

PRESIDENT WILSON GOES TO ITALY

London, Dec. 31.—President Wilson left London on retiring to France at 9:30 this morning, bringing to a close the most momentous events in British history. The president will remain in Paris until late tomorrow when he will leave for Rome. There he will visit King Victor Emanuel, Pope Benedict and the Methodist College, returning to Paris the first of next week. Premier Lloyd George left for his country place today for a brief rest before going to Paris. The final ceremony of President Wilson's visit to London was a dinner in Buckingham Palace last night. Thirty-two guests including the family and personal friends of King George and Queen Mary were present. The unprecedented though simple acts of the king and queen in accompanying the presidential party to the train this morning drew an exceptional farewell crowd in the vicinity of the station. The royal couple stopped 15 minutes on the platform saying goodbye to each other's guests. The party was given a hearty send-off by the crowds. There was no doubt that the people as well as the statesmen thought that President Wilson's visit has accomplished a complete understanding of British and declaration at Manchester "against a balance of power," together with Premier Clemenceau's open advocacy of a American aims. As the president departed his sweeping return to that ancient form of alliance has filled the public mind.

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WANT TO GUARD LIFE OF KAISER

Berlin, Dec. 31.—A league for the safe guarding of the life and freedom of the former kaiser is being formed today under the auspices of the Tages-Zeitung, which recently advocated the establishment of a democratic monarchy. A general appeal has been issued to the people urging them to join the league. All former diplomats and crown councillors have been asked to place themselves unreservedly at Wilhelm's disposal. The arguments advanced by the league would lend moral support to Holland in protesting the extradition of the former kaiser. Prince Henry in declining to head the league, suggested the name of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

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ACETYLENE PLANT BLOWS UP SEVERAL

Lebanon, N. J., Dec. 31.—Eleven persons are missing today and are believed to have been killed when an acetylene plant exploded in the postoffice building here. Two men were blown through the window of the building.

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NO OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Washington, Dec. 31.—Congressional opposition against the present administration's policy of "world's largest navy," which a month ago looked threatening now looks as though there would be very little opposition when the new navy bill comes before the house. There will be some squabbling and a great deal of jockeying for political position but no real opposition is expected. The wholeheartedness that the president has displayed in the new naval policy has won many over to his side.

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TAKING OVER STOCK

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31.—The purchase of a large amount of public service stock in Minnesota and North Dakota and the taking of options of the Power Towboat and barges of the Mississippi River Navigation Company was announced today. This puts into operation plans for making the Father of Waters a stream of commerce. Options were taken on two large steam tug boats and a large number of barges. The company announced the purchase of all of the stock of the Northwest Power Supply Company, which sells light power and utilities to 21 towns in Minnesota and North Dakota. The company also plans to take over the business of a wholesale coal company here, thus making upstream tonnage for barges a certainty.

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ORDERED NOT TO DISTRIBUTE ARMS

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The German army has telegraphed strict orders to the eastern commander against distributing arms to Bolshevik sympathizers. He said that such action was a violation of the armistice and might cause a renewal of the war.

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IRISH QUESTION MUST BE SETTLED SOON

London, Dec. 31.—"The coming six months will decide whether the Irish question will be settled peaceably or bloodily," Edward Short, chief secretary for Ireland told the United Press today. The Dublin convention next month will no doubt attempt to form an Irish republic which will be the deciding issue and give the Sinn Feiners to show their ability, Short said. Sane, cool action, is now of the most vital importance to Ireland. We will not permit any extreme physical force to gain control of the situation. I do not consider that the large Sinn Feiner vote in the recent parliamentary election shows a demand for a separation from England and about 60 to 70 per cent of the Sinn Feiners can be persuaded to accept home rule." From other authentic sources the United Press learned that the Dublin convention will be one of the most if not the most important happenings in modern Irish history. It will be attended by the Sinn Feiner members of parliament, several nationalists and the remainder will be Sinn Feiners especially elected for the meeting.

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PRESIDENT OF NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Washington, Dec. 31.—Admiral Sims, commander of American naval forces in European waters, has been assigned at his own request to the presidency of the naval war college at Newport, R. I. He will assume his position at that port when his duties over seas end, probably early next summer. Secretary Daniels announced today he has asked that the college appropriation be doubled and that the work there be enlarged.

REALLY NO SECRET

Power to Charm Lies in Forgetfulness of Self.

Women Who Fascinate Have Simply Developed the Art or Power of Putting Others "On Good Terms With Themselves."

A vivacious woman writer seeking the secret of feminine fascination, finds it in the art or power some women have of charming others by putting them, as a bluff Britisher phrased it, "on ripping good terms with themselves." Is not this a characteristic of almost all those persons, men and women, whom we like the best and enjoy the most? Do they not, either by artifice or by instinct, endeavor to make the people they meet feel that they amount to something, know something, have some excellence, attractiveness or interesting qualities, and thus put them on pleasant terms with themselves. The persons who are least adept at this or least inclined to try it are the self-centered, self-important people completely absorbed in their own affairs and not wise or well-bred in little worlds of which they are the centers, and may be said in a certain sense to revolve about themselves.

This is a characteristic brought up from lower forms of life from which we are ancestrally derived and only in part outgrown. For most animals the only concerns of the least importance are those which directly affect themselves. They are egocentric. The things that touch them make up their world and they have no interests outside of that. More than any other animal the dog can sink his personality so to speak, subordinate himself and make his master's interests his own. Only infrequent individuals of other species can or will do this. Hence dogs as a rule are more companionable for men than any other living creatures below him in the evolutionary scale.

But to return to human beings, Josephine was the most beloved and charming woman in France because she took a genuine and kindly interest in the affairs of all with whom she came in touch. She was outgoing, inclusive in her sympathies and thus counteracted antagonism created by Napoleon, who was self-centered to an extraordinary degree. Not to multiply examples, does not experience teach all observant people that in selfishness lies the secret of charm? Are not the lovable people those whose love goes out spontaneously, or appears to? Is not egocentricity, entire absorption in themselves, a characteristic held in common by most of the people who get on one's nerves? Kind hearts are more than coronets, said Tennyson.

More attractive, therefore, than beauty or the brilliancy and glitter of intellectuality is the drawing power of kindly consideration for others. Fascination is born of the heart, not of the mind; and whether instinctive or acquired, would seem to be the art of entering into the lives of others and putting them, as the Englishman said, on good terms with themselves.—Rocheester Post-Express.

She Knew Better Anyhow.

A certain small town, seven miles from somewhere else, as the crow flies, boasted only two physicians, Doctor Smith and Doctor Brown. There was considerable rivalry between the two knights of the pill and powder and when Doctor Smith received a very urgent call from a young farmer about four miles in the country, he left an office full of patients, cranked up what has to be cranked up and was off.

When he arrived at the farmer's house he found that a three-year-old "farmer" had cut his finger. The doctor was chagrined when he saw the "serious" nature of the accident. He thought of the office full of patients he had left and had visions of them walking in single file to the office of Doctor Brown.

"It was very, very silly of you to call me on this case," he said, somewhat testily, to the farmer's wife.

"I know it was, but Doctor Brown was out."

Strained His Telescope.

The oldest inhabitant of Little Cocketon possesses a telescope which he never uses.

"Why don't you make use of it sometimes, James?" a neighbor asked.

"It used to be a good 'n," James said sorrowfully, "but it's broke now."

"Broke?" the neighbor asked.

"How's that?"

"Well," James replied, "it was such a good 'n that I could see the old church steeple five miles away quite plain, but Joseph, the scoundrel, got the lens of it and tried to make out the steeple of the Methodist chapel morn'n ten miles away. He tried and tried and couldn't, so that he strained my glass and it's never been right since. Drat Joseph."

Commander a "Good Fellow."

One of the home-guard boys had on a uniform that was too large for him. While waiting on the station platform for the train to come the commander noticed this boy and coming up to him turned him around and around, looking him over on every side. Finally he said: "Young man, that suit does not fit you."

The boy, not realizing to whom he was talking, promptly retorted: "Well, that is no reason why I should be made a windmill of, is it?"

Luck favored him and the commander laughed.

VICTIMS OF HUN BRUTALITY

How Allied Soldiers Suffered When They First Experienced the Horrors of Kaiser's Poison Gas.

Suddenly a great cry rang out:

"The gas!"

It was true. Over there from the enemy's lines, came great greenish balls, rolling close to the earth, rolling deliberately yet swiftly, rolling straight toward us. Emmanuel Bourcier writes in Scribner's. Gas! That horrible thing, still almost unknown which had been used for the first time only recently on the Yser. It was coming with deadly surety amidst a tornado of artillery. Orders were shouted back and forth:

"The gas! Put on the masks!"

Each man spread over his face the protecting cloth. The shelters were closed. The telephone, whose wires ran the length of the communication trenches, gave the warning: "Look out! The gas!"

We did not yet know what manner of horror it was. None of us had experienced an attack of the sort. We ran to and fro like ants whose hill has been molested. Some fired their guns at random, others awaited orders. The frightful, vivid thing came on, expanded to a cloud, crept upon us, glided into the trenches. The air was quickly obscured. We were swimming in an atmosphere stained a venomous color, uncanny, indescribable. The sky appeared greenish, the earth disappeared. The men staggered about and rolled on the ground, stifled. There were some knots of soldiers who had been asleep in their beds when overtaken by the gas. They writhed in convulsions, with vitals burning, with froth on the lips, calling for their mothers or cursing the Germans. We gathered them up as best we could; we took them to the doctors, who, thus confronted by an unknown condition, found themselves powerless. They tried the application of oxygen and ether in an effort to save the lives of the victims, only to see them die, already decomposed, in their hands.

The masks had not yet been perfected and were a poor protection. Some ran about like madmen, shrieking in terror, the throat choked with saliva, and fell in heaps, in contortions of agony. Some filled the mouth with handfuls of grass and struggled against asphyxiation.

Saved Ship From Destruction.

Capturing a runaway bomb on the deck of a ship during a terrific gale, a United States navy man heroically held on to several hundred pounds of high explosive until it was got to safety. This man of iron nerve is John Mackenzie of the naval reserve, who is serving as a chief boatswain's mate on the U. S. S. Remits, a converted yacht now on patrol service in European waters. For this extraordinary heroism Mackenzie has been awarded a medal of honor and given a gratuity of \$100. In the midst of a storm a depth charge, such as have proved so disastrous to German submarines, broke loose and went rolling about the decks. Realizing the danger, Mackenzie shouted out, "I'll get her!" and flung himself upon the charging cylinder. Three times he was thrown from the bomb. The fourth time he got it and, heaving the charge upright, sat on it and held it down. Here he remained until lines were placed around the bomb. Had the charge exploded it would have blown the ship to pieces. Mackenzie is a native of Massachusetts and his mother, Mrs. Mackenzie, resides at South Hadley Falls, Mass. After serving four years in the regular navy he returned to service in the fleet naval reserve.

Burglary Among Nonesententials.

Among the nonessential industries which are almost in a state of collapse is the ancient and sinister one of burglary. According to data furnished by a burglary insurance company there has been a decided and favorable change in the attitude of chronic recalcitrants since the executive proclamation of a few weeks ago, directing all able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty years old to turn their hands to industrial pursuits. The draft, high wages and federal and state surveillance promises to reduce crime almost to the vanishing point. Many sociologists and criminologists of the modern school will point to this as proof of their theories that poverty is the principal cause of crime. It will no doubt be a potential argument in favor of a revision of criminal laws after the war.

Had Her Hands Full.

An amateur mission worker fluttered into one of the West side offices of the Associated Charities.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I have the saddest case for you. Really, it is quite pathetic. A woman, who has been deserted by her husband, has five little children to support. She is too frail to work; and I'm sure there isn't enough in the house for their next meal."

"But what is to prevent you from taking charge of this case yourself?" asked the official.

"Oh," said the visitor, drawing herself up haughtily, "I couldn't think of it, you know. Why, I'm doing the Lord's work!"—Chicago American.

He Is Really Peaceful.

"They call me a hard guy," whanged the would-be tough individual.

"They do, do they?" hissed the sheriff of Lone Wolf county, shaking him by the coat collar.

"Yes, they just call me a hard guy back home," was the reply, "but really I got a soft disposition."

PRESIDENT POINCAIRE TO VISIT U. S.

Paris, Dec. 31.—President Poincare is planning to visit the United States after the peace conference. He revealed this today during an interview with the United Press in which he forecasted that France, the United States and the allies in general will enter the conference already agreed on the basis for peace. No details of the date have been fixed. President Poincare's visit has been tentatively set for June or July and those dates suggested to him. "Naturally," he said, with a smile, "as president of the country where will be held the conference, I will be unable to leave before it is ended." Reports materially differ among the allies, Poincare declared—then reiterated—a mere fabrication. "I do not foresee the slightest trouble in arriving at complete accord even to details," he said. "We are already in harmony on general lines. Details will be settled as soon as the delegations get down to work. It will take some time of course, as there is a tremendous amount of detail."

Poincare early directed his speech to President Wilson's presence in France and endeavored to show his appreciation of the American executive's visit. "We are particularly happy over the visit of President Wilson," he said. "You have witnessed the reception accorded the president, this was done for the admiration of the French people for the American people and it was their opportunity of showing the American people and the American president the great help they were in the war."

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PRESIDENT ESCORTED ACROSS THE CHANNEL

Dover, England, Dec. 31.—President Wilson and his party left Dover for Calais on the transport Brighton shortly after 11 o'clock today. A naval and military escort were drawn up at the pier when the president embarked. The transport will be escorted half way across the channel by English destroyers where they will be escorted half by English destroyers where they will be relieved by French destroyers. British aeroplanes will accompany the transports to the French port. President Wilson will reply to Premier Clemenceau's speech on "the balance of power, at the proper time. The president left England perfectly satisfied with results that the had accomplished and was not in the least disturbed by Clemenceau's statement. A castle analysis of the speech indicates that the French premier is prepared to concede much in the interest of right, and his statement is not regarded as any great cause for alarm. The president's last act before his departure was to telegraph King George and thank him for his hospitality and to wish him and his family a happy new year and peace and prosperity for Great Britain.

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They Have Paid in Full—Have You?

THEIR ALL has been laid upon the altar of Liberty—for YOU.

Time will not heal their wounds.

When the war ends it will end—for you.

It will never, never end—for her.

Let us give grateful thanks that thus far so few of our American men and women have been called upon to "pay in full."

Let us pray that it will continue thus.

But while we pray—let us pay.

We should be gloriously proud that the loan of our money—MERELY MONEY—is a very practical step

towards the fulfillment of our prayers.

Every quarter you lend the Government when you buy a Thrift Stamp helps to keep the sad news away from some mother or sweetheart.

Our boys at the front—ready to GIVE ALL—have a supreme right to expect you to LEND A LITTLE.

If you met the woman in the picture tomorrow, would you refuse to buy War Savings Stamps if she asked you to? Then buy them today for the sake of millions of women who are in her position.

"HAND THE POSTMAN A QUARTER"

W.S.S. BUY A 25¢ THRIFT STAMP EVERY DAY

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