

Washington, Dec. 28.—Cloudy to night and Sunday probably snow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

Table with 24 columns representing hours of the day and rows for temperature readings.

Evening Public Ledger and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

FINAL

ARMY OPPOSES BONE-DRY PLANS, SAYS COL. NORRIS

Asserts Soldiers Want Nation With Wines and Beer Privileges

PRAISES BRAVE NURSES

Country Should Be Proud of American Women in War, He Declares

"The American expeditionary force, almost to a man, is opposed to a nationwide bone-dry law."

"The men have been in close contact with the French system of regulating the liquor business and appreciate that they can use light wines and beers without getting drunk."

"They resent the interference of those persons who would deny them the right to partake of beer and wine."

This statement dealing with the attitude of American soldiers in France concerning national prohibition was made this afternoon by Colonel George W. Norris, 1530 Locust street, who has just returned after nineteen months with the fighting forces of Uncle Sam.

Nurses Praised Brave Colonel Norris, who left a lucrative medical practice in this city for the service of the war and went to France with the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit No. 10, brings back the firm conviction that no unit in France displayed greater heroism than the brave nurses from Philadelphia.

"They are wonderful women," said Colonel Norris, "and Philadelphia should be proud of them. They worked night and day. They never complained and never registered a protest, except when they were ordered away from the front lines. If they had been in the front trenches, Colonel Norris declined to discuss his personal experiences and made it plain that giving a concise account of his observations in France and England was not easy."

Praising the doughboys, he said they had developed the quality of bigness and that this was reflected in their attitude toward country-wide prohibition. "At first," said Colonel Norris, "many of the boys were foolish enough to get intoxicated; but that evil was soon eradicated. Whiskey and other hard liquors were banned, but the boys had so difficulty getting light wines and beers. They learned to handle those beverages modestly and are strongly in favor of the system."

"They cannot understand why certain forces in this country are determined to deny them beer, wine and Scotch the attitude of the bone-dry law sponsors."

Returning to the subject of the bravery of the nurses, Colonel Norris said they displayed a spirit that reflected credit upon the womanhood of America, for there was never a sacrifice too great for them to make. Miss Dunlop, who went over with the unit as chief nurse, was cited by the British for her great sacrifices. Miss Stambaugh, another member of the unit, was wounded at Cambrai, but in company with Major Edward B. Hodge and Captain Henry K. Dillard, of Philadelphia, Miss Stambaugh was caught in the British retreat at Cambrai. A German plane went over the hospital in that sector and dropped bombs on the buildings. Miss Stambaugh, Major Hodge and Captain Dillard received severe wounds when a bomb struck the building in which they were working."

Contempt for Boche As for the boche, Colonel Norris asserted our boys hold them in contempt. "The conduct of the Germans in battle," said the returning colonel, "was so cowardly and comical that our boys simply loathe the boche."

"They fired on the Red Cross flag, protected their ammunition dumps with their own hands, and were lying on the mean things to gain trifling advantages that it simply developed a spirit of disgust in the hearts of American fighters. As an instance of boche treachery I can cite one case. A dead boche was lying in a field and a detachment of Americans was ordered to bury the body. One of the Americans turned over the body and immediately there was an explosion that killed three Americans. The boche had attached a wire around the neck of the dead German and when the wire was rolled over it discharged a bomb."

Red Cross Saved Day The Red Cross came in for its share of praise from Colonel Norris. "At Chateau-Thierry the Red Cross saved the day and actually saved hundreds of our men. In the severe fighting of July the American flag was being hoisted on the battlefield in great numbers. The military hospital units could not handle all of the cases, but the Red Cross stepped into the breach and sent a great quantity of supplies and a fleet of ambulances from Paris. The quickness with which this was done saved the day."

Speaking of the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit No. 10, Colonel Norris said that the unit will probably return to this city in the near future. "I believe that the hospital unit will be sent to return to America in the order in which they went to France. The Pennsylvania unit was the third to reach France and ought to be the third to come home."

OWE LIVES TO PIGEONS

Birds Carried Appeal From Air-men Arrived at Sea

The life of Harry C. Black, Jr., 1714 South Thirtieth street, was saved by carrier pigeons when his airplane was wrecked on the French coast while searching for enemy submarines. The accident took place early on the morning of November 8.

Black, who was a machinist's mate of the first class, was detailed with a pilot and observer to patrol the coast in quest of German submarines. The plane put out to sea in answer to a distress call. When the aviators were up in the air for three hours engine trouble developed and they descended. Four pigeons they carried were released at four intervals. Shortly after sundown the plane's left wing snapped and the crew were forced to take refuge in the remaining wing to prevent the machine from turning over. Mainly by the aid of the pigeons their destination and the fact that they were picked up by a French destroyer the next night.

WORLD LEAGUE PLAN COMES FIRST, THEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Wilson Seeks Only to Secure Agreement on Principles and Authority of Federation of Nations

THINK "14 POINTS" INADEQUATE TO BE USED AS WORKING BASIS

Many Problems May Be Deferred at Making of Treaty for Action Later by Tribunal to Prevent Wars

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe

By Special Cable Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. London, Dec. 28.—The league of nations is the only subject of discussion here. Indemnities, Germany and territorial questions, all are lost sight of since President Wilson's visit. All the newspaper editorials on his visit discuss the league. All the speeches of the British leaders to visiting newspaper correspondents are about the league.

President Wilson's purpose in coming to Europe evidently was to effect an agreement among the Allied Powers on the principles to govern the formation of a world league and the authority to be granted to the league. After obtaining this he will depart, leaving the application of the principles to the settlement of peace and the details of organization of the league to be worked out at the Peace Conference.

No Ordinary Treaty Lord Robert Cecil, the chief negotiator in Britain for a league of nations, has a letter in the London Times that says: "We shall require not the ordinary treaty of peace, with a few clauses added to bring into existence a league of nations, but a settlement of every line that will be inspired by the league of nations spirit."

The newspapers here develop this idea, that it is necessary to agree first on what the league of nations is to be, and then, as each problem presents itself, ask what would the league of nations say to it if it were established now and acting on the principle of law and right.

Even the American supporters of President Wilson among the peace commission advisers in Paris feel that his fourteen-points are utterly inadequate as a working basis and principle for making peace. They are too vague. They must be expanded into a definite embodiment of principles on which leading Allied powers and America must agree before a peace can be made that will endure. That process of expansion and definition by agreement is the first work to be done, and the treaty of peace is impossible until that task is completed.

To Defer Many Problems After an agreement on general principles the negotiations for peace will follow immediately. Many disputed questions, such as boundaries and indemnities, probably will be left unsettled by the treaty, to be referred later to the league of nations to be created by the treaty.

After thus negotiating peace the conference probably will proceed to work out the details of organization of the league in accordance with principles agreed to in preliminary conferences. In this way peace will be reached most quickly and, at the same time, consistently with the spirit of the league.

The desire in every country to get the armies home will prevent any delay in negotiating peace. The conference is slow in assembling, and not much is likely to be done until the end of January. The demand for demobilization is strong in France, and it is certain that all other countries involved in the war will hasten the processes at Paris.

President Wilson conferred again with Premier Lloyd George today, but nothing was disclosed.

Cecil Calls League Vital Lord Robert Cecil's letter in the Times is significant because of his official position. He pronounces the establishment of a league of nations vital to the future of civilization. He wants a league with many vital functions, such as the supervision of disarmament, the protection of smaller states unable to protect themselves, and the availability of essential raw materials to all alike. Localities of international importance, international rivers and highways, traffic by sea and air, international sanitation and labor conditions all over the world, says Lord Robert, "can be dealt with satisfactorily only by such a body."

Lord Robert always has been in advance of the British Government on the project for a league of nations. His letter may go farther than Lloyd George would approve. It will be noted, however, that Lord Robert does not speak of granting to the league any executive powers. It may deal with the questions mentioned, merely by investigation and report, like a labor conciliation body.

Military Support Doubtful Although members of President Wilson's administration in Washington have talked of turning over a large part of the British and American navies to the proposed league, to enable it to enforce its own decrees, it is doubtful if any British opinion, except the extremely radical, would go so far as to give to the league the military and naval power to enforce its will.

The Spectator, a conservative weekly, extracts from President Wilson's Sorbonne speech what it regards as evidence that he wants only the association of nations to prevent war from being begun without notice to the world of intention to break treaties. Anything more than this, the Spectator says, is impracticable.

British Not Overoptimistic Such a super-imperial Federal state, it says, contains the threat of future complications of wars. The more conservative Post asks President Wilson to be indulgent if the British people cannot accept at once his proposal to form a league and end wars, after its experience of the failures of the Confederation of 1813 and the "Balance of Power." The Post represents an extremely limited Tory opinion.

Great Britain is for a league probably more limited than President Wilson's, but a compromise easily is possible. There is great care here to show willingness to meet President Wilson more than half way. There is much official distress at any suggestion of a serious difference of opinion with the American President.

INJURED XMAS SHOPPER DIES

Collingswood Man, Struck by Trolley, Succumbs in Hospital

Run down by a trolley car during the Christmas Eve storm, Charles Buffington, 115 East Haddon avenue, Collingswood, sustained a fracture skull and other injuries, that, caused his death today in the Cooper Hospital, Camden. Buffington, who was sixty-two years old, had spent the early evening shopping in Camden, and the accident that resulted in his death occurred as he was leaving a car near his home in Collingswood. After being struck he never regained consciousness. The presents he carried were scattered over the muddy street and were picked up by neighbors after the man was taken to the hospital.

AGED WOMEN ARE GUESTS

Mrs. W. M. Ketchum, "Santa Claus Lady," Entertains

More than sixty of Kensington's oldest women inhabitants, to whom the joy of the Yuletide season has long since been lessened by the death of all relatives and friends of younger days, will have cause to remember the 1918 brand of holiday cheer. They were the guests of Mrs. W. M. Ketchum, the "Santa Claus Lady of Kensington," at a Christmas dinner this afternoon, at the home of their benefactress, 3083 Frankford avenue. Following the dinner, each of the guests was given warm clothing and attended an entertainment, arranged in their honor, before being sent home in motor cars.

LOYD GEORGE COALITIONISTS SWEEP NATION

Government Given Overwhelming Majority in British Elections

ASQUITH LOSES HIS SEAT

Labor Leader Henderson and McKenna Defeated—Five Women Turned Down

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28.—All indications at 3 o'clock this afternoon were that Premier Lloyd George and his government would have an overwhelming majority in the new House of Commons. The election results at 4 o'clock this afternoon were as follows: Coalitionists, 295; noncoalitionists, 144.

Of the 353 members whose elections had been announced up to 1:20 p. m., not less than 274 support the government. The new House will have 707 members. Of the members already elected 198 are coalition Unionists and seventy-six are coalition Liberals. The independent Unionists have elected eight members and the Asquithian Liberals only five. Labor has thirty-five members, the Irish Nationalists one, the Sinn Feiners twenty-six and there are four Independents.

David Lloyd George, Prime Minister and leader of the coalition government, has been re-elected to his seat in Parliament from Carnarvon, Wales. The Premier, who stood as a coalition Liberal, received 13,993 votes to 1065 for Austin Harrison, son of Frederic Harrison, the writer. Mr. Harrison was an independent candidate.

Asquith Defeated Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier and leader of the Liberal party, has been defeated for his seat in the House of Commons from the East division of Eife, Scotland. The former Premier was defeated by Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, a Scottish laird and who has served four years with the British army in France. On two previous occasions Sir Alexander had been defeated by Mr. Asquith. The vote was: Sir Alexander Sprot, Unionist, 8956; H. H. Asquith, Liberal, 6917; W. P. Morgan, Independent, 591.

Mr. Asquith had represented East Fife for thirty-two years. In addition to losing the votes of the Coalition Liberals, he had the disadvantage that under the recent redistribution act the boundaries of East Fife had been extended to take in a considerable Unionist element. McKenna Loses Seat Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and a staunch supporter of former Premier Asquith, was defeated in the Pontypool division of Monmouthshire, Wales, by Thomas Griffiths, Laborite. The vote was: Griffiths, Laborer, 8438; Sir L. Lewin, Coalition Unionist, 7421; McKenna, Liberal, 6189. Sir Harry Brittain, secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrims, was returned for Aylesbury, Bucks, by General Sir John Simon, former Secretary, was defeated by L. S. Johnson, Coalition Unionist. The vote was: Mr. Johnson, 9922; Sir John Simon, Liberal, 5281.

Sir Frederick Banting, the Attorney General, Coalition Unionist, was returned for the West Derby division of Liverpool. He received 11,622 votes, against 6618 for G. Nelson, Laborite. In Cambridge Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Coalition Unionist, defeated the Rev. T. R. Williams, Laborite, 11,552 to 3784.

In the east division of Walthamstow Sir John Salmond, former Secretary and former Home Secretary, was defeated by L. S. Johnson, Coalition Unionist. The vote was: Mr. Johnson, 9922; Sir John Simon, Liberal, 5281. Sir Frederick Banting, the Attorney General, Coalition Unionist, was returned for the West Derby division of Liverpool. He received 11,622 votes, against 6618 for G. Nelson, Laborite.

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Continued on Page Two, Column Six

BAKER'S MOTOR FAILED

Engine Trouble Caused Fall to Death of Athlete-Flier

Failure of the motor of his airplane to work properly caused Captain "Hobey" Baker's fatal fall of 2000 feet at the "Toll" air show December 21, according to a cable dispatch from Paris today. Reports that Miss Mimi Scott, whose engagement to Baker was broken a few weeks ago, was married in Paris to Philander Stoble, secretary of the American embassy in Paris, were denied by Miss Scott's relatives today.

It does not hesitate to deny most emphatically that Miss Scott has been married, said Miss Louise B. Scott, an aunt of the girl.

MAN SHOT BY DAUGHTER

Pensauken Girl Fired in Mother's Defense, Say Police

Thirteen-year-old Lillian Stewart, Burlington road, Pensauken township, New Jersey, today shot her father, William S. Stewart, in the head. The Camden police say the girl fired when her parent was advancing to attack his wife, Louise. The bullet grazed Stewart's head and entered the mother's arm. Neither was taken to Cooper Hospital, Camden. Stewart escaped through a window before being injured. Because she shot in defense of her mother, the girl has not been arrested.

WEEK'S WEATHER FORECAST

Generally Fair Weather and Normal Temperatures Indicated Washington, Dec. 28.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today: North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional snow early in the week, followed by generally fair weather thereafter. Temperatures nearly normal, although probably somewhat warmer Tuesday and Wednesday. South Atlantic and East and West Gulf States: Generally fair, with a return to normal temperatures. Ohio Valley and Tennessee: General fair, although some slight prospect of rain or snow in the Ohio Valley Monday or Tuesday. Somewhat higher temperatures early in the week.

CONCERT OF NATIONS FOR PEACE AGREED ON BY BRITISH LEADERS, PRESIDENT SAYS AT GUILDHALL

Permanent Peace Must Be Made Now, Asserts Wilson

TROOPS FOUGHT FOR NEW ORDER

Old State of Antagonism Must Be Ended Now and Forever

BALANCE OF POWER MUST BE ABOLISHED

Foundation Accepted for Powerful Group of Peoples to Insure Amnesty

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28.—The text of President Wilson's speech at the Guildhall this afternoon is as follows: Mr. Lord Mayor: We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which most impresses me as I stand here. The address which I have just heard is most generously and graciously conceived, and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard. I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by this reception, and I beg to assure you, sir, and your associates of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of what I may call a great body of circumstances.

I do not believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to another people, and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a singular combination of emotions. There was surely there the deep gratefulness that the fighting was over. There was the pride that the fighting had had such a culmination.

Gratitude for Victory There was that sort of gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and of Italy—men, whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed with rising admiration as they moved from culmination to culmination. But there was something more in it, the consciousness that the business that it now rests upon others to see that those lives were not lost in vain.

I have not yet been to the actual battlefield, but I have been with many of the men who have fought the battles, and the other day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French Academie when they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership. That sturdy, serene soldier stood and uttered not the words of triumph, but the simple words of affection for his soldiers and the conviction which he summed up in a sentence which I will not try accurately to quote, but to reproduce in its spirit. It was that France must always remember that the small and the weak could never live free in the world unless the strong; and the great always put their power and their strength in the service of right.

Honor and Justice for World That is the afterthought—the thought that something must be done now; not only to make the just settlements—that, of course—but to see that the settlements remained and were observed and that honor and justice prevail in the world. And as I have conversed with the soldiers and they fought for something that not all of them had recognized, but which all of them had recognized the moment you stated it to them. They fought to do away with an old order and to establish a new one, and the center and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the "balance of power," a thing in which the balance was determined by sword which was thrown in on the one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which, though it was generally latent, was always deep-seated.

The men who have fought in this way have been the men from the free nations who are determined

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

KING CALLS ON PRESIDENT WITH BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

London, Dec. 28.—By A. P.—King George called at President Wilson's apartments in Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning and wished him many happy returns of the day. It was President Wilson's birthday—his sixty-second. King George presented the President with a magnificent set of books and at the same time gave gifts to every member of the President's official party. The women of the party received brooches and the men stickpins, set with diamonds forming the letters "G. R."

ONE KILLED, ONE HURT IN PLANE CRASH

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 28.—Sergeant G. B. Haskell, of Sagamore, Mass., was killed and James F. Moore, flight instructor of Barron Field here, was severely injured in an airplane accident in Kimble County, many miles from a railroad. It was learned here today they had been away from the field several days on a cross-country flight. No details of the accident were received.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN KANSAS CITY STRIKE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Seventh Regiment of the Missouri national guard was called out today by Governor Gardner to handle the Kansas City street car strike situation. Action followed an appeal to Mayor Cowgill, of Kansas City.

BRITISH MAKE MANY ARRESTS IN COLOGNE

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 28.—The British troops have made many arrests at Cologne because the population did not obey orders to be in their homes at 9 p. m., according to reports received here. Fines had proved ineffective.

TODAY'S SOCCER SCORES

G. E. C. INTER. GOLDS 2 1-3 G. B. C. INDIANS. 2 1-3 NEW YORK SHIP. 4 4-8 G. B. C. ROVERS. 2 1-3 PUSEY & JONES. 1 1-2 MERCHANTS 'B'. 1 2-3 AMER'CN PULLEY 1 1-2 D. LUPTON'S SONS—Forfeit.

TODAY'S BASKETBALL SCORE

GERMIN AC. VAR. 20 18-38 GERMIN AC. ALM 9 10-28

CALLS SKIP-STOP MEETING A FARCE

W. A. Wick Declares He Might Have Gone to Regular Movie

HINTS AT FRAME-UP

"If I had known in advance the sort of entertainment the P. R. T. planned to furnish at its so-called skip-stop meeting yesterday, I would have spent another dime and gone to a regular movie."

That is how G. A. Wick, of the North Philadelphia Realty Board, expressed his disgust with the session yesterday of the committee of thirteen picked by the P. R. T. to discuss skip-stops. "I could see what the meeting was," continued Mr. Wick. "It was a P. R. T. meeting. The company's employees were lined up on the front row, from Milton down to Motuermans."

P. R. T. Evaded Question "Instead of going into skip-stops thoroughly, they landed on literature about 'safer' first." Safety first is all right, but it had nothing to do with the meeting. It was a sort of grandstand play to the public.

"I don't think the meeting accomplished anything, unless it was to give the P. R. T. a chance to get back at the newspapers."

"Business men gave their time to come there for a discussion of the whole question of skip-stops. Instead of this, it was a P. R. T.-directed program, that gave the P. R. T. the whole show to itself."

"After the movies had been shown and the safety first lecture was over, some one quietly proposed that the meeting adjourn—and it did."

"The people have no champion on the committee of Thirteen. There should be a labor representative there, who could be depended on to see things from the viewpoint of the car riders."

Protested Vigorously "I proposed as vigorously as I could at the meeting against confining the discussion to skip-stop accidents. I called Judge MacNelle's attention to the fact that the public notice of the meeting, in the trolley cars, had designated the meeting as for the purpose of discussing skip-stops generally, accidents and other matters as well."

"Judge MacNelle, who had sent out a special notice of the meeting as secretary of the Committee of Thirteen, replied that the P. R. T. had no authority to decide what was to be discussed."

"During the discussion before the meeting was turned into a safety-first motion picture show, I tried to take up with Chairman Ainey the matter of a skip-stop accident at Chambliss street and Chestnut street."

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

INDUSTRY SECURE FROM DISRUPTION

Cancellation of Ordnance Contracts Here Will Be Safely Adjusted

INVOLVES ONE BILLION

There will be no disruption of industrial conditions in the Philadelphia district when the program of canceling fifteen hundred ordnance contracts here is carried out.

Statement to this effect was made this afternoon by Alexander H. Carver, a member of the local district claims board, organized to act as a clearing house to adjust matters between the Government and the holders of some 1500 canceled ordnance contracts, valued at nearly \$1,000,000.

"The labor market will not be flooded by the practical cessation of munition work here," Mr. Carver said. "Instead, the men affected will be absorbed by the United States employment board, resuming their normal status. There is no more necessity for a man or woman to be out of work now than during the war."

Will Equalize Conditions "This demand and supply of labor for normal industries should equalize the effect of the abolition of war work, according to statistics compiled by the United States employment board."

"The men and women involved need merely do no more than return to the work they followed before the war."

"Consideration of the cash outlay for constructing plants for the execution of war contracts and the possibility of converting them to the production of peace commodities will form one of the principal works of the board."

Among the big plants whose contracts will be adjusted by the board are: The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Edgemoor rifle plant, Bethlehem Steel Company, DuPont Powder Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works and the J. G. Brill Company.

Suspended Pending Settlement Most of the other contracts in force have been suspended pending determination of a basis for cancellation.

"The board will also be concerned with the question of the cash outlay for constructing plants for the execution of war contracts and the possibility of converting them to the production of peace commodities will form one of the principal works of the board."

Among the big plants whose contracts will be adjusted by the board are: The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Edgemoor rifle plant, Bethlehem Steel Company, DuPont Powder Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works and the J. G. Brill Company.

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

Talk Interpreted as Echo of His Conferences

THROUGH SHOUTS WARM APPROVAL

Striking Ovation Given to Him Personally and to Points in Speech

MEETS MANY NOTABLES AT LORD MAYOR'S LATER

Attends Luncheon, Where Hundreds of Britain's Personages Honor Him

All Peace Questions Virtually Agreed Upon

Paris, Dec. 28.—(By A. P.)—One of the most prominent delegates to the Peace Conference now in Paris said today that the exchanges of the last few days had resulted in an agreement on the principles of virtually all questions, including the reconciling of different viewpoints on the question of freedom of the seas.

Premier Clemenceau, it is reported, has informed his intimate friends that his three conferences with President Wilson and Colonel House have resulted in a complete understanding.

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28.—Speaking today in the historic Guildhall at a ceremonial gathering of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen, President Wilson reaffirmed his principle that there no longer must be a balance of power that might unsettle the peace of the world, but that the future must produce a concert of power that will preserve it.

The President's reception at the Guildhall was so spontaneous and hearty that it carried an unmistakable note of friendship and admiration. When he arose to speak, there was a prolonged outburst of handclapping and cheering, and his talk was punctuated frequently with applause. At the conclusion of his address, the audience rose with one accord and cheered, and it kept up the applause and cheering as he passed out.

The President received a notable ovation on rising to begin his speech, and some of the points that won renewed applause were his tribute to the armies of the associated Governments and his declaration that people throughout the world wanted peace and wanted it immediately, not however, by conquest, but by agreement of mind.

Says British Agree With Him

In the course of his speech the President said the soldiers had fought to do away with the old order, that "unstable thing" called the balance of power, determined by competitive interests, "jealous watchfulness" and "an antagonism of interests."

"The suggestion for a concert of power to replace the balance of power, he remarked, was coming now from every quarter and from every sort of mind. The minds of the leaders of the British Government, the President said, were moving along the same lines as his own, and their thought had been that the key to peace was the guarantee of it and not the terms of it. The items of it, he added, would be worthless unless a concert of power stood back of them."

"I am particularly happy that the ground has been cleared and the foundations laid," he said, "because we have already accepted the same body of principles. Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty."

Interpreted as Echo of Conference "The peoples of the world want peace and want it now, not merely by the conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind."

There had been just a hint that the President's address would be the key to the conference he has been having with British statesmen, and the address as it was delivered today was interpreted in American quarters as confirming the previous intimations that these conferences had been satisfactory from the President's viewpoint.

The President concluded his address and a great demonstration, and then proceeded to the luncheon at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor.

The oldest observer in the Guildhall today said no reception ever accorded to any dignitary there approached in spontaneity and volume that which greeted the President's appearance and his address.