

WEATHER.

Rain and warmer today; tomorrow rain with southeast to south winds. Temperature for past twenty-four hours ending at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 53, at 4:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 36, at 7 a.m. yesterday. Full report on page 7.

No. 717—No. 27,269.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1918

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FIVE CENTS.

"ORGANIZED FORCE" PRESIDENT'S CONCEPTIONS OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Discusses World Topic Before University of Paris.

HONORARY DEGREE GIVEN FOR FIRST TIME

Vice Rector Poincare Lauds American Universities, Professors and Students.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, December 21 (Havas).—In the great amphitheater of the University of Paris (the Sorbonne) President Wilson this afternoon received the degree of Doctor, Honoris Causa, conferred upon him in recognition of his work as a jurist and historian.

President Poincare, the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the diplomatic corps, members of the government and the military and naval authorities were present at the ceremony.

Cheered by Crowds. Great crowds cheered the President when he arrived at the university accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, William Graves Sharpe, the American ambassador, and Jean Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States.

Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters, welcomed President Wilson with a short address and presented to him the diploma of doctor as a testimonial to his work as a historian and his brilliant and historical subjects. Ferdinand Larnaud, dean of the faculty of law, then bestowed upon the President the degree of doctor for his work in jurisprudence and political science.

Lucien Poincare, vice rector of the university and brother of the president of the republic, paid an eloquent tribute to President Wilson's ability as a professor before he entered upon his political career, and told of the President's part in the war.

Lauds American Students. In conclusion, M. Poincare said: "Glory to the American students! Glory to the eminent professors and their universities! Glory to you, Mr. Wilson, for having brought us together! In the name of the University of Paris I have the honor to award the insignia and diploma of doctor to whom posterity will salute with the surname The Righteous—President Wilson."

President's Response. "I feel very keenly the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by the great University of Paris, and it is very delightful to me also to have the honor of being included into the great company of scholars whose life and fame have made the history of the University of Paris a permanent monument to the civilization in all parts of the world."

War Between "Cultures." "And I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed today that the terrible war through which we have just passed has not been only a war of nations, but that it has also been a war of cultures, a struggle between the systems of culture—the one system, the system of the West, which is based upon the principles of liberty, justice, and peace, and the other system, the system of the East, which is based upon the principles of conquest, slavery, and war."

Spirit Now to Dominate. "The triumph of freedom in this war means that the spirit shall no longer be the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world, and it is the duty of all of us to be part of that wave which goes down in defiance to the forces of darkness."

His Conception of League. "My conception of the league of nations is just this—that it shall be an organized moral force of men throughout the world and that when there is a war, or a danger, or a crisis, the league shall be called upon to act, and it shall be the duty of all of us to be part of that league."

Related to University Spirit. "So I feel that this war is, as has been said many times, a war of civilization, a war of the human mind. It is a war of the human mind under the control of the human spirit, and it is the duty of all of us to be part of that war."

PRESIDENT WILSON FOREIGN LEADERS

Italians More Friendly and New Ties Counted With French and English.

ENDS FEAR OF DICTATION

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Copyright by New York Evening Post, 1918.) PARIS, December 21.—President Wilson has impressed Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister of Italy, with his earnest desire to see that justice is done in the settlement of all problems concerned with peace, and one of the results of his confidence that Italy will work very closely with the United States to see that the fourteen points are realized.

Questions of territory were not discussed at the meeting, but only general principles were mentioned, which both the Italian premier and Baron Sonnino expressed their adherence. It is evident that Mr. Wilson is endeavoring to create an air of good feeling among statesmen who are about to enter upon negotiations with the United States.

Cordiality and Sympathy. It is already noticeable as a result of his conference with Premier Clemenceau that in quarters where a week ago apprehension and potential hostility existed the feeling is now one of cordiality and sympathy for the American point of view. It would not be surprising if Premier Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson developed a close friendship, enabling them to examine all problems in a spirit of mutual confidence.

Mr. Wilson's deference to Premier Lloyd George in making his visit to London and his eagerness to impress British statesmen with the desire of the President to get in closer touch with the English-speaking peoples may give their early support to the fundamental principles of the league of nations.

The conference of Mr. Wilson with Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino was attended by Count Maschi Di Celieri, Italian ambassador to America, who acted as interpreter. The idea of a league of nations was discussed in general terms, the principles which are to govern in the treatment of oppressed peoples and struggling nations in central Europe. The Italians left greatly impressed with the sense of justice manifested by Mr. Wilson.

Terms of Treaty of London. The Italians claim that the treaty of London drew a line which was the result of a compromise with Russia, which then represented the Slavic interests, and was made with the expectation that some day there would be a settlement of the Adriatic sea for the Jugo-Slavs.

It has been generally held that the latter have sufficient outlet to the Adriatic in Fiume and that giving Fiume, which is an Italian city, was a concession made in the interest of Mr. Wilson's principle of giving access to the sea to small nations.

Italians Desire Visit. The Italians are eager to have Mr. Wilson visit their country. His plans are somewhat disarranged, owing to the promised visit to England at the end of this month, but he is likely to go to Rome afterward and to utilize the next few days in Italy.

The board's force, the Italian government was very anxious to cement friendly relations with America and to promote the league of nations program with respect to freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

Invaded U. S. There, Dr. Woodward Tells Physicians' Conference. NEW YORK, December 21.—Spanish influenza, which has claimed hundreds of thousands of victims throughout the country, invaded the United States through the port of Boston, Dr. W. C. Woodward, health commissioner of that city, admitted today at a meeting of the physicians' conference board of physicians engaged in industrial practice.

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Treaty Not Enough, Is Mr. Wilson's View at Conferences.

MUST AGREE ON LEAGUE AND FREEDOM OF SEAS

Official Itinerary of Executive's Trip to England and Program Are Announced.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, December 21.—The President's first work in France finds the preliminary situation surrounding the peace conference fairly well developed toward the point where, according to the President's expressed view, it will be worth while for the United States to participate.

The President's conferences with French and Italian statesmen have served to emphasize that he considers a treaty of peace not enough, but that the general agreement to be made among the nations must include a satisfactory settlement of the question of the freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

To Push Program in England. The President now goes to England to continue the discussions there along the same lines as those he had with the representatives of France and Italy, and to leave for Germany by way of a league of nations.

The definite announcement of President Wilson's program covering the period from Christmas eve to New Year eve, including Christmas dinner with the British statesmen, the President's trip to England and meeting with Premier Lloyd George and his return to France on New Year, has served to clarify the present conference situation.

Continental Europe makes much of the President's program, which is identified with the war settlement, and because of many holiday social functions and the change of the year is not likely that there will be political or peace developments of note.

May Cross on U. S. Ship. The President will go to England, it is announced, probably by the Boulogne-Folkestone route. The desire to have him cross by sea is a warship, so that the landing in England will be distinctly American.

May Not Recognize Magnus. The Mexican government, it is reported unofficially this evening, will not recognize Dr. von Magnus as the diplomatic representative of Germany, because the present German government, which named him, has not as yet been recognized by the Mexican government.

No Application for Safe Conduct. State Department officials said last night that no application had been received from the German government for safe conduct through the country of Heinrich von Eckhardt, recalled German minister to Mexico, according to Mexico City dispatches, plans to return home by way of the United States.

Day of Conferences. Saturday was largely a day of conferences, the only public function being the conferring of a doctor's degree by the University of Paris in the presence of President Wilson. President Wilson saw the Italian premier and foreign minister this morning and continued lengthily, waiting until the afternoon. Col. House also had a number of conferences, including long talks with the British statesmen.

Embassy Here Will Defend Dr. Ishida, Alienist, Dr. Wolff's Slayer. BALTIMORE Md., December 21.—At the Japanese embassy in Washington tonight it was stated that Count Ishida would be retained to defend the case of Dr. Noburu Ishida, the Japanese alienist, who today shot and killed Dr. George B. Wolff at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital near this city. It was also stated at the embassy that Dr. Ishida ranks among the foremost alienists of the world.

Official Program of Trip. LONDON, December 21.—Following is the official program in connection with the visit of the President of the United States to England. The presidential party will arrive at Dover at 12:10 p.m. Thursday and will be met by the Duke of Cornwall, representing the king; John W. Davis, the American ambassador; Lord Reading, British ambassador to the United States; and Lord Herschell, lord in waiting to the king, who will be especially attached to the President during his visit.

Struggle to Save Life. When Dr. Edward Brush, superintendent of the hospital, heard the reports of the pistol and with other physicians entered the office, he saw the body of Dr. Wolff lying on the floor just beneath his desk, while above him stood Ishida, with the smoking revolver in his hand. Dr. Brush grabbed the Japanese, and wrenching the revolver from his hands, led him into his office, while the other physicians struggled in vain to save the life of his co-worker.

Plotted Must Pay Penalty. WIERSE, who would sink interned Hun ship, loses all appeals. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 21.—Paul Wierse of Charleston, a naturalized citizen of German birth and formerly a newspaper editor here, who was convicted in October, 1917, at the federal court sitting in Aiken, S. C., of conspiracy to sink the German merchantman Liebenfels in a harbor and sentenced to two years in the federal prison at Atlanta and a fine of \$1,000, was today taken into custody by government authorities, and all the questions at issue will be heard in his appeal.



GERMANY RECALLS ENVOY IN MEXICO

Von Eckhardt Figured in Embroil U. S. and Mexico in 1917.

MEXICO CITY, December 21 (by the Associated Press).—Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German minister to Mexico since 1915 and the diplomat who figured in the Zimmermann disclosures early in 1917, when the German government made a futile attempt to line Mexico up against the United States, has been recalled by the present German government.

This was learned officially this evening, when the announcement was made that Minister von Eckhardt had received the Mexican government's recall. The diplomat expects to make his farewell call within a few days and to leave for Germany by way of the United States.

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U. S. Flag Over Coblenz Building for First Time

Coblenz, Friday, December 20.—The American flag was flown from the staff on the Central Hospital here today. The surgeons claim this is the first time that the American banner has been raised over a building in Coblenz since the town was occupied.

Along the River Rhine, from Coblenz to the northwest, where the American bridgehead joins the British forces, the Stars and Stripes fluttered over eleven river boats today.

PERSHING HONORS ALLIED GENERALS

Awards Distinguished Service Medals, He Notifies War Department.

Gen. Pershing notified the War Department yesterday that under circumstances that he considered meritorious, he had awarded the distinguished service medal to the general commanding the various French, British, Belgian and Italian armies. In all decorations were awarded to sixteen French generals, seven British, two Belgian and three Italian generals.

Grant of the awards was announced in a communique from the American expeditionary forces dated Friday. The statement follows: "Pursuant to authority granted me by cablegram I have awarded, in the name of the President, the distinguished service medal to the allied officers for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered to the American expeditionary forces and to the cause in which we have been engaged."

French Officers Honored. "French army—Maj. Gen. de Castellana, commanding the group of the armies of the east; Maj. Gen. d'Esperey, commander-in-chief of the allied armies of the orient; Maj. Gen. Follville, commanding the armies of reserve; Maj. Gen. Maistra, commanding the armies of the center; Maj. Gen. Debeney, commanding the 1st Army; Maj. Gen. Hirschauer, commanding the 2d Army; Maj. Gen. Goutraud, 4th Army; Maj. Gen. Degoutte, commanding the group of the armies of Flanders; Maj. Gen. De Boissouy, commanding the French army of Belgium; Maj. Gen. Mangin, commanding the 10th Army; Maj. Gen. Gerard, commander-in-chief of the French forces in the orient; Maj. Gen. Guillaumat, commanding the 5th Army; Maj. Gen. Humbert, commanding the 3d Army; Maj. Gen. Weygand, chief of staff to Marshal Foch; Maj. Gen. Buat, chief of staff to Marshal Petain."

Other Generals Mentioned. "British army—Lieut. Gen. Horne, commanding 1st Army; Gen. Plumer, commanding 2d Army; Gen. Byng, commanding 3d Army; Gen. Rawlinson, commanding 4th Army; Gen. Birdwood, commanding 5th Army; Lieut. Gen. Currie, commanding Canadian Corps; Lieut. Gen. Lawrence, chief of staff.

Belgian army—Lieut. Gen. Ruquoy, commanding 5th Corps; Lieut. Gen. Jacques, commanding 2d Corps; Italian army—Lieut. Gen. Scapellato, subchief of staff; Maj. Gen. S. Boniparti, chief of staff; Duke of Aosta, commanding 3d Army."

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SPEAKERSHIP RACE HAS GERMS OF FIGHT

Old Republicans Fear Dissension Now Might Affect 1920 Campaign.

Some of the older republicans in the House apprehend that the prospective contest over the speakership which will be held in the next presidential campaign, if not sterilized will breed party dissension to bear evil fruit on the eve of the next presidential campaign. One group of House republicans contends that since Mr. Mann's supporters claim him to have fairly earned the speakership by virtue of his long service in the House and as recognized minority leader, it will be the part of political wisdom promptly to elect him Speaker without permitting a contest to foster and foment possible factional differences of opinion.

Another element insists that Mr. Mann by general agreement with some republicans; also that he has been affiliated in the past with reactionary republicanism, and that the party must diversify itself by electing a new speaker, who is not a member of the party, but a man of national reputation, who is not a member of the party, but a man of national reputation, who is not a member of the party, but a man of national reputation.

And Some for "Dark Horse." It might be said that there is a third class intent upon forwarding the interests of "dark-horse" aspirants for the office, and who would welcome the opening of the door of opportunity, set ajar by a bitter contest. The advocates of the selection of Mr. Mann by general agreement, and the waiver of personal predilections for another, in behalf of party expediency, are not formally dividing which could be successful in defeating Mr. Mann might be to allege and to urge that the party is not united, that it is still made up of the two factions, and that the party is not united, that it is still made up of the two factions, and that the party is not united, that it is still made up of the two factions.

Hope to Avert Split. They contend that whether the attempt to defeat his selection proved successful or not, the mischief wrought by the party is not averted, and that the republicans into alleged reactionaries and professed progressives. Some of the men who talk in this manner are not, in fact, republicans, but are men who are in the organization of the House. If inevitable, it can better be relegated, it is urged, to them, to party caucus and conference.

"Clothesline" Too Public. A speakership contest, the men of this view contend, is to put a clothesline upon which the men of the party are to hang their laundry. The further point is made by them that the party is not united, that it is still made up of the two factions, and that the party is not united, that it is still made up of the two factions.

OPPOSES FARE RAISE. NEW YORK, December 21.—Charging that the stock of subsidiaries of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, which operates the greater part of the subway, elevated and surface car lines in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has been "watered" for many years by "circutious corporate windings which would have turned the minotaur into a mule," District Attorney Edward Swann in a statement tonight bitterly opposed the corporation's application for permission to charge higher fares.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The strike of the municipal police force, to enforce recognition of their union, was called off late today as the result of an agreement reached at a conference of the police commissioners and representatives of the men. The policemen will return to duty tonight and all the questions at issue will be arbitrated before a royal commission.

TORONTO POLICE END STRIKE. TORONTO, Ont., December 21.—The strike of the municipal police force, to enforce recognition of their union, was called off late today as the result of an agreement reached at a conference of the police commissioners and representatives of the men. The policemen will return to duty tonight and all the questions at issue will be arbitrated before a royal commission.

HONORS MAJ. GUGLIEMETTI. Society of American Wars Confers Distinctive Medal. NEW YORK, December 21.—Maj. Gen. Emilio Gugliemetti, military attaché of the Italian mission to the United States, was made an honorary member of the Society of American Wars and presented with a medal of the order of the organization, in a ceremony here tonight. The appointments were made in recognition of the "value of practical business advice" and the "courageous and patriotic" service rendered by him during the war, and his participation in the Italian mission to the United States.

EBERT CABINET GAINS PRESTIGE

Revolutionary Congress of Germany Gives Leaders Fulllest Authority.

EXECUTIVE BODY CHOSEN

BERLIN, Friday, December 20.—The revolutionary parliament, which adjourned this afternoon, gave the cabinet the fullest authority to manage affairs. The prestige of Chancellor Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann has been greatly enhanced by the appointment of a national central executive committee of twenty-seven soldiers and workmen, composed wholly of majority Socialists.

The committee is largely a body with parliamentary functions on a small scale. It can select and dismiss cabinet members and has a restricted veto power.

State Control of Coal Pits. The congress devoted its closing hours to problems of socialization. It approved of state control for such industries "as are ripe" for the experiment, and a start will be made with the coal pits. Afterward the congress considered the question of the alkali mines which will be in line for seizure.

Although the bulk of sentiment was for letting such complex problems to the national assembly, Emil Barth of the Ebert cabinet urged that the immediate start be made with the coal mines, and that the alkali mines which will be in line for seizure.

Herr Rieckel proposed Weimar, capital of the grand duchy of Saxony, as the seat of the first constituent assembly. The general make-up of the congress was pronounced mediocre, the majority of members were from local soldiers' and workmen's councils, and the congress was the result of the economic situation, as industries were being menaced by the chronic unemployment and Rhemish mining districts.

Herr Scheidemann was loudly cheered by the country members when, in the course of his address, he declared that the cabinet would not be dissolved until the end of the first constituent assembly. The socialist newspaper Vorwaerts predicts that the main part of the disclosures of Adolf Joffe, former Bolshevik ambassador in Berlin, will shortly be forthcoming, in view of the latter's position as a member of the cabinet.

The categorical denial by the independent that they were beneficiaries of the bolshevik revolution, which was alleged to have been scattered profusely to the bolsheviks, was not taken there leads to the suggestion in some quarters that the Spartacus group was financed out of funds deposited by the leader of the independent, Oscar Cohen, a former reichstag member, who now is understood to be in Moscow, ostensibly on official business in connection with the transfer of Russian prisoners.

Conducted Extensive Campaign. The fact that M. Radek, who conducts the bolshevik propaganda bureau, was in close touch with the organization of the Spartacus group, which is generally accepted as proof that the funds furnished by Joffe were used for the purpose of conducting an extensive terrorist campaign.

The correspondent has been informed that Radek, on the occasion of his recent visit to Berlin, boasted that "the money sent to Berlin to finance the revolution was not compared to the funds transmitted to New York for the purpose of sustaining bolshevism in the United States."

WAR METHODS AROUSE AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY

Demands Appointment of Commission to Investigate Cause of Military Collapse.

VIENNA, Thursday, December 19 (Reuters).—Popular indignation over the general conduct of the war, especially the "brutality, arrogance and incompetence" displayed by the highest Austrian military commanders, found expression in a resolution adopted by the German-Austrian national assembly today, demanding the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause of Austria-Hungary's military collapse.

In the course of a vigorous debate on the grave charges advanced against high officers it was declared that regardless of age or military capacity, the most disastrous results, a field marshal who commanded an expedition against Serbia was denounced as responsible for the death of thousands of men, and a general who was insufficiently equipped, fed and clothed, and who was not a member of the army, was also denounced.

The Vienna newspapers urge the investigating committee to begin work before the command and discipline are able to destroy the documentary proof of their guilt.

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PIPER HANGS SELF; ENDS MURDER CASE

Man Charged With Killing Weichman Girl Takes Life in Cell.

USES COLLAR AND BELT

MUSKEGON, Mich., December 21.—Within a foot of a guard, who had been stationed outside his cell to thwart any attempt at suicide, Milo H. Piper, local insurance broker, charged with the murder of Miss Freda Weichman of Chicago, hanged himself in his cell tonight.

Officials of the jail for a time denied that Piper had ended his life, but after an examination Dr. Samuel A. Jackson, county physician, announced the accused man was dead.

Piper, it is said, removed his collar, twisted it as nearly into the shape of a rope as possible and secured it around his neck, then slipping his belt through the collar he fastened it to the cross-bars of the cell gate and there he was hanging by the neck, the noose ending his life.

Up to the last Piper maintained his innocence through connection with the death of the Weichman girl, who he was charged with killing in order to marry an unguaranteed girl, who had alleged bigamous marriage at Renaissance, Ind., in 1916.

Two days before the accused man had been morose and refused to eat, according to jail officials. He was charged with the murder of Miss Freda Weichman, who he was charged with killing in order to marry an unguaranteed girl, who had alleged bigamous marriage at Renaissance, Ind., in 1916.

Ends Baffling Case. Piper's suicide brings to an end one of the most baffling mysteries with which Michigan authorities have had to deal. In the spring of 1917 the body of a young woman was unearthed by railroad laborers in Eggleston township, near here. Efforts to identify the girl were unsuccessful, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the woman unidentified had died of death from an undetermined cause.

Local officials continued their investigations which led recently to the identification of the body and the clothing as that of Freda Weichman of Chicago, a bookkeeper and known local beauty.

Further inquiry showed that Miss Weichman had been married to a man named John Sheldon, who had been denied any knowledge of the girl. She had fled from Muskegon to Hamilton, Mich., where he was arrested last Saturday and brought here charged with the murder.

Admits He Knew Girl. The accused man admitted to the authorities after several days of grilling that he had known Miss Weichman, who he had met at a dance in the country with her by automobile and man and wife, but that she had left him in the city of Kansas City, according to his story. He had known her name, but he had not seen her since. He had known her name, but he had not seen her since.

Shot With a Gun. An autopsy performed on the dead girl, but a doctor's report revealed that she had died from a gunshot wound to the head. A shotgun found at Piper's home by the police was brought to the coroner's office and identified as his, and that he had carried the weapon on his motor trip, but declined to answer questions as to his home before the tour had been completed. Asked by officials if he had not killed the girl, Piper refused to answer, and declined to talk further of the case.

JAPAN DELEGATES NAMED. Business Men Added to Representatives at Peace Conference. NEW YORK, December 21.—In addition to Junnosuke Inouye, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Kikusaburo Fukui, managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Japanese government, after consulting chambers of commerce in the United States, named a number of business men to serve with its peace delegation, according to a cablegram from Tokyo received here today by the national foreign trade council.

The new appointees are: Etsuro Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; E. Fukai, a director of the Bank of Japan, and H. Kita, managing director of the Japan Cotton Co., Ltd.

The appointments were made in recognition of the "value of practical business advice" and the "courageous and patriotic" service rendered by him during the war, and his participation in the Italian mission to the United States.

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