

WILSON TOLD THAT PEOPLE SUPPORT HIM

"We Firmly Believe in You," Says Official in Tribute to Chief.

Paris, Jan. 20.—President Wilson, guest of the French senate at luncheon today, delivered an address in reply to the greeting extended him in the name of the senate by Antonin Dubost, its president.

President Wilson began by expressing his pleasure at the cordiality of the welcome. The supreme council adjourned its session at 11:45 o'clock to give President Wilson an opportunity to attend the luncheon given him by the French senate.

President Wilson drove directly from the foreign office, where he had been attending the meeting of the supreme council, to the Luxembourg palace, where the luncheon took place. He was accompanied by Premier Clemenceau.

President Poincaré was one of the guests at the luncheon, as were all the French cabinet members, the members of the senate, Paul Deschanel, the president of the chamber, and Marshal Foch.

M. Dubost said: "Mr. President: My colleagues and myself thank you for having been so good as to accept our invitation and to give us some hours of your time which we know to be devoted to the high meditations and the important negotiations upon which the fate of the peoples depends. From your first steps on the hand of France and since your entry into Paris the French people have spontaneously given their hearts to you, and they perceived at once in your frank smile and in your loyal and open physiognomy, that you, too, were spontaneously giving yourself to them."

Wilson's Ideas. "You are today in an old palace of France, and it is among these grand reminders of past times that with thoughts rejuvenated by Republican order, yet with patriotism, that the French senate completes a history which already counts 15 centuries. We welcome here, Mr. President, you and your ideas. Now, where could your splendid ambition to substitute for the periodical broken equilibrium of material forces the definite award of moral force elicit more than in the senate since the statute of international peace has been first of all and for a long time prepared by some of its most eminent members."

"Our national problem consists, therefore, in combining our European past, and our actual material security with the conditions of the new order for which you have given so noble a formula. "We firmly believe with you, Mr. President, and allow me to add, sincere and great friend, that the new world order and perhaps a world harmony are possible, which our French country will at least be liberated from the nightmare of invasion—our country for which nearly 1,400,000 men of France have just given their lives."

Will Back Him Up. "It is my hope that we shall most willingly participate in the sublime crusade which you have come to undertake on the devastated soil of old Europe where hatred and discord still howl after the gods have become silent and where anarchy causes a vast part of mankind to stagger. The task is a gigantic one, but it is worthy of your country, accustomed to great undertakings, and of ours, the ancient artisans of western civilization. Mr. President we salute your great aims and your great intelligence with a joyful toast and a fervent acclamation."

Is Much Ceremonious. President Wilson as he arrived at Luxembourg palace was received with great ceremony. A fanfare of drums and trumpets marked the president's appearance. This was followed by the playing of the American national anthem.

At the entrance of the palace President Wilson was met by Antonin Dubost, the president of the senate, and escorted to the senate where this covers for the luncheon were laid.

This chamber was formerly the throne room of the Bourbon kings. It is one of the most magnificent in Europe, with famous paintings and Gobelin tapestry depicting French history.

President Dubost sat at the head of the table with President Wilson at his right and President Poincaré at his left.

Train With 1,600 Sailors Wrecked; One Dead; 6 Hurt

Chicago, Jan. 20.—A Chicago and Northwestern passenger train ran into the rear of a special with 1,600 sailors from the Great Lakes naval training station in a fog today.

One sailor was killed and six injured. A workman, whose skull was fractured probably will die. The dead:

L. A. PAYNTER, rating as a first class carpenter.
The injured:
Thomas A. Car, Company Thirtieth, Twelfth regiment, Camp Luce; chest crushed.
M. Gaynor, Company Twenty-four, Twelfth regiment, Camp Paul Jones; bruised and arm badly cut.
A. G. Sauerstein, Company Forty-one, Twelfth regiment, Camp Perry; cut and bruised.

A. J. Baumgartner, Company Forty, Camp Decatur; head injured, left hand cut.
H. M. Delaney, recently returned from France with one wound stripe, scalp wound.
James Elliot, on way to camp to enlist; scalp wound.

Another Crash Harris 30. Another accident due to the fog occurred on the elevated when one train ran into another waiting at a station. Thirty persons were injured, a few seriously.

NEW GOVERNMENT
OF HUNGARY
TO BE ON
A REPUBLIC BASIS

London, Jan. 20.—Details of the proposed new constitution for Hungary drawn up recently at a conference of widely known authorities on constitutional law, including Hugo Preuss, state secretary of the interior in the Ebert government, were in an official wireless from Berlin and picked up here.

It states that the empire is to consist of its former component states beside any territories which by virtue of the right of self-determination desire to be received into the empire. The dispatch declares that the people have the right, regardless of former frontiers, to erect new German free states with the empire providing any such free state has a population of 2,000,000. If the people of a border country wish to join the German empire the consent of the German people shall be required.

The imperial president, who is to be elected by the people, must be 35 years of age, and must have been of German birth or become a German citizen before his election. He will be elected by an absolute majority of all the votes of the empire. The president will represent the empire but declarations of war or conclusions of peace, treaties with foreign states, treaties with the assent of the reichstag. As soon as a league of nations, the object of which is the exclusion of secret treaties, has been formed, the president will be empowered to require the assent of the reichstag.

The imperial president's tenure of office will be for seven years and his re-election will be permissible. The imperial government will be composed of a chancellor and ministers who will be chosen by the president of the reichstag.

SOCIALISTS WILL
ENTER HUNGARY'S
LATEST CABINET

Berne, Jan. 20.—The Socialists in Hungary, according to a telegram from the Hungarian press bureau, have decided to enter a cabinet headed by former minister of Justice Berinkey, in which they will collaborate with the non-socialist parties. The socialist, it is added, would receive the portfolios of war, interior and public instruction.

Another telegram from Budapest, that Count Karolyi, the president of the Hungarian republic, has entrusted Mr. Berinkey with the formation of a ministry.

Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—The new Hungarian cabinet of Dionys Berinkey, according to a dispatch from Budapest, enjoys the confidence of the Socialist and the Bourgeois parties. The cabinet, it is said, includes four Socialists, including M. Konfi, as minister of public instruction.

FIRE IN ITALIAN
QUARTER KILLS 8
AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Eight are dead as the result of a fire last night in the Italian quarter. Father and mother and two small children were burned to death by a fire which started in the kitchen of a house occupied by two families, all of whom were asleep at the time. Two children of the other family were also burned to death and two died today of their injuries.

WILSON APPROVES
MEMORIAL SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Wilson cabled to Secretary Tumulty his approval of the proposal to hold Roosevelt memorial meetings throughout the country on Feb. 9, simultaneously with the joint memorial services in congress. The message follows: "I sincerely approve of the suggestions for simultaneous meetings to commemorate the life and services of Mr. Roosevelt. I think it would be a most suitable way to show the esteem in which the country held him."

THE "TWO-GUN" MAN



General Pershing Awards Medals to U. S. Army Leaders

Washington, Jan. 20.—Practically all army, corps and division commanders of the American expeditionary forces, together with the heads of staff departments, have now been awarded distinguished service medals by General Pershing for conspicuous service. The war department today made public citations of 27 officers in addition to the list of 24 given out yesterday.

Among the officers decorated were Major General John F. O'Ryane, commanding the Twenty-seventh (New York national guard) division, the only guard division commander to retain his command throughout the war, and Major General John A. Lejeune of the marine corps, commanding the second division of marines.

Major General E. M. Lewis, commanding the Thirtieth (Wild Cat) division, also was decorated. This division and the Twenty-seventh served with the British army and helped to smash the famous Hindenburg line.

Two other officers on today's list, Major General Ireland, surgeon general of the army, and Major General Clarence C. Williams, chief of ordnance, were formally decorated Saturday by Secretary Baker under these citations. The other major generals receiving the distinguished service medals were Andrew Brewster, inspector general; Harry L. Rogers, quartermaster general; William C. Langfit, director of light railroads and chief engineer; A. E. F. Mason, M. Patrick, of construction and forestry and later chief of air service; E. F. McClachlin, chief of artillery, First army, and later commander of the First division; Anson E. Ely, brigade and division commander; Edmund Wittenmyer, brigade and division commander; Charles G. Morton, Twenty-nines division; E. M. Lewis, Thirtieth division; William Lassiter, chief of artillery, Second army, and subsequently commander of the Thirty-second division; James H. McCray, Seventy-eighth division; George S. Duncan, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-second divisions; William Weegie, brigade commander, Twenty-eighth division, and William H. Johnson, Ninety-first division.

The brigadier generals' names are Stuart Heintzelman, chief of staff, Fourth army corps and Second army; Melvin Craig, chief of staff of the First army corps; Robert C. Davis, adjutant general American expeditionary force; Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate general American expeditionary force; Edgar Russell, chief signal officer American expeditionary force; Charles G. Dawes, general purchasing agent, and William W. Atterbury, director general of transportation.

The colonels named are Walter D. McCaw, medical department, and Alfred E. Bradley, chief surgeon American expeditionary force.

FIND 384 CARAT DIAMOND. London, Sunday, Jan. 19.—(via Montreal).—A soft blue white diamond weighing 384 carats has been found at the W. W. Jagersfontein mine, Orange River colony. This promises to become one of the diamond fields' "historic gems."

ITALY HARDEST HIT. Washington, Jan. 20.—Italy, whose population, as a whole was without coal for heating and in large part without gas for cooking during many months of the war, was the worst sufferer from fuel shortage among the allied nations, according to the report of the commission sent to Europe by Mr. Garfield.

LEAGUE PLAN PLAN PUSHED AT MEETINGS

Wilson Giving It Whole Time—Neutrals Oppose Formation Idea.

Paris, Jan. 20.—(By the Associated Press)—As the supreme council of the peace congress resumed sittings today, marked progress was made in the business of comparing various plans for the formation of a league of nations and harmonizing them into a unity of ideas which can be taken up as a concrete proposition.

Much headway in this direction was made last night at the conference at the Murat residence, which was attended by Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative charged with working out of a plan for a league of nations; Leon Bourgeois, the French proponent of a plan for such an organization and General Jan Christian Smuts, who has formulated a plan for a league.

Wilson Pushing Plan. Preliminary conversations over the structure of the league of nations are not technically before the peace congress as a whole, but that the fact that the congress has advanced this question to the foremost place in its program is taken to indicate that such progress is being made in the supreme council as to warrant the announcement that a definite and somewhat detailed program will soon be evolved. This program is believed will present the common thought of the leaders of the United States, Great Britain and France and therefore may furnish a starting point from which all the peace delegates may participate in the work.

Wilson is personally pressing forward this one feature of the work of the peace congress to the virtual exclusion of all others. Little Time Left. With a definite plan formed for erecting a structure upon which all nations can agree, there are about 25 working days remaining of the time that President Wilson has allotted to himself for work in France before leaving for home. The question being asked is whether he can in this comparatively short time bring the nations together in an agreement for a society of nations. Many of the president's closest advisers are reasonably convinced he can do so.

With discussions now past the point where it seems to be agreed there shall be no super-sovereignty, nor a common police force and that the question of whether a nation shall contribute force in carrying out the decision the league will be left to each nation individually in each instance, the general plan being most talked about embodies an enlargement of the principles contained in the treaties negotiated by William Jennings Bryan. These provide for a delay of a year before declaring war and investigations by a special commission of all disputes and that no declaration of war shall be made therefore without giving certain notice.

President Has Scheme. By this plan, it is apparently proposed to internationalize the guardianship of smaller nations, with the idea that there shall be no domination over them by one nation, economically or financially. It is proper to state that he highly regards many features of the plan presented by General Smuts, and is working in close harmony with M. Bourgeois and Lord Robert Cecil.

Aside from the attention being paid to the Russian situation, the society of nations question is now in an advantageous position and development may be expected. Neutrals Oppose Idea? The decision that the league of nations will be outlined and organized by the belligerents alone is said to be the cause of some dissatisfaction among the neutrals who are informally discussing the matter among themselves. Whether any formal action will be taken by the neutrals to voice their protest is not yet known, but among some of them there is said to be a feeling that it would be neither fair nor dignified that they be afterwards asked to subscribe to a covenant in whose making they had no part.

Hold Right to Voice. The neutrals, it is understood, do not claim participation in the discussion of peace terms because they took no part in the war, but they contend that a league of nations is an international institution independent of the war and that therefore no distinction should be made between belligerents and non-belligerents. It is also pointed out that among the neutrals were several countries whose anti-German feelings were as strong as among the allies, but that owing to geographical positions and other factors they were forced to remain neutral.

CONTINUING PLEUNDERING. Saloniki, Sunday, Jan. 19.—Bulgarian soldiers continue plundering the dwellings and shops of Greeks at Demotica, Rumelia, according to a dispatch received here.

Says Wilson Will Form League and Have Britain's Aid

Berne, Sunday, Jan. 19.—President Wilson will achieve a workable and feasible league of nations and will have the full strength and influence of Great Britain solidly behind him," Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, declared to the Associated Press today.

Mr. Henderson is in Berne to arrange the preliminaries for an international labor conference here Jan. 27. The British labor leader said he was disappointed that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who had been elected to the commission which is to meet here, had formed another trade union conference.

Mr. Henderson outlined some of the difficulties which he had faced in bringing about a labor conference. The peace conference was first planned for Paris, co-incident with the peace conference, but the French government it is understood that this was not acceptable to them. Lausanne was then suggested but came into conflict with the Swiss League, that France, Switzerland was not possible as the scene of the conference, although they did not object to its being held in German Switzerland. Berne was then selected as the meeting place.

Germans and Austrians as well as Dutch and Swedish labor leaders, Mr. Henderson said, he understood, would participate. French and Italian delegates probably would attend. The conference plans to take up labor questions such as a maximum working day, uniform wage scale and related matters, and to forward the findings to the peace conference in the hope that they will be incorporated in the peace treaty. The conference here, if it is held, will be the first official meeting between allied and enemy labor leaders since the beginning of the war.

VICTORY LOAN TO
BE FINAL PUBLIC
CAMPAIGN, CLAIM

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Only one more big war loan drive is planned by the treasury department, Secretary Glass said today. The Victory Liberty Loan, to be floated probably the last three weeks in April. The amount will not be more than \$6,000,000,000, and may be \$5,000,000,000.

I expect the Victory Liberty Loan to be the last intensive campaign for the sale of government bonds," said Mr. Glass. Reports that there would be two more bond issues this year, aggregating \$12,000,000,000, are entirely without foundation, not only as to amount but also as regards the number of campaigns.

More bonds probably will be issued by the government, even after the next campaign, but it is planned for months, or until the treasury gets a more definite idea of the volume of expenses growing out of liquidating of war contracts, the allies' needs for further loans, and the demands arising from continuing the policy of making loans to railroads, financing the next wheat crop, continuing ship buildings, and other internal obligations.

One result of Secretary Glass' announcement is that Liberty loan organizations throughout the country will make "the final" big selling point in the campaign. The misapprehension regarding the number and amount of remaining loans may arise, treasury officials explained today, over the fact that the treasury had planned to float two loan issues aggregating about \$12,000,000,000 this fiscal year. The fiscal year began last July 1, however, and ends next June 30, and the fourth Liberty Loan of nearly \$7,000,000,000 already has been floated in that period.

Most treasury officials believe that the terms of the fifth, or Victory loan, will have to be made more attractive than those of the past, either by raising the interest rate above 4-1/2 per cent or by some other means.

GERMANY TO GUARD MINING INDUSTRY

Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—The German government has issued a decree that until questions are legally settled as to the influence to be exercised by the government over the mining industry and the participation of the community and the profits adjusted, representatives will be appointed for some mining districts to supervise production and prices, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

THE WEATHER

Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, somewhat warmer tonight with the lowest temperature slightly above freezing.
Temperature at 7 a. m., 29. Highest yesterday, 41. Lowest last night, 29.
Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., 3 miles per hour.
Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 94; at 7 a. m., 109.
Stage of water, 4.3, no change in last 48 hours.
J. M. SHERIER,
Meteorologist.

HIGH COUNCIL TIME PUT ON SLAV ENIGMA

Study and Report on Sit- uation Made at Sitting of Peace Chiefs.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The situation in Russia was taken up by the supreme council of the peace conference at its session today. Joseph Noulens, the French ambassador to Russia, was present at the meeting concerning the Russian situation.

This announcement was made in the official statement given out regarding the proceedings of the plenipotentiaries.

The next meeting of the council will be held tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

Text of Communiqué. The text of the official communiqué is as follows: "The president of the United States of America and the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the allied governments, assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese ambassador in Paris, met at the Quai d'Orsay this morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock."

"M. Noulens, the French ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia. Meet Tomorrow Morning. "The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to hear the remarks of M. Schauenburg, the Danish minister in Petrograd, who left the Russian capital very recently."

With Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, the only absentee, the supreme council of the peace conference reassembled at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Premier Orlando had arrived here from Rome, however, after the council's session later in the day.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, was accompanied to the meeting by Lord Robert Cecil, who was especially in charge of the subject of a league of nations, on behalf of Great Britain. Baron Nobukuni Makino, chief of the Japanese mission, attended the council for the first time, representing Japan, together with Baron Makino, the ambassador to France.

Lord Robert Cecil remained at the foreign office, where the meeting was held, for only a few moments and did not enter the council chamber where the session today was an executive one. It was understood that an official communiqué would be issued at the close of the meeting, at which it was expected that the exchange of information between the governments on the situation in Russia forecast in one of last week's communiqués would take place.

Council Composed of 10. The council as it met today comprised 10 members—two from each of the five great powers—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing representing the United States. The three additional members from each power did not attend, as full meetings of the membership of 25 are assembled only when subjects of especial importance are under consideration by the council.

PRESS OF FRANCE LAUDS SPEECH BY PRES. POINCARÉ

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 19.—(Havas).—President Poincaré's address at the opening of the peace congress yesterday is warmly praised by the newspapers, even Socialist writers giving their enthusiastic approval. All the newspapers lay stress on the "affectionate veneration for Premier Clemenceau evident in the speeches of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain." They say that the election of M. Clemenceau as permanent chairman is a tribute to that servant of France, "that loyal, energetic, clear-sighted and highly intelligent man who took such a large part in winning the victory of right." "Unanimous opinion is expressed that reciprocal confidence, publicly affirmed, guarantees the conclusion of future agreements in spite of unavoidable differences of opinion."

NOTICE FORGERS! YOU MUST PAY TAX ON YOUR INCOMES

Chicago, Jan. 20.—All forgers, embezzlers, and others who obtain money illegally must pay a tax on that income, according to Colonel L. G. Nutt, head of the income tax branch of the local internal revenue office. He said today that he would start an investigation to ascertain whether Millard H. Cutler, broker, who last week was sent to prison for a term of more than 14 years for forging more than \$600,000 in bonds, had paid an income tax, and on what amount he had paid it.