Let The News be your shopping agent. Read the ads.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

London Times cables a feature in The News.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 138. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1918. FIVE CENTS. At Camps, 3c Copy.

U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP MERCY DOCKS

LEAGUE NATIONS SOLVES ISSUE

Lord Grey Says if Britain and America Join, Whole Problem Settled.

NAVAL BLOCKADE WON

Without It, Germany Might Have Been Victor—Freedom of Seas Mooted.

SECRET ARMAMENTS TO BE BANNED.—CHURCHILL

Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 1.—Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, offered what he described as a practical suggestion in regard to a league of nations during an address here today. He said that such a league should ascertain from every country the extent of its naval, military and aerial preparations.

"Secret armaments have in the past been a great danger," he said, "and the course I suggest would remove one of the causes that led to this fearful catastrophe."

Dewsbury, Eng., Dec. 11.—A league of nations is the solution of the question of "freedom of the seas," and Great Britain and the United States can reach a complete agreement on that question by joining such a league, declared Viscount Grey, former foreign secretary, in a speech here tonight. The seas, the viscount said, were free in times of peace, and Great Britain has placed no restrictions upon them. During the war the American navy had aided the British navy in maintaining the blockade, and Lord Grey thought that the United States would use the same weapon if necessity for it arise in the future. Without the blockade, he added, Germany might have won.

The term "freedom of the seas," he continued, was American in origin and had been adopted by the Germans for their own purpose. He believed President Wilson meant the freedom of the seas to all who joined a league of nations, but the phrase needed clear definition.

Deemed it Great Pity.

"This is a matter which, it is feared, may create difficulties between President Wilson and the British government," he said. "I think it is a great pity that so much has been said about the freedom of the seas without being defined. It is true there is considerable prejudice against the phrase largely due to the fact that it is believed to be a German phrase. It is not German, but American. It was made in the United States and the Germans adopted and used it for their own purposes in a sense to which we have never agreed. Hence, its unpopularity. But until President Wilson defines it and comes to discuss it with our government, there is no need to anticipate difficulty about an agreement as to what it means.

Could Not Had Success.

"Freedom of the seas in times of peace? If so, we agree. If the question is one of the freedom of the seas in times of war, then I would say this: The United States, as we all most gratefully recognize, has taken part in the last two years of the war. Without the United States we could not have had the success the allies have now won. But since the United States entered the war she has not only acquiesced, but I believe most strongly co-operated in carrying out the blockade of Germany. In the early stages of the war the blockade was not nearly so complete, because the United States raised many questions about it, but in the later years of the conflict the blockade was made complete with the co-operation of the United States. Without that blockade success could not have been won. Indeed, without the blockade Germany might have won.

Stultify Everything.

"Suppose this situation exist again and it is impossible to suppose that the United States would say that the blockade which was so essential for success should not be allowed," he continued. "That would stultify everything America did in this war. It would really be an insult to the United States to suggest that she would in future advocate any course in a war such as this inconsistent with what she did in this war, and that was the complete blockade of the offending nation. If this be so, we come to this, that probably what is in President Wilson's mind is that freedom of the seas would be secured by any nation observing the covenant of a league of nations and should be denied to any nation breaking those covenants. If that is so, then a league of nations is the solution to the whole question and cannot be discussed apart from it.

"On these grounds I believe there may be complete agreement between the two countries only if a league of nations is formed. I do not see why this country should not accept the formula that if a league of nations is formed there is to be complete freedom of the seas so long as the covenants of the league are observed, but if the covenants are broken, then there is to be no freedom of the seas by every means are to be used against the power which has broken them."

Speaking on relations after the war between Great Britain and the United States, Viscount Grey said:

"If there is competition in naval shipbuilding between Great Britain and America, it will be fatal to good relations. What is desirable in our naval policy is not domination of supremacy, but security. I do not believe a conflict between America and Great Britain possible. We must not be jealous of any shipbuilding on the part of the United States."

SPREADING BOLSHEVISM

Congress accused of Aiding More Than Any Other Agency.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The charge that congress, by enacting a revenue bill to raise only six billion dollars probably is doing more than any other United States was made today, to senators and representatives in a letter by Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the Farmer National committee on War and Finance.

STORK'S VISIT DELAYS TRAFFIC ON SUBWAY

New York, Dec. 12.—Subway traffic in Brooklyn was held up for twenty minutes today by a stork's visit to Mrs. Evelyn Adams, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Adams, a pretty young blonde, became ill on a Fourth avenue subway as it neared Ninth street. A policeman was called and he notified the King's County hospital. A doctor responded. The mother and a fine ten-pound baby boy were taken to the hospital.

M'ADOO PLAN UNDER HOT FIRE

Senator Kellogg Charges "Deliberate Effort Permanent Government Ownership."

SENATOR SMITH DIFFERS

Does Not Believe Director Was Putting Forth Hard and Fast Plan.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary McAdoo's proposal to extend the period of federal control of railroads for five years is a "deliberate effort to institute a policy of permanent government ownership in this country," Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, charged in the senate this afternoon.

"We have twenty-one months to decide what shall be done with the railroads," Senator Kellogg said. "Surely that is time enough. Why do not we let the issue now? The real reason,it seems to me, is that they know the people will not accept government ownership of railroads in any form at this time. Therefore, they propose to put over the decision until a later date when the public frame of mind may be more favorable."

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, to whom Secretary McAdoo's letter was addressed, told the senate he believed McAdoo had only expressed his opinion and had not put forward any hard and fast plan.

"Remarkable Document."

Kellogg called attention to the statement at the end of the McAdoo letter that the plan proposed had the approval of the president.

"It is a most remarkable document, coming only a few days after the president had told the congress he had no plan and no judgment on what shall be done with the railroads," Kellogg said. "Here we have a deliberate, well-considered plan, which Secretary McAdoo says has the president's approval. I say it is a remarkable circumstance."

Kellogg declared that the interstate commerce committee should be immediately called together to frame legislation to allow the railroads to co-ordinate their facilities under strong government control and to give the interstate commerce commission authority, not only to regulate service and regulate rates, but also to compel unified service.

He had been told, Kellogg said, that the railroads this year would run $200,000,000 behind. The committee should inquire into this from competent sources, he believed. Senator Smith gave notice that he would call a special meeting of the committee to inquire into the whole problem next Thursday.

STILL IN RACE

Jack Thompson's Friends Expect His Reappointment.

Knoxville, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Considerable discussion is heard here about who will be appointed as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Tennessee. The term of the present incumbent, United States Marshal John R. Thompson, expired last spring, but he has been allowed to hold over for the past several months.

Persistent rumors to the effect that J. Frank White, of Cumberland Gap, is to get the appointment are now being circulated. Other aspirants for the office are J. Parks Worley, of Bristol, and Nick P. Bush, E. H. Williams and Martin Fleming, of Chattanooga.

WILL URGE CONTROL OF WIRELESS STATIONS

DANIELS FAVORS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Alexander Radio Bill Comes Before House Committee for Consideration.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary Daniels is expected to urge absolute government ownership of all wireless communication within the jurisdiction of the United States when he appears before the conference the house merchant marine committee will hold today on the Alexander radio control bill. The measure empowers the president to requisition and take permanent possession of, for the use of the government, every radio or wireless on land or on a permanently moored vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States, other than experiment, technical or training stations used for the development of radio science or apparatus or for instruction in wireless, or training of wireless operators.

The bill was prepared by the navy department, with the approval of President Wilson.

One of its most important provisions is that "all radio stations taken possession of by the president shall be operated under the direction of the secretary of the navy.

Since the armistice was signed, the navy department has secured the consent of every private wireless company operating in the United States to sell out to the government—with but one exception. The exception is the Marconi company, a British concern, which frankly proposes to organize and operate worldwide wireless system that would, American naval experts declare, eventually threaten to monopolize the transmission of radio messages in all parts of the globe.

It is admitted at the navy department that the Alexander bill is really aimed at the danger of such a monopoly of air communication.

BELGIUM NEEDS FRIENDLY HAND

Thousand S[illegible]gle Daily to Keep W[illegible] From the [illegible]r.

SITUATIO[illegible]ROWS ACUTE

King an[illegible]een Touched by What America Has Done. Look for Further Aid.

London, Dec. 12.—(I. N. S.)—America's friendly hand was never more needed in Belgium and northern France than now. There are 900,000 workmen unemployed in Belgium, depending upon small sums daily from the national committee to keep the wolf from the door. All are looking to America to keep them going.

The enthusiasm in the first flush after victory is now giving way to a realization of the appalling conditions and the actual needs of the millions in Belgium and northern France.

A careful survey of the territory and personal interviews with King Albert and prominent officials of the American relief associations reveal the first authentic account of the situation, the acuteness of which has been accentuated by the continued whining and dickering of the Germans over the armistice terms.

On all sides anxiety is expressed lest there be a slackening of food production and shipments from the United States to Belgium and northern France.

There must be a proper appreciation of the critical period through which this stricken land is passing.

When King Albert recently grasped my hand at the conclusion of an interview, he said:

"I knew Americans first as generous friends. Now I know them as comrades in arms. I am proud to have commanded American troops in the closing days of the war."

Queen Elizabeth was deeply touched at the memory of what America did for Belgium.

"I will never forget America's aid," she exclaimed.

Then the Germans were still occupying part of Belgium. Now the king and queen are back with their people, but their hearts are sad at the conditions they found. They are looking to the United States now as before.

A sample of German chivalry and humanitarianism towards the stricken people of Belgium and northern France was shown by this declaration of a high German officer to a commissioner who was distributing food:

"I am here as accompanying officer with you because I have got to obey orders, but if I had my way, I would put all of these people inside barbed wire and let them starve to death."

This German was not an exception to the rule, but one who was considered above the average officer in intelligence.

It will require the introduction of new machinery, belting and tools in the Belgian factories, largely through the efforts of President Wilson, before they can begin to operate again.

The mines in Belgium, with the exception of two of them, are intact and can be operated soon.

WASHINGTON STEAMING DIRECT TO BREST

SHIP PASSED AZORES WEDNESDAY.

London Wants to Entertain President—Battle Fleet Leaves Portland.

(John Edwin Nevin.)

Aboard the George Washington with President Wilson Somewhere Between the Azores and Brest, Dec. 12.—(I. N. S.)—(Relayed by Wireless.)—Having passed the Azores yesterday, the George Washington, bearing President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and the official party accompanying the exective, is today steaming direct for Brest, where the ship is expected to arrive tomorrow afternoon. The George Washington passed the Azores Wednesday morning, steaming close inshore in order to allow a view of the shore.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

CHARGE THAT THEY COME WITHOUT FOOD.

Swager Sherley Takes Matter Up With Gen. Lord and Promises Results.

Washington, Dec. 12.—An investigation was started today by the war department of the charge embodied in a telegram addressed to Minority Leader Mann, of the house, that several hundred wounded American soldiers from overseas had arrived at a West Baden, Ind., hospital "broke" because they had not received any pay for months.

At the request of Representative Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, chairman of the house appropriations committee, Gen. Taylor, chief of the division of finances of the quartermaster's department, has instituted inquiries as to the truth of the charge.

Mann read the telegram in the house while he and other republican members were voicing criticism of the delay they declared American soldiers in this country and abroad were experiencing in receiving their pay. Sherley subsequently took the matter up with Gen. Lord when the latter appeared before the pruning subcommittee of Sherley's committee. Gen. Lord assured Sherley that an investigation would at once be begun and promised to communicate the result of that investigation to Sherley as soon as possible. Sherley expects to hear from Gen. Lord some time today.

GENEVA INVITES WILSON

Geneva, Dec. 12.—The state council of the canton of Geneva has decided to invite President Wilson to visit this city during his stay in Europe.

PROUD OF BEATTY

This is Lady Beatty, wife of the British sea lord who received the surrender of the German fleet, and their son, David, Jr. The photograph was taken just before the Hun surrender.

PRUSSIAN GUARD ENTERS BERLIN AMID SOLEMNITY

BAND PLAYS "DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES."

Premier Ebert Tells Soldiers That Hopes of Freedom Rest on Them.

Copenhagen, Dec. 11.—Berlin's welcome to the Prussian guard Tuesday was solemn rather than triumphant, according to Berlin advices received here. The troops marched under the German national colors and the bands played "Deutschland Uber Alles," and not revolutionary airs.

Brandenburg gate and the streets through which the soldiers marched were decorated with evergreens and flags. The officers and men were decorated with national rosettes or flowers and wore their iron crosses.

The soldiers in the procession participated in the last battle of the war and suffered tremendous losses, some detachments being reduced to almost the vanishing point, it is said. The ranks, however, were filled with men from other detachments. Friedrich Ebert, the premier, welcomed the soldiers. He declared, it is said, that a new government had been established in Germany and that the army would be its strongest support. In behalf of the troops, a sergeant replied to the effect that the watchword now must be "quiet." He said that the soldiers desired the convening of the national assembly at the earliest moment and did not want to be led away from the "secure path of quiet and order by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and the dreamers."

Premier Ebert's speech to the soldiers is reported as follows:

"Your deeds and sacrifices are unexampled. No enemy ever overcame you. Only when the preponderance of our opponents in men and material grew ever heavier did we abandon the struggle.

"You endured indescribable sufferings, accomplished incomparable deeds and gave, year after year, proofs of your unshakable courage. You protected the homeland from invasion, sheltered your wives, children and parents from flames and slaughter and preserved the nation's workshops and fields from devastation.

"With deepest emotion the homeland thanks you. You can return with heads erect. Never have men done or suffered more than you.

"The German people have shaken off the old rule. On you above all others rests the hopes of German freedom. The hard requirements of the victors are heavy upon us, but we will not collapse. We will build a new Germany. With the strength and unshakable courage, you have proved a thousand times that Germany remains united and that the old misery of a system of small states does not overtake us again.

"The unity of the German nation is a work of religion, of socialism. We must work with all our strength if we are not to sink to the state of a beggar people. You are laying down the arms which, borne by the sons of the people, should never be a danger, but only a protection for the people whose happiness your industrious hands must build up from new foundations.

MAY NOT LEAVE UNTIL TOMORROW

At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was practically certain that the two mail aeroplanes enroute to Knoxville would not leave today. The heavy fog showed no signs of lifting, and the flight will not be begun until the atmosphere is clear. The aviators stated that should a totally unexpected change of the weather take place before 3 the trip would be begun. Otherwise they will start at daybreak Friday, provided the fog has lifted. It takes about two hours to make the trip.

ATTITUDE OF COBLENZ NOT THAT OF BEATEN FOE

AMERICANS RECEIVED MORE CORDIALLY.

People Look to United States as Best Friend—Mutual Consideration.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

Coblenz, Dec. 11.—The American troops at Coblenz have met a reception somewhat more cordial than at Treves. Although for some days previous the evident desire of the Americans not to antagonize the civilian population had a marked effect in Treves, the Americans studiously refrained from measures which might appear to have been inspired by a desire to treat the Germans in the zone of occupation as the Germans treated the French and the Belgian civilian population in the four years in which they had occupied invaded territory. No regulations so far have been promulgated calling on the inhabitants to remain indoors at night and there is absolutely no interference with daily life of the people. Indeed, German soldiers in uniform still appear on the streets and are not even obliged to salute American officers.

The attitude of the American army of occupation is calculated to impress the inhabitants that people of the United States have no animosity against the German people. On the other hand the German population shows that it looks to America as its best friend and relies on the United States to obtain the most favorable peace terms. As a natural result there is an atmosphere of mutual consideration here.

Praise Withdrawal Plan.

American officers who saw the Third German army, praise the efficient manner in which the enemy withdrawal was being conducted. The condition of the horses is said to be particularly good and all lorries and motor transport vehicles are decorated with green leaves and holly. Here as in Treves the homegoing Germans received a great welcome from the civil population. All Germans assert the army returned unbeaten. Certainly the attitude of the inhabitants of Coblenz is not that of a beaten people. In the evening the cafes are crowded with well dressed men and women and there is music and animation in all the brightly lighted resorts.

Speculators in Control.

The food conditions in Coblenz appear to be similar as in Treves. The poorer people are strictly rationed, but what they can get is sold at cheap prices fixed by the burgomaster. All surplus of food is in the hands of speculators and can be bought by those who have the money.

A small fish costs 8 marks. Sixteen marks is charged to the people for a small omelet. What seems to be needed urgently is a more equitable distribution of available supplies. Persistent rumors are current here that Hindenburg has stopped the German army and has refused to comply with the demands of the socialists that the returning soldiers be sent as soon as possible to their homes.

Rain, Says Billy 'Possum.

"Where are you going?" I asked in play, of the birdmen who're here today. "A-milking, sir," I heard them say. "But where?" I asked in much dismay, and the answer came. "On the milky way."

The weather? Probably rain with slight change in temperature tonight and Friday.

JOHNSON WANTS TO KNOW TRUTH

Why Are We at War With Russia?—Denies Sympathy With Bolshevism.

SEVERELY CRITICISES

Intimates That Delay to Co-Operate Contributed to Success of Bolsheviki.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Crying, "Is it true? Is it true? Is it true?" Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, this afternoon propounded a series of startling questions to the United States government on its policy in Russia, and introduced a resolution in the senate calling for all documents on the Russian policy and information on the numbers and activities of American troops in Russia.

These were Senator Johnson's questions:

"Is it true:

"1. That the soviet government offered to the American government a basis of military and economic co-operation, and sought our help to prevent ratification of the Brest treaty, and that this government never replied?

"2. That the assistant secretary of state, speaking for the president in March last, when intervention was urged to save the Russian people from the rigors of starvation and the red terror, 'before the unity of the peasants and workers against the allies had been established,' replied that to intervene in Siberia 'would be doing in the east exactly what the Germans are doing in the west.'?

Trade and Commerce.

"3. That the soviet government offers a program for making the United States the most favored of foreign nations in trade and commerce and involving the control by the allies of all supplies most desired by the central powers?

"4. That American Red Cross representatives remained in Moscow until Oct. 5, and in Petrograd until Oct. 16, unmolested, even while American troops were fighting the soviet government, and then were allowed to depart under safe conduct of the soviet government?

"5. That the state department has refused to allow the Red Cross to ship supplies to Moscow and Petrograd for the relief of returning Russian war prisoners, and was this refusal based on Creel information and the fear that these supplies would be turned over by the starving people to Germany?

Co-Operation.

"6. That the ambassador and the British high commissioner recommended co-operation with the soviet government through the American railway mission, and that the soviets promised to place the Siberian railway in the hands of the mission, but that the recommendations were rejected, 'largely because of the misinformation received through the Creel committee, supported by leaders and representatives of the old regime in Russia?'

"7. That the refusal of these recommendations prevented the evacuation of large amounts of war supplies, which subsequently fell into the hands of the Germans?

"'3. That the British high commissioner stated over his signature 'that the soviet government had co-operated in aiding the allies and that he believed that intervention in co-operation with the soviet government was feasible as late as May 5, 1918?'

"9. That the American government so delayed co-operation with the Kerensky government 'as to contribute largely to the overthrow of Kerensky and the success of the bolshevik revolution?'"

Johnson made it plain he had no sympathy with "bolshevism", but at the same time thought the time had come for full information. "Bear in mind," he said, "that the news which comes to us from Russia is all colored. I have no doubt that terror exists, that many worthy people have been cruelly and outrageously murdered. I have no doubt that starvation stalks among the people, but, as I read of the net of steel cast around Russia by the allies and ourselves by which no food can enter that unhappy country, I ask the question: 'Can it be that we, in any degree, are responsible for the bloody terror there existing? Van it be that we, in any measure, are responsible for starving poor and misguided peasants?'"

The Creel bureau, Johnson declared, "apparently has been engaged not in developing facts for our people, but in justifying a course subsequently pursued at variance with our wrods."

Meaning of Change.

Johnson asked the meaning of the change in the terms of the armistice as regards the evacuation of Russian territory.

"What a field for speculation this modification of the armistice terms presents," he explained. "Can it be that the German-bribed bolsheviki, acting in conjunction with Germany, and doing Germany's will, must be kept in order by German troops?"

Continuing his question, Johnson asked:

Policy of Nation.

"What is the policy of our nation towards Russia? Are we now engaged in destroying bolshevism? If we are, what have we decided shall take its place? Are we again to put the Romanoffs upon the throne? Do we seek a dictator for this starved land? Is there a single faction, is there a single individual we intend to put in power, after we have waded through blood to Moscow and Petrograd? When we have buried our dead of cold, of privation, and of fatigue, and those who were slain in battle, are we, with the American flags flying in the streets of the Russian capital, to set up one kind of government as against another kind, one set of men as against another, or one man who comes out of the old regime? I ask these questions in the utmost good faith. I do not know our policy, and I know no other man knows our policy. I do know that we are killing Russians, and they, when they can, are killing ours, and that htis, we are doing upon Russian soil. Is it presumptious upon the part of one in this chamber to ask why we are slaughtering Russians and why do we sacrifice our own blood? I warn you of the policy, which God forbid this nation should ever enter upon, of endeavoring to impose by military force upon the various peoples of the earth the kind of government we desire for them, and that they do not desire for themselves.

"We'll hear very much in the days to come about 'stabilizing' governments," he continued, "and the 'stabilization' will always be by hostile invasion, and overpowering military forces. I want none of this for America. I want these boys, who now wear our uniforms in Europe, just as soon as our obligations to the peace treaty will permit, to return to their homes. I want them given the opportunity to make their own careers, to live their lives in their own way, to have their firesides and their families and their loved ones, and to be simple American citizens.

"I want no policy in our republic of subjugating or subduing nations or peoples who do not think as we do. I want no American militarism to impose by force our will upon weaker nations."

Today's debate probably will be the forerunner of more heated discussion of America's relations with Russia in the senate. The declaration of former President Taft that the way to deal with the bolsheviki is to "shoot them down" will come in for bitter criticism, it is understood, by senators on the foreign relations committee, and the authenticity of the Sisson documents, vouched for by the committee on public information, will be seriously questioned.

"There is so much to be said that it cannot be put into one speech," Senator Johnson said. "I shall have time today only to put forth a series of interrogations. The questions I shall ask today I have asked in every quarter in Washington, official and unofficial, during the last month, and nowhere have I received a satisfactory answer. I want to know why we declared war on Russia, why we are fighting in Russia; who are fighting in Russia; how great our casualties have been and many other things. I had thought the war over; still we seem to be continuing to fight."

Senator Hitchcock will reply to Senator Johnson's questions on the numbers of troops in Russia that the United States had 8,000 men at Archangel and 12,000 at Vladivostok. To urgent appeals from the Czecho-Slovaks operating in Siberia that the American troops be allowed to widen the scope of their operations, Hitchcock will tell the senate, it is said, that the administration has turned a deaf ear. It has, however, authorized the sending of all the supplies necessary for the use of the Czecho-Slovak forces.

PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH SITUATION

Washington, Dec. 12.—President Wilson is "pleased with the situation both here and in Europe."

This statement was made in a personal radio message from the president to his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, the latter let it be known at the executive offices today.

The president added that he was having a pleasant voyage, and that the sea air had completely cured the cold which had been causing him considerable annoyance.

AMERICA WARNS CHILE AND PERU

United States Takes Hand in Grave Situation Between Neighbor Republics.

OFFERS ALL POSSIBLE AID

Agitators Who Lessen Peace Outlook Charged With Grave Responsibility.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The United States government has warned the republics of Chile and Peru that those persons who cause agitations tending to lessen the prospect for permanent peace throughout the world will be "charged with grave responsibility before the world for their actions."

This was revealed today by the state department in making public diplomatic notes recently sent to these two countries by the United States in reference to their recent severance of relations. The notes, which are identical, were sent to the presidents of Chile and Peru by the American ambassador at San Diego and the American minister of Lima, respectively.

The text of the joint note, as made public this afternoon, follows:

"The president of the United States desires to inform your excellency that the various incidents leading to the severance of consular relations between the republics of Chile and Peru have been viewed by the government of the United States with the gravest apprehension. Any agitation tending to lessen the prospect for permanent peace throughout the world, particularly on the eve of the convoking of the peace conference in Paris, in which it is confidently expected that steps will be taken to provide for an era of lasting peace among all peoples, would be disastrous, and those persons who had caused this condition would be charged with grave responsibility before the world for their actions.

FLUE HAS ATTENTION

American Health Association Expected to Develop Plan to Fight the Dreaded Disease.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Out of the discussions and addresses on influenza which have occupied almost exclusively the attention of the annual meeting of the American Health association is expected to develop today a national program for health officers in fighting influenza epidemics.

The colsing sessions today were devoted to reports of committees previously appointed to summarize the reports on influenza investigations and place the association's indorsement on some generally accepted measures to control the disease.

LOCAL FIRM BUYS TRUCK

Cochran Furniture Company on Market Street Buys One-Ton Republic Truck.

The Cochran Furniture company, owned by the Cochran brothers, has just bought a Republic motor truck of the capacity of one ton.

THREE VESSELS MORE INTO PORT

Steady Stream of Returning Soldiers—Four Transports Sailed Dec. 6-8.

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCES

American Hospital in London Has 1,000 Patients to Sail Saturday.

New York, Dec. 12.—The Santa Anna, from Brest, with 48 officers, 21 men and 79 civilians on board, arrived here today. She was followed by the DeKalb, with 44 officers and 1,020 men.

The United States hospital ship Mercy, which arrived off quarantine last night with 358 wounded men from France, docked today. The Mercy was overdue and reported that she had put into Bermuda on account of rough weather.

Arrivals Tuesday totalled 7,740 soldiers, sailors, marines, aviators representing virtually every state in the Union, brought on six large transports.

To Evacuate Thousand.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

London, Dec. 11.—American base hospital No. 37, in Dartford, Kent, will evacuate 1,000 patients next Saturday for America. One hundred of these will be taken for a tour of London tomorrow. A procession of motor cars is being lent for that purpose.

War Department Announces.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Sailing of four army transports bringing additional units from France was announced today by the war department. The ships are the transports H. R. Mallory, Rappahannock, Leviathan and Celtic, with about 9,000 men.

The Rappahannock sailed Dec. 6 and the other vessels Dec. 8. The Leviathan brings casual companies Nos. 301 to 313 inclusive, 1,419 hospital patients; 500 casuals, and the second antiaircraft sector.

The Mallory has on board the headquarters, sanitary detachment, ordnance detachment, headquarters company and supply company and batteries A and B of the 143rd field artillery regiment the 65th field artillery brigade, headquarters, and 981 sick and wounded. The Rappahannock is bringing the fifth railway artillery ordnance repair shop.

The Celtic has on board the headquaretrs, third battalion, headquarters company and medical detachment of the 814th pioneer infantry (negro), casual companies Nos. 1,051 to 1057 inclusive; 220 patients and several civilians.

Martha Washington Sailed.

The 138th field artillery, which sailed from France Dec. 9 on the transport Martha Washington, the department announced later. On the same ship were training cadets of the 38th division and the headquarters company of the 116th field artillery and a number of casuals and 539 sick and wounded.

ANTICIPATE REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH REGIME

CONVOKING OF REICHSTAG CONSIDERED.

Ebert Stiffer Toward Spartacus Group—German Cabinet Takes Action.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—(A. P.)—The German cabinet, anticipating a refusal by the allies to deal with the present government and the soldiers and workmen's council, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin, is considering convoking the reichstag to give the government a parliamentary basis.

The reichstag session, the Tageblatt says, may be expected to begin next week.

Prepare for Worst.

London, Dec. 12.—In consequence of the support he is receiving from the Prussian guards, newly arrived in Berlin, Premier Ebert is taking a stiffer attitude toward the Spartacus group, the special correspondents in Copenhagen of the London newspapers are advised.

"The proletariat must be prepared for the worst," the Red Flag, organ of the Spartacus faction is quoted as saying. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says the Ebert government, feeling that its position is becoming stronger, evidently has decided upon sharp measures against the Spartacus group. The offices of the Spartacus organization underwent an examination on Tuesday by government forces, the Mail's advices add, and arrests are expected.

Copenhagen, Dec. 12.—The German imperial revenues for December, it is reported from Berlin, have been paid to all the former royal personages remaining in Germany who are entitled to them. The Vossische Zeitung says the former German emperor has authorized Eitel Frederick, his second son, to represent him in all matters concerning the former imperial house.

BRITISH ENTER BONN; HOLD RHINE BRIDGES

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN BERLIN.

American Commission for Repatriation of War Prisoners First to Arrive.

Berlin, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—(A. P.)—Brig.-Gen. Harries and Lieuts. Gaillard and Schelling, of the American commission for the repatriation of war prisoners, arrived in Berlin last night. They were the first American officers to arrive in Berlin since the signing of the armistice.

London, Dec. 12.—(British Wireless Service.)—The British advance guards have entered the city of Bonn and have taken possession of the bridge over the Rhine there.

Bonn is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, fifteen miles southeast of Cologne and between that city and Coblenz, where Amercian troops are now stationed. It is the site of a celebrated university, founded in 1[illegible] and is one of the most picturesque cities along the Rhine.