

# LEAVE RUSSIA TO PEACE CONGRESS

ALLIED POWERS HAVE NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH RUSS INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Bolshevik Army Consists of Half Million Men Forced to Join Because of Fear of Starvation and a Few Former Prisoners.

Washington.—Officials of the American government have expressed the belief that Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, was voicing his own opinion and not the policy of the French government when he said there would be no immediate intervention in Russia by the allied governments.

The Russian situation has been the subject of earnest discussion by the representatives at Paris of the associated nations, but so far as is known here none of the governments has put forward any definite plans. The understanding here is that the whole subject will be left to the peace conference.

It was reiterated Friday that the allied powers have no desire to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia and that if any aggressive action is determined upon the object will be solely to cure a menace to the peace of the world.

Additional reports of the chaotic conditions in Bolshevik-controlled European Russia have reached the state department.

One account said the loyal militia of Esthonia and Livonia, poorly equipped and with little or no training, was in no condition to withstand the attacks of the Bolsheviks. Some of the Bolshevik forces in this section were said to be well supplied with machine guns, tanks and armored cars.

Riga, Reval and Limbach were reported as crowded with refugees from the surrounding country, and officials of the British naval forces in the Baltic have suggested that the aged, the children and the sick be moved to the island of Oesel in the Gulf of Riga, where, it is said, 100,000 refugees could be cared for.

Advices reaching the state department Friday from Bucharest said the main force of the Bolshevik army in Russia consisted of 500,000 Russian soldiers, forged to join the Bolsheviks because of fear of starvation; former Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war, 50,000 men from the Balkan provinces and 40,000 Chinese workmen.

## PRESIDENT AT STATE BANQUET

Representative Men Summoned to Meet Head of American Government.

London.—President Wilson was the honor guest at a state banquet in Buckingham palace Friday night, which was notable not only as a spectacle such as probably no other court in Europe can provide the setting for, now that the thrones of Russia, Germany and Austria have disappeared, but from the representative character of the men summoned to meet the head of the American government.

Besides the members of the royal family, the official world was represented by the foreign ambassadors to the court of St. James, the heads of the government, present and past chiefs of the army and navy, colonial officials and members of the royal household. There also were present dignitaries of the Church of England, representatives of universities and men high in the worlds of literature, art and journalism.

## WILSON IS SIXTY-TWO.

President Celebrates Anniversary in London.

Washington.—Woodrow Wilson, first citizen of America, was 62 years of age on December 28.

He was born in a little parsonage in Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856. He breakfasted amid the splendors of the most gorgeous suite in Buckingham palace. During the day he was tendered a reception by the lord mayor of London in the historic Guildhall, and later discussed peace terms for the world with leading British statesmen.

## Thousands of Men Return Home.

Washington.—Sixty-eight thousand American soldiers had been returned from overseas December 21, and slightly more than 500,000 in this country had been mustered out of service, it was announced on Friday.

## Trouble in Abyssinia.

Washington.—A report from Cairo received at the state department says trouble has arisen in Abyssinia. It is reported that the Abyssinian government is sending troops to aid the Christians against the Moslems.

## Wealthy Prisoner Suicides.

San Francisco.—Louis Helbing, an aged wealthy property owner, sentenced recently to an indeterminate term of from one to fifteen years, for arson, hanged himself to death in the council jail here Friday.

## Princess Pat to Wed.

London.—The court circular makes the following statement: "The king has gladly consented to the betrothal of Princess Patricia of Connaught to Commander Alexander Ramsey, brother of the Earl of Dalhousie."

# TRIBUTE TO WILSON BY ENGLISH PEOPLE

PRESIDENT HAS BRILLIANT RECEPTION WHEN HE ARRIVES AT LONDON.

The Official Ceremonials Colored With Touches of Medieval Pageantry, Two Million People Crowding Streets for Procession.

London.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the king and queen and Mrs. Wilson in the balcony of Buckingham palace on Thursday, December 28, facing a multitude which stretched down the Mall to the admiralty, half a mile distant, and overflowed St. James' park on one side and Green park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the president's brief speech, but the people, who had demanded that he show himself, gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has commanded within the memory of the oldest Londoners.

The day's events constitute a tribute to the president and the United States which will be historic. The official ceremonials—a reception by the Dover corporation and the navy; the welcome at the station by the royal family and the chief officials of the empire, and the state progress through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimson-coated beef-eaters from the Tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish.

That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort and household officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat gave a flavor of novelty to the scene. But the assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There had been no time to erect stands, and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters afoot, in motors and other vehicles, carrying flags and their lunches, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the president.

It was a gathering principally of the plain people; the others were in the country for the holiday. It was a diverse and picturesque throng such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers, among whom the colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals, attended by nurses, getting a large share of the cheers. It is estimated that 2,000,000 people crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting and, amid the thundering of the saluting cannon, the President of the United States receiving a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

## Eleven Troop Ships on Way.

Washington.—Departure from France of eleven transports, including the Mauretania with more than 3000 men from the Three Hundred Forty-seventh infantry of the Eighty-seventh division, was announced Thursday.

## FRIEDRICH EBERT



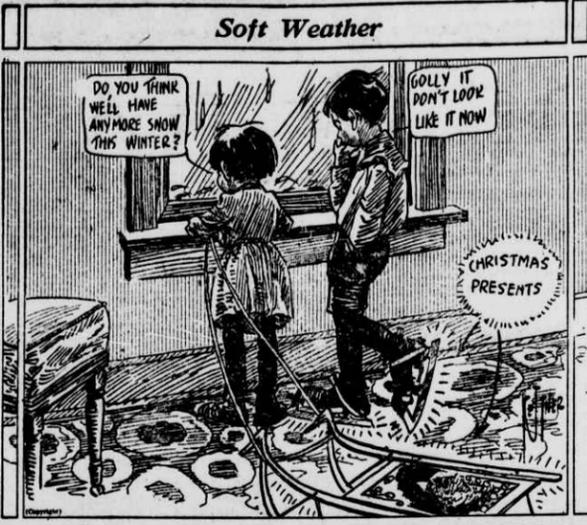
Friedrich Ebert, chancellor of the new socialist government in Germany, though he has not been a conspicuous figure in public affairs, has long been one of the most highly esteemed members of his party. He is a native of Heidelberg.

## Colorado Postoffice Robbed.

Greeley, Colo.—War savings stamps to the value of \$36,000, and some cash, amount unknown, were stolen from the safe in the Greeley postoffice some time between 8 and 10 o'clock Thursday evening.

## Sailors on Leave Are Robbed.

New York.—Thirty-five sailors on leave from warships in harbor here were robbed of all their money at restaurants to which they were enticed on Christmas night, according to complaints received Thursday.



# ALLIES ARE AGREED UPON PEACE PACT

PRESIDENT DECLARES ALL NATIONS CONCERNED HAVE ACCEPTED CONDITIONS.

Chief Executive Praises Soldiers for Faithful Performance of Duty and Predicts Satisfactory Settlement of Problems.

Chaumont.—In an address to the American soldiers on Christmas day, President Wilson said that he did not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom he was co-operating any differences of principle or of fundamental purpose.

Immediately after a reception at the Hotel De Ville, President Wilson, with General Pershing and party, motored to Humes, where the president reviewed a detachment of the First army of the American expeditionary forces.

President Wilson received a most cordial welcome from the people of Chaumont, a town which has been closely associated with the history of the American expeditionary forces in France and is now the headquarters of the commander-in-chief. It is the town from which America's part in finishing the war was directed.

In the course of his address, during which he praised the American soldiers for having performed their duties with glory to themselves and credit to their country, the president spoke of his hopes for permanent peace, and declared:

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that charge and the application of the principles laid down there will be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

"Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the nation of which you constitute so distinguished a part.

"And everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and that nothing must be done in the settlement of the issues of the war, which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the allies."

## WILL KEEP OUT OF RUSSIA

Allied Governments Oppose Further Intervention in That Section.

Paris.—The allied governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, at least for the present, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is represented, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her to return to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and danger of all kinds.

## Lawlessness in Russia.

Warsaw.—The flocks of released Russian prisoners who are making their way homeward through Poland, all of whom appear to be tainted with Bolshevism and are recognized as a danger in this respect by the Polish authorities are in fact already causing much trouble by their lawlessness in their search for food.

## Five Killed in Train Wreck.

Chickasha, Okla.—Five persons lost their lives and twenty-seven were injured, ten of them seriously, when a St. Louis & San Francisco freight train crashed into a passenger train at Norge, Okla.

## Motorman Loses Life.

Ogden, Utah.—Motorman C. V. Butters was instantly killed when the North Ogden car which he was driving crashed into a Twenty-first street car on an open switch. Six of the passengers were injured.

# WAR TAX MEASURE PASSED BY SENATE

WILL RAISE SIX BILLION DOLLARS IN 1919 AND FOUR BILLION IN 1920.

Revenue Measure Which Has Been Before the Senate Since December 12 Now Goes to Conference, Planned to Begin January 2.

Washington.—Without a record vote, the senate on December 23 passed the war revenue bill, reduced to raise about six billion dollars in 1919 and four billion in 1920, as compared with the levy of \$8,200,000,000 for next year, proposed in the bill passed by the house three months ago.

When the final vote was taken at 10:40 o'clock the senate had been in continuous session for nearly thirteen hours. Immediately after the passage of the bill the senate began its holiday vacation under the plan for three-day recesses until January 2. Absence of a quorum in the house, however, had prevented that body from putting a similar program into effect.

The revenue bill, which had been before the senate since December 12, now goes to conference with formal meetings of the senate and house managers, planned to begin January 2 with a view to final enactment of the legislation next month.

In disposing finally of controverted sections, the senate rejected, 55 to 6, the substitute bill of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin which proposed higher rates principally on war-excess profits and individual income surtaxes.

Another vote on the second-class postage question also was taken and the senate sustained, 41 to 22, its previous action in favor of the amendment, which will repeal the existing zone rates of publications and substitute a rate of 1 cent a pound within 150 miles and 1½ cents a pound beyond.

A change made in the automobile tax section, provided for exemption of trucks, tractors and trailers, reducing the bill's estimated revenue yield by about \$30,000,000, but the reinstitution of the luxury tax clause will result in an estimated yield of \$80,000,000.

## HENRY WHITE



Henry White, former American ambassador to France, is the Republican member of the American delegation at the peace conference.

## Cut Tongue Instead of Tonsils.

St. Louis, Mo.—Robert D. Hague, 9 years old, son of Albert Hague, was given a verdict for \$2000 against Dr. Jesse M. Threadgill, for the loss of a piece of his tongue during an operation for the removal of his tonsils.

## Man Slain on Train.

Tucson, Ariz.—The man killed on a Los Angeles train nearing Tucson Wednesday, after he had shot and seriously wounded Conductor John Semmons, was identified Thursday as Bass Jones of Visalia, Cal.

# SINKING OF SHIPS NOT ON PROGRAM

SECRETARY DANIELS DECLARES HE KNOWS NOTHING OF PROPOSAL TO DESTROY HUN NAVY.

First Suggestion of Plan Comes from London as one Possible Way of Settling a Very Vexing Problem.

Washington.—Press dispatches from Paris saying that the American peace delegates, with British support, will urge the sinking of the surrendered German warships as the solution of their disposition, led to initiation of steps in the senate on Thursday to obtain an official statement of the facts and to wide discussion in naval circles. At the state and navy departments no information was available, Secretary Daniels repeating his previous statement that he had never heard the suggestion officially, while at the state department it was said that so far as is known there no such project was included in the American peace program.

The first published suggestion that the ships be sunk came from London several days ago, but even before that it was learned, this has occurred to some naval authorities here as one possible way of settling a vexing problem. Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and designated as naval adviser to the American peace delegation, has been in Europe some time. His views, worked out with Vice Admiral Sims and officials of the British admiralty and the French ministry of marine, will have great weight with the American delegates on naval questions arising at the conference, but there is nothing here to indicate what conclusion he may have reached on the disposition of the surrendered craft.

There were many indications that a proposal to sink the ships would meet strong opposition in congress.

## JUST LEARNS WAR IS OVER.

Skipper Kept Constant Watch for Submarines That Failed to Appear.

Boston.—When Captain Walcott, the British skipper of the Norwegian bark Skansken I, 141 days out of Sydney, N. S. W., with a valuable cargo of wool, greeted the pilot that boarded him, off Boston Light Tuesday, the first question he was asked was for the latest news of the German submarines. A constant watch for German raiders had been kept throughout the voyage.

News that the armistice had been signed and that the greater part of the German underwater fleet had been surrendered, set the crew wild with joy and preparations were at once made for a merry Christmas celebration.

## FRENCH LOSSES OVER MILLION.

Fearful Toll as Result of War Waged by Huns.

Paris.—Announcement was made in the chamber of deputies Thursday by M. Abraz, under-secretary of state, that France's losses in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers, 31,300, and men, 1,040,000.

The number of dead prisoners and men missing was given as 42,600 officers, and 1,789,000 men.

The men missing aggregate 3000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8300 officers and 438,000 men.

## Montanan Killed in Street Fight.

Livingston, Mont.—O. M. Harvey, Republican state chairman and one of the most prominent attorneys in Montana, died Monday night from a fractured skull sustained in a fall to the sidewalk during a fist fight on the streets here half an hour earlier, with Postmaster J. Swindlehurst. Swindlehurst gave himself up to the sheriff, and is in the county jail.

## Yanks Set Up Christmas Tree.

Coblenz.—This city saw its first illuminated Christmas tree Tuesday night. It was set up in the plaza along the Rhine directly in front of headquarters of the Third army. The tree, which was 40 feet high, was decorated with red, white and blue ribbons and was trimmed by army nurses. It was placed in position by members of the Thirty-seventh engineers.

## German Troops Evacuate Reval.

Amsterdam.—Reval, the capital of Esthonia, situated on the Gulf of Finland, has been evacuated by the Germans, according to a telegram from Berlin. German troops are reported to have been engaged in fighting Bolshevik forces. Near Zhitomir, eighty miles southwest of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, the Germans captured fifteen guns from the Bolsheviks.

## Mineral Production Increased.

Washington.—Under the spur of war, mineral production in the United States reached the unprecedented value of \$5,010,948,000 in 1917, exceeding by 43 per cent the previous record made in 1916.

## Voice Schwab for President.

Chicago.—Choice of Charles M. Schwab for next president of the United States was voiced at a banquet given by the Chicago Machinery club to 750 plant superintendents and other representatives of 750 concerns

# STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN LOST

MILITIA FORCES OF STATES TO BECOME CITIZENS WHEN DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

Secretary Baker Declares if Congress Determines to Continue National Guard, Service Will Have to Be Reconstructed From Ground Up.

Washington.—If congress determines to continue the national guard as the army reserve of the nation, Secretary Baker said Wednesday, the guard service will have to be reconstructed from the ground up. Federalization of the guard for war service, the war department has held on the opinion of Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general, will wipe out of existence the federalized regiments.

When the men are discharged they will return to civilian life without any obligation either to the federal or state governments to continue in national guard service.

Mr. Baker expressed a belief that the problem of the national guard is bound up closely with the question of what congress may do later in framing legislation to establish a permanent military policy. Should some system of universal military training be worked out, army officers said, it is probable that the national guard would cease to exist. The war department has not as yet made any recommendations on the subject.

There are many national guard units organized since the war by the various states which are not affected by the war department's ruling. In some cases federal recognition has been obtained, bringing the units under the federalization sections of the act of 1916.

The great mass of the guard, however, was merged into the temporary forces of the army of the United States for the war, thereby completely losing its identity.

## GREAT FLEET ON HUDSON.

Warships Home From War Ride at Anchor in Harbor.

New York.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson Thursday night were twenty-one superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts and ships of the line, which, with cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, made the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor Thursday, after eighteen months of service overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

The ships were reviewed by Secretary Daniels and other officials, millions of citizens having waited hours in a snowstorm to welcome the returning fleet.

## WALTER HINES PAGE DIES.

Former Ambassador to Great Britain Answers Summons.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain, died here December 21, after an illness of many weeks. Dr. Page's health began to fail nearly a year ago, and he gave up his post as American representative at the court of St. James late in the summer.

Walter Hines Page was editor of the magazine, The World's Work, and a member of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., of Garden City, L. I., when in March, 1913, President Wilson appointed him American ambassador to Great Britain.

## Sounds Like a Movie Plot.

Los Angeles.—Burglars attempted to open the safe of the Western Mechanical company here. Failing to dislodge the safe door after burning off the hinges, they broke into the company's garage, took out a truck, hoisted the safe through a skylight with the company's tackle, hauled it to a canyon and rifled it of \$1500 cash and Liberty bonds, after blowing off the doors.

## Ebert Rule Tottering.

London.—The Alexander and Franzer regiments have openly joined the revolting sailors in Berlin and it is predicted in advices sent from Berlin late Christmas night that nearly the entire Berlin garrison will support them, leaving the government without troops.

## Wilson Opposes Sinking Hun Ships.

Washington.—It may be stated authoritatively that President Wilson will oppose in the most direct fashion proposals from any source to sink the warships surrendered by Germany under the terms of the armistice.

## Argentina Recalls Mexican Minister.

Mexico City.—The Argentine government has recalled its minister to Mexico, Manuel E. Malbran. It was announced Thursday that the minister would leave here not later than December 21.

## Foch and Wilson Meet.

Paris.—President Wilson and Marshal Foch conferred for half an hour Tuesday night. The subjects under discussion were mainly in reference to the armistice between the allies and Germany.