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WILSON MADE CITIZEN OF ROME

WILSON ACCEPTS HONOR AS U. S. REPRESENTATIVE

President of Newest of Nations Given Citizenship in Ancient Capital—No Conquering Power Can Suppress Freedom of Human Spirit—World Near "Liberty."

Rome, Friday, Jan. 3.—President Wilson became a citizen of Rome tonight. The ceremony took place in the historic capitol, designed by Michael Angelo and redolent with suggestions of ancient and medieval Rome. Assisting in the services were King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the Italian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, including Ambassador and Mrs. Nelson Page, and municipal and military authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the king and queen, drove to the capitol after the dinner at the Quirinal. At the conclusion of the ceremony in which he became a citizen of Rome, Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

"You have done me a very great honor. Perhaps you can imagine what a feeling it is for a citizen of one of the newest of the great nations to be made a citizen of this ancient city. It is a distinction which, I am sure, you are conferring upon me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak. One who has been a student of history cannot accept an honor of the sort without having his memory run back to the extraordinary series of events which have centered in this place.

Spirit of Rome Permanent.

"But, as I have thought today, I have been impressed by the contrast between the temporary and permanent things. Many political changes have centered about Rome from the time when, from a little city, she grew to be mistress of a great empire. Change after change has swept away many things, altering the very form of her affairs, but the thing that has remained permanent has been the spirit of Rome and the Italian people. That spirit seems to have caught with each age the characteristic purpose of the age.

"This imperial people now gladly represents the freedom of nations. This people, which, at one time, seemed to conceive the purpose of governing the world, now takes part in the liberal enterprise of offering the world its own government. Can there be a finer or more impressive illustration of the indestructible human spirit and of the unconquerable spirit of liberty?

Huns' Colossal Blunder.

"I have been reflecting in these recent days about a colossal blunder which has been made—the blunder of force by the central powers. If Germany had waited a single generation she would have had a commercial empire of the world. She was not willing to conquer by skill, by enterprise, by commercial success. She must needs to conquer the world by arms, and the world will always acclaim the fact that it is impossible to conquer by arms; that the only thing that conquers it is the sort of service which can be rendered in trade, in intercourse, in friendship, and that there is no conquering power which can suppress the freedom of the human spirit.

Rejoiced Personally in Alliance.

"I have rejoiced personally in the partnership of the Italian and American people, because it is a new partnership in an old enterprise, an enterprise predestined to succeed wherever it is undertaken—the enterprise which has always borne that handsome name which we call 'liberty.' Men have pursued it sometimes like a mirage that seemed to elude them, that seemed to run before them as they advanced, but never have they flagged in their purpose to achieve it, and I believe I am not deceived in supposing that in this age of ours they are nearer to it than they ever were before.

Hope in Hearts of Men.

"The light that shone upon the summit now seems to shine almost at our feet, and, if we lose it, it will only be because we have lost faith. A breath of hope and of confidence has come into the hearts and minds of men.

"I would not have felt at liberty to come away from America if I had not felt that the time had arrived when, forgetting local interests and local ties and local purposes, men should unite in this great enterprise that will ever tie free men together as a body of brethren and a body of free spirits.

"I am honored, sir, to be taken into this ancient comradeship of the citizenship of Rome.

TOTAL DEATHS OF AMERICANS IN RUSSIA, 86—9 KILLED IN ACTION

Washington, Jan. 4.—An official report from the American military attache with Ambassador Francis in Russia, announced today by Gen. March, shows total deaths from all causes in the American forces in the Archangel region up to Nov. 25 to be 86. Of these 9 were killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 3 were drowned, 2 died as a result of accidents, and 64 from disease.

Later official reports, Gen. March said, show that the military situation at Archangel is entirely in hand and that the troops are adequately fed and clothed for winter campaigning in that section.

MISUSE OF SCIENCE BY GERMAN WAR MASTERS

STRONGLY DENOUNCED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Chief Executive Views Rome From Its Dominating Hilltops.

Rome, Jan. 4.—(I. N. S.)—The misuse of science by Germany's war masters was strongly denounced by President Wilson today in accepting a membership in the academy.

In his tour of the city today, the president was shown by the populace that his visit is deeply appreciated. The president and Mrs. Wilson were cheered on every hand. Enroute from the Pantheon to the academy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson spent some time viewing the priceless art treasures of the city.

The president and Mrs. Wilson drove to the Garibaldi statue, where they left the automobile and viewed the masterpiece. Later they viewed the city from the dominating hilltops. The president's visit to the Vatican, where he met Pope Benedict XV., was entirely formal. Mrs. Wilson did not accompany the president.

The drive was made from the Quirinal to the Vatican by automobile, the president being accompanied by military and naval aides. Formal introductions were made and the usual courtesies were exchanged. Afterwards, the president paid his respects to the papal secretary of state.

After leaving the Vatican, the president returned to the Quirinal and then visited the American Episcopal church, where he received delegations from the various Italian protestant organizations.

Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will visit Genoa and Milan. On Monday they will be in Turin. In the last named city, President Wilson will address a typical industrial audience, if he has the time.

A report that President Wilson might take some part in the internal politics of Italy is unfounded, although attempts were made by certain radicals to draw him into discussions.

When Mr. Wilson visited the Vatican, he was received in the small throne room, where the former kaiser and the late King Edward VII were welcomed when they visited the pope.

It is understood that Pope Benedict was highly gratified at having an opportunity to meet President Wilson.

RUMOR UNFOUNDED

Two Batteries of Rainbow Not Wiped Out, Says Commander.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In reply to an inquiry regarding persistent reports that Batteries B and D, 150th field artillery, Forty-second division, had practically been wiped out in action, Gen. March said Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, former commander of the Forty-second, who is now in Washington, had stated specifically that such reports were unfounded. These units, he said, had not suffered any unusually heavy losses.

GOMPERS ISSUES WARNING.

Against Growing Menace of Bolshevism in America.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In veiled but dramatic language, Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor president, today warned the senate committee on education and labor, now holding hearings on the administration's labor reconstruction legislation, of the growing menace of bolshevism.

VIVA AMERICA! CRY THE ROMANS

Tremendous Ovation Accorded in Eternal City to President of the United States.

ITALIANS ARE GRATEFUL

For Material and Spiritual Aid of Sister Nation in Winning the Great War.

Rome, Jan. 3.—(A. P.)—Rome was astir early this morning. Seemingly the entire population streamed toward the station where President Wilson was to be welcomed by King Victor Emmanuel. The day is a national holiday, everyone was free to take part in greeting the American president.

From the furthrest corner of the city the crowds poured into the main thoroughfares and thronged the streets. Hours before the arrival of the presidential train crowds packed the Via Nationale, which was lined with double rows of soldiers.

At 10 o'clock the expectation of the throngs was intense. Flags were everywhere fluttering in the breeze, every window and balcony was filled with eager watchers and the roofs were black with people. Even in trees and high on lamp posts there were men and women clinging to vantage points from which they might see the procession. The royal carriage on its way to the station was loudly cheered.

At 10:30 o'clock there came the first distant shouts of "Viva America," which was taken up by the crowd along the thronged streets. Like a wave the crowds rose on tip-toe to catch a first glimpse of the president. An engine whistle was heard in the distance and loud shouts broke forth rising into a deafening roar as the presidential train rolled into the station.

Wilson First Off Train.

Inside the station were the king and queen and all members of the cabinet, headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, wearers of the collars of the Order of The Annunzia, ranking as cousins of the king.

Members of the diplomatic corps, presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, members of parliament and military and naval authorities were present. Among those at the station was Senator Greppi, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

The people were disappointed by the weather, which was not as fine as it was Thursday. The morning was over-clouded, with occasional sprinklings of rain.

When his train stopped at the station President Wilson was the first to alight.

He shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel, who introduced him to Queen Helena. In the meantime Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson joined them. The king welcomed Mr. Wilson cordially to the Italian capital and introduced members of the party to the official welcoming delegation. The king said to Mr. Wilson:

"I hope you will feel at home here."

Played "Star Spangled Banner."

"To be in Rome is one of my greatest pleasures," answered Mr. Wilson. The king and Mr. Wilson then reviewed a company of soldiers drawn up at the station, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." After a short conversation in the royal waiting room the king and Mr. Wilson appeared in front of the station. This was a signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, cannons being fired, soldiers presenting arms and the historic bell on the capitol ringing, which is done only on greatest national occasions.

At the Plaza Esedra, Prince Prospero Colonna, the mayor of Rome, surrounded by aldermen and liveried servants, awaited the arrival of the procession. Prince Colonna delivered an address in which he welcomed the president in the name of the Eternal City and expressed the gratitude of Rome and Italy for all America did materially and spiritually to win the war. This imposing scene was in the huge square bounded on one side by the venerable ruins of the Diocletian baths and on the other by semi-circular buildings gaily decorated with palms, flowers and streamers bearing the names of redeemed Italian cities. The moment Prince Colonna's address was over the cheering broke forth once more with redoubled vigor.

The procession turned down the Via Nazionale, a long straight thoroughfare leading almost directly to the Quirinal. The smile of the president caused an ovation which became more tremendous as he drove along. From windows flowers were showered upon Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson. They acknowledged the people's salutations, their bows producing even greater outbursts of enthusiasm.

All the way down the coast on his way to Rome Mr. Wilson was given a cordial greeting. He displayed greatest interest in historic landmarks along the railway, which a few months ago was carrying troop trains, transporting soldiers north to stem the rush of the invader British soldiers in a village camp cheered President Wilson's train as it passed by. For two hours this morning the train skirted the Mediterranean.

READY TO SURRENDER

Germany's Newest Battleship to be Delivered at British Port.

London, Jan. 4.—Germany's newest battleship, the Baden, will be surrendered at a British port within a few days, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, according to announcement here.

French Enter Cettinje.

Paris, Jan. 4.—French troops entered Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, on Dec. 22, it is announced. They were greeted cordially by the people and found that good order prevailed in the country. Five members of the national assembly have been charged with the management of the country's affairs until the union of Montenegro and Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty has been completed.

UKRAINIANS BOMBARD CITY

Violent Fighting Rages Around Lemburg, Capital of Galicia.

POLES DESTROY FORTRESS

Bolshevik Army Menaces Vilna—Whole Countrysides in Flames.

Copenhagen, Jan. 4.—Violent fighting is raging near Lemburg, in Galicia, between the Ukrainians and the Austrians, said a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken today. The Ukrainian troops bombarded Lemburg, destroying the electrical works and doing considerable other damage to the city. The Ukrainians have made progress in the fighting.

Fortress Falls.

Berlin (Via Copenhagen), Jan. 4.—The Polish army has occupied Skalmierzyce, Germany, destroying the fortress, according to advices from Posen today.

Vilna Menaced.

London, Jan. 4.—The bolsheviki army in western Russia has reached Vilna, and will probably seize the city as soon as the Germans leave, said a dispatch from Warsaw to the Times today. The whole countryside is in flames. Perm has been destroyed in the fighting.

Annihilated by Red Guards.

London, Jan. 4.—The white guard (anti-bolshevik) army, which was landed at Narva, Esthonia, is being annihilated by the red guards, said a Russian wireless dispatch picked up here today. The red army is only twenty-six miles from the great Russian port of Reval. Other bolshevik forces are advancing on Minsk.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph wires that the Baltic provinces are planning a joint front against the bolsheviki through Livonia, Esthonia, Courland and Lithuania. Many Swedes are volunteering in the white army.

Travelers just arriving in Copenhagen from Petrograd say the bolshevik regime has become very nervous and that all the officers up to 60 years of age are being mobilized.

Petrograd has been mined.

The bolsheviki in Esthonia have hired 7,000 Chinese, who are robbing, burning and assassinating the people.

The British fleet that has been lying off the Russian coast is reported to have withdrawn into the western Baltic.

UNITED TRAVELERS DEDICATE QUARTERS

HANDSOME ROOMS OVER 820 MARKET STREET

Members of local council No. 162, of the United Commercial Travelers' association, are celebrating the opening of their new lodge quarters today with three distinct celebrations. The new hall is located at 820½ Market street. The rooms are completely equipped with new furniture and regular lodge equipment. The lodge occupies the entire second floor of the building which is twenty-five by about seventy-five feet. The front room is tastefully equipped as a lounging room. It is the large hall where the meetings of the organization are to be held. The hall is a roomy affair, measuring twenty-five by fifty and completely equipped as a meeting place of the secret order. The furniture is finished in oak while the tinted walls are decorated with flags and banners of the association. In the far end of the assembly hall is erected the stage with seats for the grand councillor and other officials of the order. Above the stage is an arch from which is suspended the lodge emblem and above this, brightly illumined are the three words, "Unity, Charity, Temperance," the motto of the order. In the motto the initials of the organization are used as the first letters, one for each of the three words, "U. C. T." The hall may also be used as a banquet or lunch room. To the rear is completely equipped a kitchenette, where refreshments may be prepared or meals served. There is also a costume room, storage space, etc.

The festivities of the day were begun at noon, when the travelers gave a luncheon in honor of the local business men and merchants who have, in a large measure, made the excellent equipment possible. Tables were placed in the shape of a "U" and there were special decorations in honor of the occasion. The long table was adorned with carnations, ferns and other gay flowers furnished by the Johnson Floral company. The dinner was prepared in the kitchenette and served by a committee from the woman's auxiliary of the United Commercial Travelers' association, headed by Mrs. W. G. Gaston, chairman, president of the chapter. The committee in charge was composed of Mrs. George Porter, Mrs. Krepps, Mrs. L. L. Swann, Mrs. C. B. Wiseman, Mrs. T. D. Almander, Mrs. C. B. Tarr and Mrs. W. G. Gaston, chairman.

The repast prepared and served by the ladies was most excellent. It was an old fashioned turkey dinner with cranberries and everything else good that goes with it and rounded off with coffee and delicious lemon custard.

Several of the guests and members of the council were heard from at the close of the feast. The guests expressed their appreciation for what the traveling men's association has done and the councilmen in turn thanked their guests for their generosity in helping in the equipping of the hall. D. S. Henry, a former councillor, presided at the meeting and in a few words, told the purpose of the organization and its ideals. He traced its growth very briefly from the time of its foundation, thirty-two years ago, with a membership of seven, until today, the association has a membership of eighty thousand men from all parts of the United States and Canada. The organization, the local council of which was established here more than eighteen years ago, is rapidly growing and now boasts of 200 active members from the prominent business houses.

Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Bristol, grand chancellor, in a humorous way, told of the first commercial traveler who lived in A. D. 47 and who, he said, was responsible for putting the first male drummer on the road.

At 2:30 this afternoon, initiation exercises were conducted at the hall, thirty new members being added to the order.

A grand ball will be given by the council this evening and all friends and families of the councilmen are invited to attend.

IN TODAY'S CASUALTIES.

The name of Private James S. Daniels appears in today's casualty list among those severely wounded. His nearest of kin is Miss Mary Bowlin, of 1206 Camden street, North Chattanooga.

EVEN SEA AIDS RESCUE WORK

Removal of Two Hundred Wounded, Last of Soldiers Aboard, Concluded.

MAY SOON COMPLETE TASK

Clearing Skies Are Welcomed. U-Boat Chasers Transferring Men.

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 4.—With her decks cleared of army personnel and orders issued for trans-shipment of half the crew, wrecking barges and lighters, with an equipment of powerful winches, today closed in on the stranded troopship Northern Pacific ready to begin operations, which were expected, possibly with the next flood tide, to free the liner from her bed in the Fire Island sands.

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Removal of two hundred wounded, the last of the army transport Northern Pacific's soldier passenger list aboard the stranded liner, was begun today under clearing skies and in an even sea. Submarine chasers and naval launches carrying the men to the hospital ship Solace, were expected to complete the operation before noon.

Within an hour after the work of rescue was resumed fifty men had been taken off the stranded transport to the hospital ship Solace.

Discouraged at Dawn.

New York, Jan. 4.—Weather conditions early today were not regarded as favorable for the immediate removal of 200 seriously wounded American soldiers still aboard the transport Northern Pacific, hard aground on the treacherous sands off Fire Island. A northeast storm accompanied by snow, which set in last night, was still in progress at dawn, kicking up a heavy sea.

Reassuring messages continue to come from the officers of the transport that there is no immediate danger. More than a score of warships and other craft are standing by. When darkness caused a suspension of the work of rescue yesterday, 2,041 soldiers had been taken from the liner by naval and coast guard craft in the face of great difficulties. On Thursday 259 soldiers and Red Cross nurses were carried ashore.

Request by Wireless.

The following wireless message was received early today from the Northern Pacific, by naval communication office at Hoboken:

"The captain requests that you secure the services of a Sandy Hook power fireboat to proceed to her at once, also that three lighters of a medium draft of not exceeding eight feet be sent her to take off the army baggage."

The 2,000 passengers who were taken off the big troop ship were landed yesterday and last night at the army piers in Hoboken from destroyers and surfboats.

The destroyer Des Moines, which was scheduled to dock at the army pier with another large detachment, failed to arrive during the night, and waited until today to discharge her cargo.

Wicker litters have been taken to the Northern Pacific and will be used in lowering the bedridden and helpless soldiers to submarine chasers. These small boats will convey them to the hospital ship.

TWO SOLDIERS DIE

Bodies Removed From Stranded Transport.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 4.—The bodies of two soldiers were removed from the stranded transport Northern Pacific today. The soldiers are believed to have died since the transport went ashore off Fire Island Wednesday morning. This was indicated by the following wireless message received this afternoon by the cruiser and transport service at Hoboken from the Northern Pacific:

"Putting remains of following men aboard the Solace: Private Howard H. Ashbridge, Company C, 314th infantry; Private James A. Newell, Company K, 328th infantry.

(Signed) "DANIEL A. HAGGERTT,
"Clerk."

TO ARREST ARMY OFFICER

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—A warrant for the arrest of an army officer at Camp Lee has been issued as a result of the finding in James river near here of the body of a young woman, who was identified yesterday as Miss Hattie Lipscomb, of Moneta, Va., police announced today.

ASQUITH TO BE LEADER

Of Faction of Liberal Party Outside of Parliament.

London, Jan. 6.—Former Premier H. H. Asquith will become the leader of a faction of the liberal party outside of parliament, the Exchange Telegraph stated today.

Mr. Asquith will not attempt to secure a seat in the house of commons it was stated.

Cloudy, Says Billy 'Possum.

Now a friend of mine has written to suggest that Billy P. inform the public daily what the temperature will be. He wants exact predictions so his furnace can be fed the right amount of fuel ere he toddles off to bed. Now, I ask him in all friendship, if the U. S. weather crew can't hit it right, what he expects a guy like me to do?

The weather? Generally cloudy, with probably light snows and not so cold tonight and Sunday.

Acclaims Partnership of Italy and America

MOTHERS NEED HAVE NO FEARS

No Lurking Pitfalls to Ensnare Their Sons, Says Gen. Harts.

PARIS IS MORAL AND SAFE

Is Not Pleasure City of Montmartre Resorts Inhabited by Questionable Women.

(Henry G. Wales.)

Paris, Dec. 11.—(I. N. S.)—(By Mail.)—"American mothers need have no fears of the dangers and pitfalls lurking to ensnare their sons in Paris," said Brig.-Gen. W. W. Harts, commanding officer of the Paris area for the United States army. "The French capital is as moral and safe for a young man as any community in the United States. In fact, our records and statistics show that there is less danger than in the average American community. I have been highly complimented on the excellent behavior of American troops in Paris by high French officials, and I can state that our men merit the compliment. The cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct and contraction of venereal diseases among members of the American expeditionary forces, stationed in or passing through Paris, is lower in proportion than it is in camps or army posts and other centers in the states.

"There are always between 25,000 and 30,000 American troops in Paris, and the number is increasing steadily since the cessation of hostilities. But the men are well-behaved, quiet, obey orders and regulations made for their guidance and have made no trouble for the French municipal forces. Our own police—the military police—have little more to do than to act as guides and information officers."

Gen. Harts asserted that he was heartily in favor of permitting as many officers as is possible to visit the French capital before they return to the United States, and said that there is no doubt but that they will continue to behave themselves as well as they have in the past.

"The impression has been too prevalent in the United States," said Gen. Harts, "that Paris, the pleasure city, is composed entirely of Montmartre resorts and inhabited by questionable women. As a matter of fact, that is entirely erroneous, and all these American troops who have been in Paris are going to do a whole lot toward dispelling that idea when they return to their homes in America.

"Investigation shows that the great preponderance of American officers and men having a day or so to pass in Paris while in transit invariably visit such well-known places as Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Madeleine, the Sacre Coeur, the Eiffel tower, the Bois de Boulogne, the Bastille monument, the Tuilleries gardens and the Invalides.

"They are temperate in their habits and this situation is largely caused through the lack of whisky over here, and a glass of beer, with a little wine at meals, is all they drink as a general thing."

Gen. Harts has a highly organized force of mounted police who are stationed all over the city day and night. They are stationed at railway stations and intersections of the principal streets.

SINGS SWAN SONG TO POLITICAL GAME

STEPS FROM THE HAPPY COURTHOUSE THRONG.

John Helmich Throws His Hat in Legal Ring and Begins Practice of Law.

As stated in The News several days ago, today at 12 o'clock John Helmich left the office of county judge after six years of faithful and efficient service. Mr. Helmich resigns his position as warrant clerk to take up the practice of law. He will open an office in a short while, not having yet made up his mind where he will locate. Several very attractive offers have already been made him. Mr. Helmich has already been employed in an important case in Alabama and is working on this, which comes up the next term of court. In retiring from the office of county judge Mr. Helmich has the very best wishes for success from Judge Conner, who states that he hates to give him up as he has made an unusually good man. "John was in the office when I was elected," said Judge Conner, "and I retained him and he has been of wonderful help in assisting us in getting into harness." Ansel Gadd, chief clerk in the county judge's office, says he will certainly miss John as he has been of great assistance to him. Courthouse officials in general state they hate to see Mr. Helmich leave their happy throng, but know they will see him often in the courthouse, where his ability promises him much success in his chosen profession of law. Mr. Helmich is succeeded in the county judge's office by Sam Poss, a well known and highly respected business man.

MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS

Japan Intends to Maintain Small Force in Siberia.

London, Jan. 4.—Announcement that 24,000 Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Siberia is reported by a Tokio dispatch to the Express, quoting an official statement issued by the Japanese war office on December 27. The statement, according to the dispatch, says Japan intends to maintain henceforth only the smallest possible force in Siberia.

"Public opinion here," says the dispatch, "deplores the withdrawal. Allied observers, American as well as British, speak bitterly of intervention as being relatively a failure owing to disunity among the allies and their mutual jealousies."

PENCIL FACTORY BURNED.

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 4.—The Huntsville Pencil factory, owned and operated by William Hughes, was destroyed last midnight by fire of an unknown origin. The loss is estimated at from $2,000 to $3,500.

ITALY'S SUPPORT PLEDGED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

King Victor Emmanuel Assures President of Co-operation—Italians Esteemed for Contribution They Have Made to Industries of United States.

Rome, Jan. 4.—King Victor Emmanuel, speaking at a state dinner in President Wilson's honor last night at the Quirinal, pledged the support of Italy in co-operating with the president's efforts to create a league of nations. The king, in addressing the assembly, said:

"You, yourself, Mr. President, became our welcome and pleasing guest only today, but in the conscience of our people your personality already for a long time has marked an ineffaceable way.

"It is that which in itself gathers all the powers which go to stimulate a will bent on liberty and justice, and is inspired and gives inspiration toward the highest conception of the destinies of humanity.

"The enthusiastic salutations which have accompanied your passage through the ways of Rome today are attestations of the sentiments of admiration and recognition that your own name and labor and the name and labor of the United States stir in the Italian people. The principles in which you have summed up the ideal reasons of the war of liberty find resonance in Italian hearts. The best traditions of Italian culture, the liveliest currents of our national thoughts, have constantly aimed at an ideal goal—toward the establishment of an international peace for which you, with tenacious faith, have affirmed an indeclinable necessity.

Fraternity of Nations.

"Already, before the vicissitudes of war and the fraternity of armies had established today admirable communion of intentions and purposes between our two countries, a legion of workers had emigrated to the great republic. They had knitted America and Italy together with strong cords of relationship and these became enforced by the spiritual affinity of both peoples who had a common faith in the virtue of free political government.

"When Italy entered the war, a breath, a precursor of the American soul penetrated into the rank and file of our army through the means of our workers, who returned to the fatherland from America and brought into Italy an echo of their second patria.

"So, correspondingly, the Italian soul vibrated in the hearts of our emigrants enrolled under your banners when the American nation, under your guidance, threw itself into the fight against the common enemy.

"It was natural that your visit, awaited with the most earnest desire, should now give form and an expression almost tangible to this fervid agreement of spirits, to this happy communion of intentions and ideals, forming themselves between the two peoples, and which are employed in a union always more intimate and a co-operation always more cordial in face of the grave duties imposed by the common victory.

"Italy, having now gathered to her own bosom those brothers so long sorrowing under foreign oppression, and having reconquered the confines which alone can give her security and true independence, is preparing herself to co-operate with you in the most cordial manner to reach the most practical means for drawing into a single circle the civilized nations, with the end of creating in a supreme form a league of nations on conditions most fitted to safeguard the protection of each one's rights and the essentials of active and fruitful peace.

Rare Act of Will.

"Italy and America entered into the war through a rare act of will. They were animated by the purpose to end the cult of force in the world. They were moved by the purpose to reaffirm in the scale of human values the principles of liberty and justice. They entered into the war to conquer the powers of war. Their accomplishment is unfinished and the common work must still be to develop with firm faith and with tenacious constancy for the purpose of effecting the security of peace.

"Lift up the glass, Mr. President, and in your honor and in the honor of Mrs. Wilson, whose gentle presence adds charm to your visit, I drink to the prosperity and to the continued and increasing prestige of the great American nation."

In reply, President Wilson said:

"Your majesty, I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address which you have just read. I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply, and yet, if I could speak simply the things that are in my heart, I am sure they would constitute an adequate reply. I had occasion this afternoon in parliament building to speak of the strong sympathy that had sprung up between the United States and Italy during the terrible years of the war, but here I could speak more intimately and say how sincerely the people of the United States had admired your own course and your own constant association with the armies of Italy, and the gracious and generous association of her majesty, the queen. It has been a matter of pride with us that so many Italians, so many men of Italian origin, were in our own armies and associated with their brothers of Italy itself in the great enterprise for freedom. Those are no small matters, and they complete that process of welding together the sympathies of nations which has been going on so long between our peoples.

Excite Degree of Admiration.

"The Italians in the United States have excited a particular degree of admiration. They, I believe, are the only people of a given nationality who have been careful to organize themselves to see that their compatriots coming to America were for months and months and from year to year guided to the places of the industries most suitable to their previous habits. No other nationality has taken such pains as that, and in serving their fellow countrymen they have served the United States, because those people have found places where they would be most useful and would most immediately earn their own living and add to the prosperity of the country itself. In every way we have been happy in our association at home and abroad with the people of this great state. I was saying playfully to Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino this afternoon that in putting the people of the world under their proper sovereignties, we would not be willing to part with the Italians.

Esteem Italians.

"We not only value them for the contribution they have made to the industry of the United States, but to its thought and the many elements of its life. This is therefore a very welcome occasion upon which to express a feeling that goes very deep. I was touched the other day to have an Italian, a very plain man, say to me that we had helped to feed Italy during the war, and it went to my heart because we had been able to do so little. It was necessary for us to use our tonnage exclusively for the handling of troops and of supplies that had to follow them from the United States, that we could not do half as much as was our desire to do to supply the grain to this country, or coal or any of the supplies which it so much needed, during the progress of the war.

"And, knowing as we did, in this indirect way, the needs of the country, you will not wonder that we were moved by its steadfastness. My heart goes out to the little poor families all over this great kingdom which stood the brunt and the strain of the war and gave their men gladly to make other men free and other women and children free. These are the people, and many like them, to whom, after all, we owe the glory of this great achievement, and I want to join you in expressing my profound sympathy and not only that but my profound admiration as well. It is my privilege and my honor to propose the health of his majesty the king and of her majesty the queen, and long prosperity to Italy."

30TH DIVISION TO COME HOME

Gen. Pershing Also Designates 37th and 91st for Early Convoy.

83,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Demobilization of Army in the United States Now Reaching Combat Units.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Three combat divisions, the Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first, have been designated by Gen. Pershing for early return home from France, Gen. March announced today.

The Thirtieth includes National guard troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, trained at Camp Sevier; the Thirty-seventh, Ohio and West Virginia guardsmen, trained at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; the Ninety-first, Pacific troops, and others, including men from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, trained at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

These three entire divisions and the Second corps headquarters, which operated with the British army in Flanders under Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Reed, have been added to the priority list and will be returned home as shipping becomes available. The three divisions and the headquarters comprise about 80,000 men.

Units abroad assigned to early convoy in addition to those already embarked now total 292,000. Troops in the United States and abroad designated for demobilization, Gen. March said, total 1,379,000.

Demobilization of the army at home has now reached the last class, the combat divisions. Orders for the breaking up of these units already have been sent out, and the task will proceed gradually under week to week designations of the number to be let out. The progress of demobilization is being maintained, official reports show, an incomplete total giving 630,369 men and 40,431 officers discharged up to Jan. 3.

DELIVERING AIRPLANES

America Accepts Sixty More German Planes.

Coblenz, Jan. 2.—(A. P.)—Sixty more German airplanes were accepted today by the Americans. One hundred more, which will be turned over to the Americans have arrived here and are being given trial flights by German aviators preparatory to their acceptance. So far all the machines offered have been accepted. All were brand new.