

GERMAN CRIMES ROUSED THE U. S., SAYS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells French People Foe's Sins Are Fully Realized in America.

PLAYS ENEMY FOR WRONGS

Wilson Tells France That German Brutality Forced the Americans Into the War to Battle for the Rights of Man.

Paris, Dec. 17.—In addressing President Wilson at the city hall ceremonies, the final formal reception to the American executive, Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris, said:

"I have the honor, in the presence of the president of the republic, to present to you the municipal council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Homage to Mrs. Wilson.

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, Mithouard said:

"Madame: Paris is infinitely happy and is touched that you, who have accompanied the president, have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the grace of your presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who already have conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by your voice, acclaims you and lays at your feet, madame, the homage of its gratitude and its respect."

The President's Reply.

The president replied as follows: "Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated."

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eyewitnesses to the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced."

"Hearts Are Shocked."

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the central empires was wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution."

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolutions of the people of the United States. We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice."

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent. Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days."

"Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

Wilson to Go to Front.

President Wilson will spend the

Good in Fault Finding.

Fault finding, of course, is wholly destructive, or at least it is aimed at destruction, but that is almost invariably a prerequisite to constructive effort. The principle comes into everything in which the human race is concerned, from the wrestling of a substance from the earth to the intricacies of character development. People have to find the faults in themselves before they can hope to get very far, and unless they are relentlessly alert to the faults in conditions they are

Significance in Royal Present.

The sword of a Japanese field marshal which Prince Yorihito Higashi-Fushimi, presented the king of England the other day, was one of those wonderful weapons for which Japan is noted all over the world. Sword making in Japan is still regarded as almost a religious art, and the old pride of craftsmanship is not by any means a chaste passion, as in the Western world. An interesting thing about the sword is that it has been made to resemble closely the setto, the

Christmas holidays at General Pershing's headquarters. Official announcement to this effect was made here.

The president conferred with Premier Venizelos of Greece and also had a lengthy talk with General Pershing. The Greek prime minister explained at length the position of his country and the Balkan situation in general. Mr. Wilson listened intently but was noncommittal.

General Pershing told the president details of the military situation, including the developments of operations. The president decided not to enter Germany, although he is extremely anxious to visit the army of occupation.

Colonel House was notified that Foreign Minister Balfour and Premier Lloyd George will reach Paris Saturday. The two British peace delegates will confer with President Wilson immediately upon their arrival.

The actual business conferences of the "big four"—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando—will probably commence January 5, but it is uncertain as yet whether all the allies will be represented at the opening.

It is certain, however, that the delegates of the central powers will not be called in until a complete program has been agreed upon.

Wilson Hailed by Paris Host.

Paris, Dec. 14.—President Wilson arrived in Paris this morning and the inhabitants of the city, with hosts from outside, made the most of their long-awaited opportunity to give expression to their feelings of gratitude and to admiration for the first citizen of the United States.

There were no "ifs," "buts," or "ands" about the tumultuous and joyous reception accorded by the populace.

Great Men at Station.

President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most prominent figures in France met the presidential party at the railway station.

The Republican Guard band, called out in President Wilson's honor, greeted him with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Flowers were dropped around the carriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Airplanes winged overhead.

Observers were impressed in the magnitude and beauty of the reception by some quality of warmth that made it different from the visits to Paris recently made by the sovereigns of the allied nations.

After the presentations and other formalities of welcome had been concluded, the president, Mrs. Wilson and other members of the party entered an open carriage of state and drove under overcast skies along the appointed route, escorted by the mounted Republican Guard, between solid ranks of French troops.

Ovation for Miles.

The route was lined for miles with captured guns and other battle trophies. Every available space was jammed by vast crowds, waving and shouting their welcome—such crowds as have rarely been seen in Paris. They included not only more than half the population of Paris, but of the surrounding districts.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

"I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France."

"You have been very generous in what you were pleased to say about myself, but I feel that what I have said and what I have tried to do have been said and done only in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly and to carry that thought out in action."

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations."

"Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the central empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium and I appreciate, as you do, sir, the necessity of such action. In the final settlement of the issues of the war as not only will rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment."

"I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the war that was in them in this war of re-

demption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be reasonable to free peoples everywhere and are rejoiced to have played the part they have played in giving reality to these ideals in co-operation with the armies of the allies."

"We are proud of the part they have played and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause."

"It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France, joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other comradeship we could have fought with more zest or enthusiasm."

"It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in concerting the measures by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friendship and co-operation and secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured only by the constant association and co-operation of friends."

"I greet you, not only with deep personal respect, but as the representative of the great people of France, and beg to bring you the greetings of all other great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest."

"I raise my glass to the health of the president of the French republic and to Mme. Poincare, and the prosperity of France."

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S ADDRESS

"Mr. President: Paris and France awaited you with impatience. They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrious democrat whose words and deeds were inspired by exalted thought."

"They had also a passionate desire to offer thanks, in your person, to the great republic of which you are the chief for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontaneously during this war to the defenders of right and liberty."

"Some months ago you cabled to me that the United States would send ever increasing forces until the day should be reached on which the allies' armies were able to submerge the enemy under an overwhelming flow of new divisions, and in effect for more than a year a steady stream of youth and energy has been poured out upon the shores of France."

"No sooner had they landed than your gallant battalions, fired by their chief, General Pershing, flung themselves into the combat with such a manly contempt of danger, such a smiling disregard of death, that our longer experience of this terrible war often moved us to counsel prudence. They brought with them, in arriving here, the enthusiasm of crusaders leaving for the Holy Land."

"It is their right today to look with pride upon the work accomplished and to feel assured that they have powerfully aided by their courage and their faith."

"Eager as they were to meet the enemy, they did not know when they arrived the enormity of their crimes. That they might know how the German armies make war it has been necessary that they see towns systematically burned down, mines flooded, factories reduced to ashes, orchards devastated, cathedrals shelled and fired."

"You, Mr. President, will be able to measure with your own eyes the extent of the disasters and the French government will make known to you the authentic documents in which the German general staff developed with astounding cynicism its program of pillage and industrial annihilation. Your noble conscience will pronounce a verdict on these facts."

"Should this guilt remain unpunished, could it be renewed, the most splendid victories would be in vain."

"Mr. President, France has struggled, has endured, and has suffered during four long years, she has bled at every vein; she has lost the best of her children; she mourns for her youths. She yearns now, even as you do, for a peace of justice and security."

"It was not that she might be exposed once again to aggression that she submitted to such sacrifices. No, it was in order that criminals should go unpunished, that they might lift their heads again to make ready for new crimes, that under your strong leadership America armed herself and crossed the ocean."

"Peace must make amends for the misery and sadness of yesterday, and it must be a guarantee against the dangers of tomorrow. The association which has been formed for the purpose of war between the United States and the allies, and which contains the seed of the permanent institutions of which you have spoken so eloquently, will find from this day forward a clear and profitable employment in the concerted search for equitable decisions and in the mutual support which we need if we make our right prevail."

Jewish soldiers earned a name for themselves as good fighters, but the fact that they have fought at all in Palestine is a great event in the history of the Jewish nation. The last previous time that an organized body of armed Jews fought in the Holy Land was in A. D. 135, against the Romans. The men who recently brought laurels to their race are the same who marched through the streets of London a few months ago, with Colonel Patterson at their head.—Christian Science Monitor.

New Hobby for Dutchmen.

In Holland curio hunters are giving quite large prices for medals struck to commemorate events which, very inconsiderately, did not come off. This is a new hobby for Dutchmen provided by their neighbor Germany. The medals have either never been publicly in-

sued or have been withdrawn upon the failure of the military operations they were meant to celebrate. One of them represented the capture of Verdun. It is not at all easy to obtain.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Sensitive Student.

"Have you studied your German lesson?"

"No," answered the small boy. "I've got to skip a few lessons. Speaking it was so easy I got afraid it might become a habit."

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL SLAIN

Leader of Revolt of Year Ago Shot Down at Railway Station.

MOB KILLS THE ASSASSIN

Doctor Paes, After Serving as Provisional President, was Formally Elected to That Office by Direct Universal Suffrage.

London, Dec. 17.—Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight, while he was in a railway station at Lisbon.

Advices from Lisbon reporting the assassination say that he was struck by three bullets.

The president's assailant, named Joaze, was killed by the crowd. Dr. Sidonio Paes, reported assassinated in Lisbon, had wielded a tremendous political power in Portugal for years.

It was under his leadership that a revolutionary force a year ago this month overthrew the government of Dr. Alfonso Costa and confiscated control.

Doctor Paes was named provisional president and last April was formally elected to that office by direct universal suffrage.

While his regime moved under fairly normal conditions, the president's life was constantly menaced by agents of political factions opposing him.

He was fired on December 6 by an unidentified man, but the shot missed its mark. Other plots against his life were reported unheeded frequently.

On one occasion the police of Oporto raided a house and seized a score of political conspirators, together with 83 bombs.

Prior to his assumption of the presidency of Portugal, Doctor Paes was Portuguese minister to Germany. It was reported, but without substantiation, that the following revolutionary uprising was the result of German propaganda to prevent Portugal from rendering assistance to the allies.

Doctor Paes' first official action as president was to decree religious and political toleration and grant amnesty to all political offenders, except certain members of the old republican government.

BLUEJACKETS KILL MEXICANS

Navy Gunners Shoot Tampico Customs Guards Who Fired on the Yanker Sailors.

New York, Dec. 17.—In a brief battle between American navy gunners and a party of Mexican customs guards at Tampico on November 28 the Americans shot and killed the captain of the Mexicans and mortally wounded another Mexican. It was learned upon the arrival here of the Ward line steamer Monterey, upon which the navy gunners are stationed.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The incident resulting from the clash between the armed guard of the American steamer Monterey and Mexican soldiers at Tampico is being settled through diplomatic negotiations between the Mexican government and the American ambassador at Mexico City, the state department announced.

TWO STAGES OF PEACE MEET

First Will Be Brief, But the Second Period May Last for Two Years.

London, Dec. 17.—The second stage of the peace negotiations probably will last two years.

This forecast comes to the correspondent from a diplomatic source well informed about the work ahead of the negotiators. Indeed, most diplomats agree that everything points to the peace negotiations having to be divided into two stages. The first will be brief. It will concern itself primarily with the concluding of a pact by which demobilization and reconstruction in all war zones can be promptly undertaken.

The second stage, however, will necessarily take up a long period of time, since it will be devoted to the wider issues of the European settlement and the formation of a league of nations.

U. S. Motorboats to Patrol Rhine.

Paris, Dec. 13.—American built motorboats will patrol the Rhine. They are being brought up the Seine river from Havre, on the coast.

Wilson May Visit Portugal.

Paris, Dec. 17.—Lisbon newspapers made the announcement that President Wilson will visit Portugal after visiting Italy.

Fehrenbach Convenes Reichstag.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the reichstag, has convoked a meeting of the assembly, reserving further indication of time and place of meeting, according to report from Berlin.

Find Grave of Edith Cavell.

London, Dec. 17.—The grave of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans, is believed to have been definitely located in Tir National cemetery, Brussels, from a German plan of the cemetery.

Hall Ship With 1,064 Yanks.

New York, Dec. 16.—The American transport De Kalb, bringing 1,020 men and 44 officers of General Pershing's army from France, arrived here. A revenue cutter went out to meet the returning soldiers.

Yanks May Occupy Berlin.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—The German government will ask the allied armies to occupy Berlin in case the bolshevik movement continues to grow, Philip Scheidemann declared in a speech at the capital.

Swiss Regulars Can Be Demobilized.

Berne, Dec. 15.—The military minister, C. Decoppet, in the Swiss parliament, declared that there are now sufficient numbers for the frontier guards and that therefore the regular troops can be demobilized. The volunteers are receiving 8½ francs a day.

Bars Door to Kaiser Karl.

Munich, Dec. 17.—Switzerland. It is understood, has declined to permit former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary to reside in Switzerland. The Swiss government is said to have cited the experience of Holland.

Prussia to Hold Election.

Copenhagen, Dec. 17.—The Prussian government announces officially that election to the constituent assembly of Prussia shall be held eight days after the election for the German constituent assembly.

Deserter Gets 40 Years.

Camp Dix, N. J., Dec. 14.—Private Isadore Curzon of Philadelphia, who deserted and when recaptured refused to put on a uniform, was sentenced by courtmartial to 40 years' imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Jay, N. Y.

I. W. W. Causes Cuban Strike.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Information reaching the state department indicated that the general strike called in Cuba is a result of I. W. W. and other propaganda. The report said order was being maintained.

PRINCE FUSHIMA



Prince Yorihito Higashi Fushimi, a cousin of the Japanese emperor and also a commander in the Japanese navy, is in America with his suite. He has represented Japan a number of times in international courtesies, particularly at the coronation of King George.

WILL POLICE THE SEAS

U. S. AND BRITISH NAVIES HAVE BIG TASK.

Admiral Badger Urges Appropriations Be Allowed to Make American Fleet Big as Any.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Appropriations to provide a navy for the United States by 1925 as large as that of any country was urged by Admiral Badger of the general board of the navy before the house naval committee. He declared the United States and England together could police the seas. One hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines were sunk in the war prior to August, Admiral Badger told the committee, quoting reports from Admiral Sims. He said that the Germans had built 331 submarines and that the Austrian underwater fleet comprised only 35 craft, ten of which were obsolete. On August 1 last, Admiral Badger said, the Germans had 119 submarines operating in the Atlantic and 28 in the Mediterranean, while at the same time Austria had 18 in the Mediterranean.

Had the United States been fighting alone in the present war, the admiral said, its lack of ships would have been serious and perhaps fatal, because it has been learned that the navy must be strong enough not only to protect from invasion, but also to drive the enemy's navy from the seas.

He told the committee that the country never has been and probably never will be again, as well prepared to build a powerful fleet as at present.

Admiral Badger said the general board had recommended, before the armistice, instead of the three-year program, as recommended by Secretary Daniels, a six-year, providing for the construction of 12 battleships and 12 battle cruisers.

Germany had 56 capital ships in her navy, including 19 dreadnaughts, when the war began; and had seven other dreadnaughts under construction, Admiral Badger said. He added that he believed work on the seven was discontinued and material was used for submarine construction.

The German gun that shelled Paris was a "15-inch or one reduced to nine," Admiral Badger said.

TWO ARE SLAIN BY BANDITS

Officers of Brooklyn Bank Shot to Death—Two Wounded in Milwaukee Robbery.

New York, Dec. 14.—Two officers of the East Brooklyn Savings bank were killed by two highwaymen, who escaped in a taxicab with \$13,000, after holding a crowd at bay with their revolvers.

Milwaukee, Dec. 14.—Bandits shot and robbed Louis Riedel, cashier of the International Harvester company's local plant, and his guard, Joseph Grunewald, and escaped with the entire pay roll of the night crew, \$25,000.

KAISER REFUSES TO MOVE

Spurns Dutch Government's Hint That His Presence Is Menace to Country.

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, the Telegraaf says it understands, has refused to leave Holland after official representations had been made that his continued presence in Holland was likely to involve the country in serious difficulties.

The former emperor, the paper adds, was told that his free departure would be a matter of gratification to the Dutch government.

"Directory" Troops Occupy Kiev.

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—The city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, was occupied by troops of the "directory." The hetman of the Ukraine has abdicated and the cabinet has resigned.

Czecho-Slovaks Take Town.

Munich, Dec. 18.—Czecho-Slovak troops have occupied the towns of Tetschen and Bodenbach, in German Bohemia, south of the German border. They have raised their flag and cut telephonic and telegraphic communication.

Denies Graft at Hog Island Yard.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—Charles Fies, director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, denied charges made in the senate by Senators Vardaman, Mississippi, and Johnson, California, that graft existed at Hog Island.

Spain Tries to Stop Revolt.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—Premier Romanones, after a cabinet meeting called to consider serious outbreaks in Catalonia, has issued a note declaring that the king had been asked to sign a decree suspending parliament.

Four More Sailors Die.

Yokohama, Dec. 18.—Four more American members of the crew of the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn have died as a result of injuries sustained in the explosion, supposedly of coal dust.

REDS EVACUATE RUSS CAPITAL

Stockholm Dispatch Says the Bolsheviks Will Go to Nijni-Novgorod.

DISCONTENT WITH THEIR RULE

Approach of American and Allied Forces and Opening of Baltic by Allied Fleets Makes Flight Necessary.

Stockholm, Dec. 18.—The bolshevik government is evacuating Petrograd. It plans to take refuge in Nijni-Novgorod, 600 miles southeast of Petrograd.

The bolshevik officials for some weeks have been in a precarious position in the Russian capital and long have been prepared for flight. Discontent with bolshevik rule and the approach of the American and allied forces from the north, together with the opening of the Baltic to the allied fleets, has left Petrograd at the mercy of the allies. It is possible that the flight of the government was decided upon to forestall an allied coup aimed at the capture of the government.

New York, Dec. 18.—The bolsheviks are trying to raise an army of 3,000,000 to put down the conservative element in Russia, whom they term imperialists. Capt. Platon Austinnoff, formerly of the Second Life Hussars, who left Petrograd October 30, declared on his arrival on the Stockholm.

Captain Austinnoff said the government had forbidden citizens to leave the country, and he was able to depart only because he was classed as an invalid.

Executions by the bolsheviks were a daily occurrence. After the recent slaying of a minister of the interior, he asserted, the "reds" shot 512 officers of the former imperial regime.

Food is so scarce, the captain said, that horseflesh sells for 10 rubles (\$5) a pound and black bread for 12 rubles a loaf.

Warsaw, Dec. 18.—The government of Poland should be recognized by all the allied powers to deal with the situation in Poland, General Joseph Pilsudski, military head of the government, told a correspondent. He said:

"We need an army to avoid the danger of civil war and guarantee the frontiers against bolshevik agents or the infiltration of German troops, particularly those from the army of General Hoffman. These factors constitute a menace unless we get arms from the allies."

"The Germans prevent our officers and troops, even in civil dress, from crossing the frontier and organizing the Poles at Vilna, Minsk and elsewhere against growing disorders."

"The Germans are selling and giving arms to dangerous elements. It is even declared the Germans have delivered the City of Minsk to the bolsheviks in return for 40,000 rubles."

PERSHING WORKING ON LISTS

Complete Report of Deaths Due Soon—Number of Unreported Casualties 40,440.

Washington, Dec. 18.—General Pershing cabled that practically complete reports of deaths among the expeditionary forces should reach the department by December 20 and of severely wounded by December 27. He said the number of unreported casualties in process of verification on December 14 was 40,440, divided as follows: Killed in action, 390; died of wounds, 275; died of disease, 353; accidentally killed, 51; severely wounded in action, 39,371.

CORN YIELD TAKES A DROP

Reported About 300,000,000 Bushels Under Estimate by Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Final report on the grain production of the United States was issued by the department of agriculture. Figures on the corn yield proved a disappointment and were about 300,000,000 bushels less than popular estimates by private experts. The wheat yield was fully up to earlier expectations and over 250,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's crop.

Corn is given at 2,582,814,000 bushels and compares with over 3,000,000,000 bushels last year. The winter wheat crop is placed at 558,439,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 358,651,000 bushels, or a total of 917,000,000 bushels last year. Oats yield is placed at 1