declared that he had no control over the soldiers."

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (delayed).—A Polish official report concerning the riot in Posen on the arrival of Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is on his way here, says the trouble began when allied and American flags were hoisted over the City Hall.

"The Germans demanded that the flags be hauled down. The Poles refused to acquiesce, whereupon the Germans brought up machine guns and began firing in the streets, driving back the Polish and German troops.

Finally the German officials took down the flags. Meanwhile the Poles reassembled and began to return the German fire. The fighting continued from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 7 o'clock.

"The Germans provoked another incident by trying to prevent Paderewski from circulating in the streets, which he called on the British Col. Wade and told him that if Paderewski was permitted to go about it would be the cause of trouble between the Polish and German populations. Col. Wade made no answer. He merely turned his back on the Germans and got into a motor car with Paderewski.

"The arrival of Paderewski and British and American officers has created much enthusiasm here. The hope is expressed that his arrival will stamp out Bolshevism and prevent anticipated trouble in Warsaw.

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (delayed).—The Lokalesporters' Press correspondent says there was street rioting in Posen Friday evening. German soldiers marching between the Polish and German populations. Col. Wade made no answer. He merely turned his back on the Germans and got into a motor car with Paderewski.

A company of Polish civilian soldiers proceeded to police headquarters for the purpose of raising the German flag.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The newspaper organ of the Krupp works at Essen always has been noted for its peculiar independence. Here is the latest example in the Rheinische Westfalia Zeitung.

"We look with confidence to the Government in the conviction that against the monstrous claims of indemnities formulated by the Kaiser's agents should be lost in preparing the corresponding claim of Germany against the Kaiser's Powers for indemnities in respect to the injury suffered through the unjustifiable and unlawful English number blockade.

"The sum demanded should be very nearly commensurate with that claimed from Germany by England and her dominions."

CORK SINN FEIN BLOWS UP BOER WAR MONUMENT

Memorial for Irishmen Who Fought in South Africa Excites Spleen.

PREMIER'S GRIP TIGHT

Lloyd George's Victory at Polls Grows as Full Returns Are Made.

By the Associated Press. CORK, Dec. 29.—Sinn Fein on Saturday night, after the announcement of the election results, blew up the monument erected by public subscription to the Cork soldiers who had fought in the South African war.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Dec. 29.—The completed returns of the general election show a sweeping defeat of the Asquith following. Not only was the former Premier himself beaten in East Fife, from which he had been returned continuously for thirty-two years, but six of his most intimate associates in his Cabinet were defeated by both coalition and Labor candidates. Two of them will forfeit their deposits of £750 each, as provided in the British election law, because they polled less than one-eighth of the votes cast. This provision of the law was intended to eliminate "freak" candidates. More than 130 candidates fell victim to the new rule.

The small fry of the opposition suffered as severely as the leaders. The coalition candidates swept London, as was expected. As a rule the women candidates were supported more by men than by their own sex; in fact, it is commonly believed that women voted generally against them.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A remarkable feature of the elections for the new Parliament is the enormous majorities received by the winning candidates in many constituencies and a dearth of very small majorities.

The net result of the election is summed up in today's papers as a personal triumph for Premier Lloyd George in the disappearance of the two great parties, the Liberals and Irish Nationalists.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS BASIS FOR TREATY; PICHON APPROVES OF PRESIDENT'S PLAN; SENATE IN MOOD TO BLOCK RATIFICATION

FRENCH WILL ACT IN RUSSIA

Foreign Minister Says Ukraine Must Be Protected From the Reds.

"NEW WAR ON," IS CRY

Socialists in Chamber Assail Pichon, Who Declares for Unfortified Rhine.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 29.—The storm which has been threatening in the French Chamber for the last four days broke this afternoon when Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, amid violent interruptions by the Socialists and counter demonstrations by the Government supporters, outlined France's peace terms.

The Minister declared that France has accepted the principle of a league of nations and is absolutely in agreement that full publicity be given to the proceedings of the peace conference.

He announced that intervention in Russia was inevitable, but that it would be of a defensive character so far as French troops were concerned, and that if offensive operations were undertaken it must be by Russian troops.

It had been evident for the last week that the opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way the voting of the budget of \$2,100,000,000 for the first three months of 1919 unless the Government stated its peace terms either through Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the Government would do so before Monday.

Violent Attack on Pichon. M. Franklin-Bouillon of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, brought matters to a head, however, by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the Government's foreign policy.

Since Thursday the Government bench had sat in obdurate silence, refusing to reply to any queries, but when M. Pichon ascended the tribune this afternoon he was ready to answer. He declared:

First.—That the Government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist Deputy Marcel Cachin, of last Friday when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given all publicity.

Second.—That the French Government has adopted the principle of a league of nations and is absolutely in agreement that full publicity be given to the proceedings of the peace conference.

Third.—That the Government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, to guard against future attacks, thus replying to M. Franklin-Bouillon.

Fourth.—That the Government does not think that the question of diplomatic representation of the Vatican arises at this present moment.

Fifth.—That intervention in Russia is inevitable.

To Curb the Bolsheviki.

Upon Russian intervention, M. Pichon explained, reading from instructions issued by Premier Clemenceau to the general commanding that such intervention would be necessary in order to prevent the Bolsheviki from invading Ukraine, the Caucasus and Western Siberia. In future an offensive expedition might be necessary in order to destroy Bolshevism. Such an operation must be carried out by Russian troops, of which 100,000 were at present ready at Odessa.

In the course of his speech M. Pichon, arguing the necessity for intervention in Russia, related details of the brutal execution of the whole imperial Russian family. The members of the Emperor's family were placed as prisoners in a small room and jabbed with bayonets throughout the night. The next morning revolver shots ended their misery.

The information, said M. Pichon, had been received through Prince Lvoff, the former Russian Premier, while he was on a visit to Paris recently.

While M. Pichon was reading M. Clemenceau's instructions pandemonium broke loose on the Socialist bench. "The war is beginning anew," they shouted.

M. Deschanel, president of the chamber, threatened to have one of the most unruly of the Socialist members ejected.

Continued on Second Page.

Nations Now Bound by Irresistible Moral Force, Says Wilson at Carlisle

CARLISLE, England, Dec. 29.—In his speech in the Lowther Street Congregational Church to-day President Wilson said:

It is with unaffected reluctance that I inject myself into this service. I remember my grandfather very well, and, remembering him, I can see how he would not approve. I remember what he required of me and remember the stern lesson of duty he spoke. And I remember painfully about things he expected me to know that I did not know.

There has come a change of times when laymen like myself are permitted to speak in congregation. There is another reason why I was reluctant to speak.

The feelings excited in me to-day are really too intimate and too deep to permit of public expression. The memories that have come back to me with increasing force as these years of duty have accumulated. Yet, perhaps it is appropriate that in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and her remarkable father, because, after all, what the world now is seeking to do is to return to the paths of duty, to turn from the savagery of interests to the dignity of the performance of right.

I believe as this war has drawn nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force, we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical force that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords.

The knowledge that wrong has been attempted has aroused the nations. They have gone out like men for a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many of the nations together. They knew an outlaw was abroad and that the outlaw purposed unspeakable things.

It is from quiet places like this all over the world that the forces are accumulated that presently will overpower any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale. It is like the rivulet that gathers into the river and the river that goes to the sea. So there comes out of communities like these streams that fertilize the conscience of men, and it is the conscience of the world we now mean to place upon the throne which others tried to usurp.

MANCHESTER IN GAYEST COLORS

Lord Mayor in Scarlet Robes, Officials in Huge Wigs, Meet President.

NO SPEECHES ARE MADE

White Mustached Mace Bearer Popular With U. S. Troops at the Station.

By the Associated Press. MANCHESTER, Dec. 29.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, came to Carlisle to-day in the train and a cold penetrating mist to visit the girlhood home of his mother. But the warmth of the greeting of the people of the town and of the thousands of strangers from the surrounding country more than offset the dreariness of the weather.

Large crowds lined the streets and cheered the Presidential party lustily as it drove from the station, where the President was received by Mayor Bertram Carr and local notables, to the Crown and Mirror Hotel, where the President signed the Freeman's roll.

The President visited Annetwell street, where the site of his late grandfather's chapel was pointed out to him and the house in Cavendish place that was built by his grandfather. Later he attended services in the Lowther Street Congregational Church. Here during the services the Rev. Edward Booth, pastor of the church, requested the President to come into the pulpit and address the assemblage. This the President did, delivering a short speech.

Speech Not Planned.

The lengthy programme of the day was carried out, with the single exception that the President had intended to speak in the church. The Presidential train arrived at the Citadel station on schedule time. In addition to Mayor Carr, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Eleanor Carr, Major-General Sir John Cowan and the High Sheriff were on the platform when President Wilson alighted from his car. After the presentation, Miss Carr gave Mrs. Wilson a huge bouquet.

The Presidential party was then conducted to the entrance of the station, where the square was thronged with people, who burst into hearty cheers which lasted for some moments. The stars and stripes and the British flag were hoisted on the tower of the law courts simultaneously with the emergence of the party from the station.

The rain continued to fall, but the crowds in the streets cheered President Wilson all the way to the Crown and Mirror Hotel, where other prominent citizens were waiting to receive the noted guest.

Here Thomas Watson, an aged house painter and the last living scholar of the school of the President's grandfather, was introduced to the President. Grasping the old man's hand the President said: "Do you remember my grandfather?"

"I'm afraid not. I was rather a small fellow," replied the old man shyly. During the course of a conversation the President found occasion to recall an incident in his mother's life which all affected the history of the United States and his own existence.

"I will tell you," he said. "How

Continued on Second Page.

WILSON FACING FIGHT TO FINISH

Declaration for Group of Nations May Delay Action on the Pact.

WARNINGS ARE IGNORED

Leaders See Move to Force All 14 Points in Speech at Guildhall.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A fight to finish between the President and the Senate over the peace treaty is looked upon here now as certain in view of the developments of the last twenty-four hours.

President Wilson's Guildhall speech yesterday, in which great emphasis was laid on the necessity for abolishing the "balance of power" and substituting for it "a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations," and the President's frank statement that his paramount purpose in breaking all precedents and going to Europe was in the interests of a league of nations, has made it clear to leaders in the Senate that the warnings uttered by Senator Lodge (Mass.) and Senator Knox (Pa.) that no provision must be included in the peace treaty for a league of nations, disarmament, freedom of the seas, removal of trade barriers and open diplomacy have been ignored by the President, or he has decided to try to force ratification of a treaty containing these provisions.

As has been stated repeatedly, unless there is a very radical shift of position and of sentiment in the Senate, a peace treaty including the five points, not considered a bitter and protracted fight, will be amended before it is ratified, or else delayed until some compromise is reached.

Until recently cable despatches from Paris and London led Senators to believe that the President was willing to have the treaty go to the Senate for ratification with only a statement in it which would place the Senate on record as in favor of the principle of a league of nations.

May Fight Over Approval. As recently pointed out in THE SUN, there would not have been sufficient objection to this course to jeopardize the chances of ratification of the treaty.

If when the treaty finally is drawn and comes to the Senate for action the whole instrument has as its base a league of nations, a bitter and protracted fight over ratification is certain, with the odds largely in favor of the Senate winning its contention.

Members of the Administration here are counting to a large extent on the effect on the mind of the Senate of having presented for ratification a peace treaty agreed to by the delegates of the great powers of the world. It is expected the President will bring to bear the strongest pressure his office commands to force Senators into line when the time for ratification comes.

Can Block Ratification. It is intimated by some Senators as the result of developments in the situation that the question of ratification may develop into nothing short of an endurance contest between the President and the Senate. That Senator Lodge is qualified to make a bitter and protracted fight on the Senate side is little doubt. While many Senators are as yet unwilling publicly to define their position on the subject, it is understood that at least half of the delegates of the great powers of the world, it is expected the President will bring to bear the strongest pressure his office commands to force Senators into line when the time for ratification comes.

On this subject the President's statements in his Guildhall speech yesterday, in which he declared that his paramount purpose in breaking all precedents and going to Europe was in the interests of a league of nations, has made it clear to leaders in the Senate that the warnings uttered by Senator Lodge (Mass.) and Senator Knox (Pa.) that no provision must be included in the peace treaty for a league of nations, disarmament, freedom of the seas, removal of trade barriers and open diplomacy have been ignored by the President, or he has decided to try to force ratification of a treaty containing these provisions.

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President and Lloyd George Will Not Let Details Delay Agreement.

LEAGUE COMES FIRST

Clemenceau Still Unappeased, but Other Frenchmen Back U. S.

WILSON MAY WIN ITALY

Britain and America in Harmony Insure Control in the Council.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The chief attainment of President Wilson's visit to England is the agreement reached with the British Prime Minister that no differences regarding details in applying the principles now endorsed by both of them shall be allowed to render the peace conference abortive in achieving a guaranteed peace.

This is most important in view of the fact that some of the details still present many difficulties. There is no reason to believe, even after two days of conferences, that such matters as the relation the British and American navies shall bear to each other or the changes in sea laws governing neutral ships have been discussed except in the most general way, there being no idea of their settlement at this time.

League Foundation of Treaty. But a decision has been reached that the league of nations idea shall be the foundation of the whole peace treaty; that convention in this respect will be unique in the history of the world. The problems of the size of the navies, the new rules of the sea and the disposition of the German colonies will be treated on this basis. President Wilson did not hope to achieve in his English visit more than this. The fact that he and Premier Lloyd George have laid the groundwork for the joint conference in Paris of the Prime Ministers of the Allies and the United States is giving him great satisfaction.

The details now will be taken up in the peace conference with each of the conferees knowing in advance the views of the others, but more important still is that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have a general working agreement.

At their meeting yesterday the President and the Prime Minister agreed that in the peace conference there should be two official languages, English and French. It will be the first bilingual conference in history. At President Wilson's request the rules will apply to all discussions and all documents.

May Return by February 1. So satisfactory have been the conferences here that the President now believes he can return to the United States by February 1. To facilitate this plan the Premiers will meet in Paris every day, beginning about January 7. The President, apparently, is better satisfied with the conferences here than with those in France. Premier Clemenceau seems to be a puzzling factor in the situation.

The position of the French Government to-day unquestionably is highly precarious. A striking feature of the French situation is the support given to President Wilson's ideas by a former Premier, Aristide Briand, who is regarded as Clemenceau's leading opponent. Jules Cambon, formerly Ambassador to the United States, and other powerful figures in France also are backing the President. On the other hand, Premier Clemenceau's position appears most obscure. This emphasizes the importance of the understanding which undoubtedly has been reached by the President and the British Premier.

Further Discussion With Italy. President Wilson seems to be better satisfied with the Italian views, which will be discussed at greater length on his visit to Rome this week. With Great Britain and the United States in accord, holding as they do all the cards, there can be no question, it would seem, as to the outcome of the peace conference.

The President's popularity in England has surprised even the members of his party. It seems to arise chiefly from the unbounded faith in Mr. Wilson's sincerity of purpose among the peoples of these European countries. The American newspaper correspondents here have observed this and they take it for granted that the President is actuated by no political motives, but solely by broad humanitarianism.

Always the most superficial observers of American politics, the people here appear to have attached no im-

TYPHUS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

American Red Cross Nurse the First Victim.

By the Associated Press. VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 26 (delayed).—Grace McBride, a nurse from Shanghai, whose home was Mansfield, Ohio, has died of typhus at Tiumen. There have been two cases of typhus in Vladivostok. One case was found in a crowded railway station and the other in the Red Cross refugee barracks.

Continued on Second Page.

Remember There Are Soldiers Still Abroad

"THERE have been times when I wish the gift of tobacco might have reached us before, as we have been by again by many times for lack of smokes. A bunch of good fellows who were not knocked off by the Boche's shells nor sent home by the Government are left. Don't forget that we're here yet, Buddy."

Corporal Wainsley of Machine Repair Shop 303 is the author of this warning, which may be read with other soldiers' cards on page 7.

GERMAN AUSTRIA RAISES LOAN.

First Offering Is \$20,000,000 More Than Is Asked.