

PRESIDENT SENDS HIS APPROVAL OF PEACE SPEECH TO BRITISH PREMIER

U.S. OFFICIALS WARN PUBLIC BERLIN MAY REJECT TERMS

Authorities Here Say That But for Autocrats in Control in Germany, Parleys Now Would Be Under Way.

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

If it were not that the present German government is thoroughly distrusted and the domination of the military party in Germany is still considered a menace to the security of civilized nations, it could be said that peace negotiations already had begun.

But, so far as opinion in Washington is concerned, approval of the many principles expressed by Premier Lloyd George does not mean a belief in the early termination of the war.

Do Not Be Misled. Indeed, every official with whom I talked today felt confident that Germany would not meet either the British or American points of view sufficiently to afford a basis for negotiation, and they sounded a warning to the American public against being misled into a conviction that the war was practically over.

Nothing, it was averred, would please Germany more than to have American relax her war preparations at this "the most critical moment of the war," as Lloyd George phrases it, and already there is evidence that American business men are calculating on an abrupt ending of hostilities.

Significant Silence. Both at the State Department and the White House formal expressions were withheld, but at either place the absence of outspoken enthusiasm over the British premier's statement was, to my mind, significant.

On the other hand, there was praise for the skillful way in which Lloyd George had expressed the war aims of the allies, but again there was a feeling, amounting almost to an apprehension, that many people might take the speech as a sign of weakness and consider that the entente was suing for peace.

Yet no one denied that Lloyd George had added affirmatively to the situation, that he had made explicit some points on which American utterances have been purposely vague. For, while President Wilson himself invaded the field of discussion of territorial questions somewhat in his address to Congress, it will be noted that the United States is not definitely committed to any specific program of territorial adjustment in Europe.

While the United States, indeed, does not consider herself entitled to a voice in the detailed discussion of European territorial problems, nevertheless the influence of this country will continue to be exerted toward removal of those obstacles territorial or otherwise, which stand in the way of an eventual agreement with Germany.

Regarded in this light, therefore, many an observer here remarked on Lloyd George's phrase "reconsideration of the wrong" done France in 1871, as contrasted with the deliberate omission of all reference to Alsace Lorraine by President Wilson in all his speeches thus far.

But the word "reconsideration" is not held to mean "complete restoration" but an equitable readjustment satisfactory to that intangible thing the "national honor" of both France and Germany.

Did Lloyd George consult President Wilson? Certainly not in detail. An exchange of views of the general subject.

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President and Wife Brave Slippery Links In Round of 18 Holes

Braving the icy ground and chilly winds which kept most Washingtonians indoors the President and Mrs. Wilson went to the golf links this morning and played eighteen holes.

As protection against the snow and ice which covered the links they wore heavy golf shoes.

This is the first opportunity that the President has had to visit the links for two weeks. His message to Congress asking railroad legislation, and other matters of vital importance have held his attention.

The roads to the links were so bad that the motorcycle guard was unable to follow the White House car.

MAKE 'EM ALL SING, BILLY ADVISES D. C. MINISTERS

Evangelist Breaks Up Day of Rest to Participate in Get-Together Meeting At First Congregational Church.

Billy Sunday broke his day of rest today when, with members of his personal staff, he went to the First Congregational Church, at Tenth and G streets northwest, to meet the ministers co-operating in the campaign.

The campaign among the business women, the schools and colleges, the Government employes, in neighborhood meetings and in the Bible classes of the city was outlined by members of the party who are to specialize in each branch of the work.

Billy Didn't Preach. Billy didn't preach to the ministers this morning. He is saving his sermons for larger fields, but he did introduce to the ministers his staff of workers, including Miss Frances Miller, Miss Grace Saxe, Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, Mrs. William F. Ayher, Homer Rodeheaver, Albert Peterson, Dr. Isaac Ward and Dr. James E. Walker, who leaves Washington today for Chicago to start the preliminary work of the campaign there that will immediately follow the Washington drive.

Billy did tell the ministers a few important facts, one of which dealt with the failure of congregations to take an interest in choral singing in the church.

Make 'Em Sing. "Some people seem to think that a choir is up there in front for their personal amusement," the evangelist said. "There's too much of that in the church. Let the congregation sing—teach 'em how. Wherever you find a religious awakening in the church you'll find a lot of music mixed in."

Billy's little talk came immediately after Homer Rodeheaver had finished telling the ministers that a large number of the people who are taking part in the singing at the tabernacle will be turned into the church, and will make fine choir singers.

"I have here a telegram from the Mayor of Atlanta," he said. "Here it is: 'The prayers of many Atlantans are going up today for the success of the revival in Washington.'" The telegram was signed by Asa G. Candler, mayor of the Georgia city, where Billy has just completed a revival campaign.

Ma Introduces Party. "Ma" invited the ministers and citizens who had drifted into the balcony to come forward and meet members of the Sunday party personally; and everybody responded by rising and trooping forward. Ma marshaled her forces in front of the pulpit, where they were lined up and shook hands for thirty minutes.

Following the meeting at the church, Billy and Ma drove home, there to remain in rest and quiet for the remainder of the day. Billy will be present at no meetings until the service starts at the tabernacle tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Choosing for his text Luke, 6:46, "Why Call Ye Me Lord, Lord, and Do Not What I Ask?" Billy last night went into battle against the forces of evil in Washington and drove the devil, before him in a fusillade of "hot shots" that literally took his hearers by storm.

What He Condemned. Here are the main objectives against which Billy directed the force of his drive: Liquor. Stinky people. Divorce. Cigarettes. Certain forms of amusements. Kissing poolie dogs. Painted women. The "modern girl."

"Why call ye Me Lord, and do not the things I say—in your home and in your family life?" Billy began.

No Quarrel With Society. "Wait a minute! I have no quarrel with society, but with the sinful usages of society, I believe in society with both hands up, but I believe the most God-forsaken, good-for-nothing, useless woman on earth is an American society woman whose life is frappe; and there is nothing, my friends, to her but a frame upon which to hang fashionable clothes, and an apparatus to digest highly seasoned foods."

"And society is fast hastening to the (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Supreme Court Upholds Draft Law

The Supreme Court today declared the draft law constitutional. Chief Justice White, in handing down the decision on the nine cases against the draft law that reached the Supreme Court, said the arguments of all the objectors were "absolutely devoid of merit." "Our mind is unable to conceive that raising armies by draft is slavery and violates the thirteenth amendment," Justice White said.

THE HAGUE PEACE TRIBUNAL AS A PACIFIST

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ESTABLISHED IN 1907. FILIPINO WAR—1899-1900.



THE BOER WAR—1899-1902. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR—1904-1905.



ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR—1911-1912. BALKAN WARS—1912-1913.



MEXICAN WARS—1911. THE GREAT WAR—1914.

ALLIES PLAN TO APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF GERMANY

Early Conference of Allied Prime Ministers to Draft Democracy's Demands is Hinted at by Officials.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—American Ambassador Page conveyed President Wilson's "cordial approval" of Premier Lloyd-George's speech to the Welsh statesman, according to a well-authenticated report here this afternoon.

No details were available here as to the manner in which the American Executive had thus approved Lloyd-George's Saturday address.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The joint allied statement of war aims urged by President Wilson is impending.

It is to be the great attack of the winter's political drive against German imperialism. Premier Lloyd George's epochal speech Saturday outlining the terms was merely the preparatory fire.

From highest sources today I learn this is the plan of winter campaign by the allies—a political campaign to reach Germany's people which, in its far-reaching scope, equals the purely physical endeavors of the allies' armies to make Germany democratic.

Early Conference. An early conference of all allied prime ministers was hinted at in official circles today. Such a meeting will draft the demands of democracy against autocracy. It will serve to make plain to the world that the allied battle is one of right; that no selfish considerations move them in their determination forever to remove the menace of Prussianism.

More than that, it will carry to Russia's millions the new, bitrary avers of German duplicity through the Brest-Litovsk farce, the full reiterated pledge of the allies' democracy.

On November 20, it was shown that Colonel House, President Wilson's spokesman, then in London, was urging a restatement of allied war aims. It was then stated that America desired an end to the war, not a peace assembly, to lay on the table all their war aims, and from this assortment to sort out all which by any possibility could be held under one name, subdividing those that remained as the full and sole purposes of the allies.

Speech Seconded Wilson. Lloyd George's speech, as representative of full democracy in Britain's aims, follows closely President Wilson's list of America's aims.

There was disposition here today to hold the premier's address as directed primarily to the British people, although it was held it must affect German public opinion. British people have been demanding just such a restatement with increasing insistence in recent weeks. The public's warm support today of Lloyd George's list of aims, as indicated by had struck the chord of popular approval.

Robert Williams, head of the transport workers, for instance, declared today: "I believe Lloyd George has read labor's war aims memorandum to some purpose."

Williams, it should be stated, recently made a bitter attack on the premier for reticence in stating Britain's aims.

France Enthusiastic. While the French press, judging from dispatches here, is more enthusiastic than even the British newspapers over the address, taking the view that Lloyd George's reference to France implies support of the demand for return of both Alsace and Lorraine, there was disposition here to regard his language as indicating, instead Britain intends to see "complete justice done."

It is that phrase many regarded the British statesman as demanding restoration of all of Alsace, but only part of Lorraine.

Before the joint statement there was belief here that even one of the allied premiers would outline his particular nation's views—the preliminary fire for the general political offensive which would be directed against Germany from every quarter.

President Wilson has outlined America's war aims. Lloyd George has stated Britain's. Premier Clemenceau is looked to as the next speaker—and there was particular interest expressed here today in what he would have to say as to Alsace and Lorraine.

As to Italy, complete harmony with

YESTERDAY The Washington Times GAINED 5,576 Lines of Advertising (20 Cols.) Over the Corresponding Day (Jan. 7) Last Year. EDGAR D. SHAW, Publisher.

WALKS COVERED 'WITH ICE CAUSE' MANY ACCIDENTS

Emergency Hospital physicians were kept busy during the morning hours attending persons injured in falls.

The most serious accident of the day occurred when Miss Lillian Brown, twenty years old, of East Falls Church, Va., fell in Fourteenth street near B northwest, striking her head.

Street Cars Delayed. In the early morning street car traffic was completely disorganized by slippery rails.

Several minor accidents in which automobiles figured were reported. Pedestrians found it almost impossible to get a footing, and auto-

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WITNESS TESTIFIES OF REPUTATION OF DR. CHAMBERLAIN

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—"I am feeling splendid after a good night's rest."

Thus spoke Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain, alleged murderer of his brother, Judge Albert S. Chamberlain, shortly before court opened for the fifth day of his trial in the little courthouse in Goochland county this morning.

Constable T. J. Parrish, of Byrd district, was the first witness called. His testimony was brief. Hugh E. Low was the next to testify for the defense. Low stated that he had known the doctor for thirty years, and that Dr. Chamberlain had not practiced surgery in that time. He also said that the reputation of the accused man was excellent.

Mrs. Clarissa Axford, of Wheatland, Wyo., daughter of the accused physician, was the next witness. She, too, told of the friendly relations between her father and the judge. Several letters were read, all of which disclosed good feeling between the brothers.

Attorneys for the defense will rest their case this afternoon with testimony of Henry C. Riley, a Richmond attorney. The argument on instruction to the jury is expected to begin this afternoon before court closes, but there is little likelihood of the case going to the jury before midday tomorrow.

APARTMENT BLAZE DRIVES SLEEPERS TO ICY STREETS

Fire which, but for bravery on the part of a colored janitor and the prompt response of motor engine company No. 6 to a first alarm, probably would have resulted in a wholesale tragedy, threatened at 4 o'clock this morning to wipe out the crowded Stanhope apartment, occupying the triangular plot at H and First streets and New Jersey avenue northwest.

Scores of occupants of the thirty-eight suites made hasty exits down slippery fire-escapes, half-blinded with smoke and drowsy from sleep.

Two invalided women were carried out by firemen. No. 2 engine came within an ace of being demolished and the crew killed when it smashed into a lamp post at the corner of Twelfth and H streets northwest.

Fire Starts At Shaft House. Originating in the most dangerous spot in the four-story structure, the base of the elevator shaft, flames,

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