

PRESIDENT WILSON FRANCE'S GUEST

Party Has Tumultuous Welcome at Brest.

MARKS HISTORIC EPOCH

Imposing Sight As Warships in Pageant Pass Up Narrow Strait, With Cheers Ringing From Both Shores.

Brest.—President Wilson landed in France amid a demonstration of popular enthusiasm and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign government visiting France.

The landing of the President was not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American President into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

Although the Presidential fleet arrived at Brest shortly after noon it was not until after three o'clock that President and Mrs. Wilson embarked on a harbor boat and set foot on the soil of France. Vast crowds watched the trip ashore and the fleets of warships roared a salute as the last stage of the journey was accomplished.

On the harbor boat going ashore the President was seen standing on the upper deck with Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, who pointed out the historic walls and monuments of the ancient city.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

Mrs. Wilson came up the gang plank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet and as she passed the American Army nurses they handed her an American flag, which she bore proudly.

President Wilson drove through the cheering crowds, the frantic ovation continuing until he reached the railway station.

A singular feature of the welcome to the President was the suppressed interest of the German prisoners at Brest. It was evident that their interest in the visitor was as keen as that of the huge crowd thronging the town, but the authorities kept these Germans in the background.

Among those who lined the route to the station were delegations of patriotic societies and other organizations and throngs of people from the neighboring localities, attired in gala Brest costumes.

The first to greet the President, besides the French ministerial representatives, were Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, Colonel E. M. House, General John J. Pershing and General Tasker H. Bliss.

The arrival was the culmination of an imposing naval spectacle, which began as the Presidential fleet rounded the outer capes, then passed the entrance forts and moved majestically into the harbor, where the George Washington anchored at the head of a long double column of American dreadnoughts and destroyers and the units of a French cruiser squadron.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration embarked upon a definite policy of government ownership and operation of the wire lines of the country. Representative Moon, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution to make permanent the existing control and possession of the telephone and telegraph systems.

Louis Garthe appeared before the Senate Committee and showed that the editorials he had written for the Courier were loyal in tone, and was assured by members of the committee of their belief in his loyalty.

Ships with aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons have been designated to be turned over by the Army Quartermaster Department to the Shipping Board for return to trade routes.

Resignation of the Cotton Distribution Committee of the War Trade Board headed by Charles J. Brand, and revocation of all regulations established by the committee, was announced.

Upon the recommendation of General Pershing and with the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker awarded the Distinguished Service medal to General Peyton C. March.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company, has been placed in charge of all marine cable systems of the United States.

PEACE CURES SHELL SHOCK.

More Than 2,000 Soldiers Recover At The News.

Washington.—More than 2,000 American soldiers in France, suffering from shell shock, were cured by news of the signing of the armistice, Surgeon-General Ireland told the Senate Military Committee, of 2,500 shell-shock patients, the General said, all except about 300 were well almost immediately. "It was the greatest experience in psycho-therapeutics known," the committee was told.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT WILSON

French Press A Unit In Kindly Praise.

ITALY EAGER FOR HIS VISIT

Heme Paper Sees In Him Hopes For Better World—Hour Of Justice Here, Says Madrid Organ.

Paris.—The friendliness of the welcome given President Wilson and the cordial tone of the speeches delivered at the luncheon in the Palace of the Elyse were dwelt upon by the newspapers Sunday. L'Homme Libre declares that Saturday's manifestation was a triumphant welcome to a great man.

The presence of President Wilson in France, says the Petit Journal, is an assurance of the practical and assiduous cooperation of two great democracies in the world in the pursuit of the same ideals.

"The speech of President Poincare," the Journal comments, "was not only a magnificent piece of oratory, but also set forth the problems of the Peace Conference, asserting that peace demands justice and security. The reply of President Wilson was tactful. French public opinion will be particularly grateful to him for the tribute which he paid to our long sufferings. Justice, of which President Wilson has made himself the champion, will know how to safeguard the settlement of all accounts."

President Wilson, in full agreement with all the Allies, declares the Matin, wants a peace of justice and security. The welcome given him by the people of Paris, it adds, voted confidence in him for the future, while thanking him for the past.

The Petit Journal quotes President Wilson as making the following remark to General Pershing:

"I expected a cordial welcome, but I never could have dreamed of the sincere welcome Paris gave me. I am greatly pleased."

Italy Eager To Welcome Wilson.

Rome.—In huge headlines the Italian press welcomes President Wilson to Europe. The editorials praise the President's course during the war, the Epoca declaring:

"No man in Europe since Napoleon has been more popular than President Wilson, and no one has been more loved. He is loved today by those who once hated him and scoffed at him. They see in him hopes for a better world."

Italy is awaiting impatiently official announcement of the President's itinerary when he comes to Rome. Workmen are busy day and night erecting arches, flagpoles and stands in the various streets.

Say Hour Of Justice Has Struck.

Madrid.—All the newspapers here, regardless of opinions and sympathies, welcome the arrival in Europe of President Wilson.

"President Wilson is the most humane man of the century," says the Herald. "His presence in Europe means that the hour of justice has struck."

The Diario Universal declares that President Wilson is a citizen of the world and that to Spaniards he is a citizen of Spain.

CHRISTMAS WITH PERSHING.

President Wilson Likely To Visit The American Army Of Occupation.

Paris.—It is entirely likely that President Wilson, during his visit to American troops, will set foot upon German soil, as he is being urged by the American military officials to visit the Third Army of Occupation.

It is no secret that Mr. Wilson desires in every possible way to show his appreciation of what the American Expeditionary Forces have done. He is, therefore, sure to visit all units he can reach in the time allotted for the inspection.

Upon being told that it would be impossible to dispose of any diplomatic work during the Christmas holiday the President practically agreed to spend Christmas with the American forces, probably at General Pershing's headquarters.

BERLIN'S LABOR TROUBLES.

350,000 Workmen Now Reported Out On Strike.

London.—The strike in Berlin has reached serious proportions, according to a dispatch received here from Amsterdam. Only two newspapers are being published, and these as small leaflets. It is said that 350,000 workmen are out.

FLU PATIENT KILLS DOCTOR.

Physician Shot By Man Who Later Tried Suicide.

Chicago.—Dr. Joseph S. Gentile died as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by a patient, Charles Ganero, supposed to have been delirious and ill of influenza. The patient tried to shoot himself, but was disarmed and arrested.

5-YEAR CONTROL URGED BY M'ADOO

Would Have U. S. Operate Railroads Until 1924.

WOULD PERMIT FAIR TRIAL

Says Roads Must Be Operated In Unsettled Condition In Next Year Or Two Unless Status Is Materially Changed.

Washington.—Extension of the period of government control of railroads for five years, until January 1, 1924, was recommended to Congress by Director General McAdoo. Advantages of this, Mr. McAdoo said, are that it would take the railroad question out of politics for the present, give time for carrying out an extensive program of improvements, and provide opportunity for a fair test of unified control to indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem.

"The President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter," Mr. McAdoo concluded.

The letter was addressed to Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and Representative Stims, chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. McAdoo explained that to continue government operation for 21 months after present conditions would mean disruption of morale among employees and officers and could not enable the government to go ahead with improvements and purchase of equipment. Another alternative, the prompt return of the railroads to private control, without legislation to permit elimination of the old wasteful competition, would be "hurtful alike to the public interest and to the railroads themselves," he said, and the difficulty of obtaining immediate legislation providing a permanent solution is apparent.

"There is one, and to my mind, only one, practicable and wise alternative," Mr. McAdoo continued, "and that is to extend the period of Federal control from the one year and nine months provided by the present law to five years, or until the first day of January, 1924. This extension would take the railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period. It would give composure to railroad officers and employees. It would admit of the preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive program of improvements of the railroads and their terminal facilities which would immensely increase the efficiency of the transportation machine. It would put back of the railroads the credit of the United States during the five-year period so that the financing of these improvements could be successfully carried out. It affords the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control, and the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem."

SIX KILLED ON CRUISER.

Thirty Also Injured By Explosion Of Coal Dust On The Brooklyn.

Washington.—Six men of the crew of the armored cruiser Brooklyn were killed and 30 others injured, some seriously, in an explosion of coal dust aboard the vessel last Monday at Yokohama, Japan, where she was coaling. The Navy Department was so informed in a dispatch from the commanding officer of the Asiatic fleet, of which the Brooklyn was flagship.

2,600 YANK PRISONERS FREED.

Leave Camp Restat For Switzerland.

Berlin.—Twenty-six hundred American prisoners of war interned at Camp Restat left there for Switzerland. Two hundred other Americans who have been scattered in various camps in Germany are leaving Germany by way of Holland and Denmark. It is expected that the last of the Americans will be out of German camps by the middle of this week.

NAVY TO RELEASE 174,000 MEN.

850,000 Will Be Needed To Man Warships Next Year.

Washington.—Three hundred and fifty thousand men will be needed to man the navy during the coming year. In giving this estimate Secretary Daniels said there are at present close to 524,000 men in the navy, leaving a surplus of 174,000 to be released by July 1. The Secretary said the process of reduction would be carried through as rapidly as possible, with consideration for the convenience of the service.

U. S. SHIPS TO ADRIATIC.

Admiral Benson Sends More Destroyers.

Paris.—Admiral Benson has ordered three more American destroyers to the Eastern Adriatic. They will join the American naval forces, including the scout cruiser Birmingham and 36 submarine chasers, already there under Admiral Bullard.

A Timely Hint



HEROES BACK FROM BIG WAR ZONES

Six Transports Bring 7,740 Men of Valor Home.

MANY SICK AND WOUNDED

The Calameres Arrives At New York With Large Detachment Of Overseas Naval Forces Since The Signing Of The Armistice

New York.—Welcomed home as heroic sons of the nation, 7,740 soldiers, sailors, marines and aviators representing nearly every state in the Union, entered fog-bound New York Harbor on six large transports from European ports. The tales these men told about one another were narrations of American high courage on French battlefields, on the open seas, and in the air above France and England.

Hundreds of the men maimed for life by wounds received in some of the war's heaviest fighting, were hurried to hospitals and the others went to camps, where they will be demobilized.

Some had left America as scarcely more than boys, but they came back as men, either wounded or sound. The wounded included soldiers who had walked with crutches when their ships sailed from Europe and who, made exultant by their home-coming, tossed their props aside and declared themselves "cured" as if by the miracle of their return. Here was a man with a jaw shot away, and happy in his expectation of rejoining his wife and children. There was a man with both feet gone, amputated by surgeons after the bones had been splintered by German shells in the bloody Argonne forest, but glad, he said, that he had served country and flag regardless of the cost of himself. Other men had met with a different misfortune; these were unable to discern the torch which the Statue of Liberty held high above the busy harbor and moving transports. And there were others who could not hear the port's whistles and the air raid sirens which shrieked their welcoming demonstration. Many of these men had eaten their Thanksgiving dinners on shipboard and were glad they were back in time to have their Christmas dinners in their homes.

All who returned were not in military or naval service as actual fighters. There were Young Women's Christian Association girls who had suffered from gas poisoning. Young Men's Christian Association workers who had strengthened soldiers' morale while under fire and chaplains who had risked their lives and aided American contingents in destroying German machine-gun nests. Of these stories without number were told by troops who themselves had survived the war's dangers and spoke modestly of that fact.

KRUPPS TO ARTS OF PEACE.

Big German Munition Works Seek Non-War Contracts.

Amsterdam.—The directors of the Krupp munition works have announced their intention to transform the plant into a factory devoted to the arts of peace and have requested the workers there to make proposals for the manufacture of peace materials, according to the Cologne Gazette.

TO AVERT WAR.

Pressure To Be Brought On Chile And Peru.

Washington.—All South American countries have been asked by the United States to join in its suggestion to Chile and Peru that the interests of Pan-American unity demand an amicable settlement of their controversy over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Acting Secretary Polk, of the State Department, announced this, explaining that it had been erroneously reported that Argentina alone had been approached on the subject.

KAISER WILHELM TRIES SUICIDE

Attempt Is Made Following Mental Depression.

ATTENDANT IS WOUNDED

Former German Emperor Writes Autobiography To Be Used In Defense At Trial.

London.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has attempted to commit suicide, following mental depression, according to the Leipzig Tagblatt, which is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A member of the former emperor's retinue, who prevented Herr Hohenzollern from carrying out his intention, received a wound, it is said.

The former German Emperor has had several interviews at Amerongen with two German experts on international law, with whom he discussed his personal position, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express. These experts arrived and left Amerongen in a rather mysterious manner. It is understood, according to the dispatch, that Herr Hohenzollern is writing his autobiography and a history of his reign. He will explain his attitude before and during the war, it is said. The book, which will be long, is intended for publication, or if its author is tried before an international tribunal, may be read as a part of his defense.

Gives Up His Uniform.

Amerongen, Holland.—Since his formal abdication William Hohenzollern has shed his uniform and appears regularly in civilian clothes about his retreat here, as do the members of his suite. The entourage has been reduced in number to 18 for himself and the former Empress.

The family life of the erstwhile royal pair appears to flow as evenly as that of any middle-aged couple who might be enjoying a quiet country holiday. Their rooms on the first floor of the castle command a wide view of the landscape. They dine with their host, Count von Bentinck, being often joined at the meal by the Count's brother, a noble residing in a neighboring castle, and spend much of their time together strolling through the castle grounds.

The quiet of the village here is occasionally startled by wild rumors of plots upon the former Emperor's life, but the "suspicious person found lurking about the castle" generally turns out to be a harmless newspaper man in search of copy. Another rumor, of which no confirmation can be had, is that Herr Hohenzollern has bought a villa in the neighborhood.

HE WANTS AMERICAN FOOD.

Pershing Asks For American Hotel Man In Paris.

Paris.—The Hotel Du Louvre on the Place du Palais Royal, will be used as an American officers' hotel. General Pershing has requested the American Red Cross to make arrangements to take over the hotel and run it on the American plan with American food served. The increased number of officers visiting Paris and the lack of quarters made this action necessary. An experienced American hotel man now in Paris is advising the Red Cross concerning the arrangement.

TWO MORE LEAVE GOVERNMENT.

Bielaski And Ballantine Tender Resignations.

Washington.—A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has offered his resignation to Attorney-General Gregory. A. A. Ballantine has resigned as solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, effective January 1, and will resume the practice of law in Boston, it was announced.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN COBLENZ

French General Reaches Berlin To Direct Prisoners.

BRITISH ARMY AT RHINE

Haig's Men Being Cordially Treated By Germans—Few Signs Of Revolution In Border Territory.

Washington.—General du Pont, of the French Army, has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here, and has established his headquarters in the Palace formerly occupied by the French Embassy. General du Pont has been entrusted with the transport and repatriation of French prisoners held in Germany.

General Pershing's report on the line reached by the American Army of Occupation in Germany says:

"Units of the Third American Army north of Boms advanced Monday, reaching the line Meckenheim-Kempnich. South of Kempnich our lines remained unchanged."

Huns Announce Yanks' Progress.

Amsterdam.—The American forces advancing toward the Rhine will reach Coblenz Monday, according to a message from Berlin, quoting a representative of the German Foreign Office, who has just returned there from Treves.

The correspondent of the Matin says he is convinced that this behavior on the part of the Germans is for the purpose of cajoling the Allies and is carried out on instructions from the higher authorities.

To Shift French Troops.

Paris.—General Mangin will enter Mayence (Mainz), the French bridgehead on the Rhine, this week at the head of the Thirteenth and Forty-third Infantry Divisions, each unit of which has been cited for bravery.

In order to meet the wishes of various units which desire to enter Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine provinces, the Government has decided, according to the Echo de Paris, to change from time to time the troops in the occupied region. French troops will be sent to the Rhine bridgeheads and into the Palatinat and also into the American sphere of occupation. These troops will be relieved later by other units.

The French army of occupation is being received everywhere in Rhineland Prussia in an obsequious manner, according to newspaper correspondents with the army. They report that shop windows have tri-colored cockades and that in hotels the orchestras play French tunes.

British Nearing Cologne.

London.—British advanced troops reached the River Rhine, between Godesberg and Cologne, Field Marshal Haig announced in reporting the progress of the British army of occupation.

The Belgian forces aiding in the occupation of German territory have reached the Rhine. Cavalry units of the Belgian Army, it was announced today, have progressed to Urdingen, on the Rhine, 12 miles northwest of Dusseldorf.

SPAIN BREAKS WITH BERLIN.

Ambassador At German Capital Relieved Of Functions.

Madrid.—A decree relieving Polo de Bernaba, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, from the functions of his office, is published in the Official Gazette.

A Madrid dispatch printed by La Liberté, of Paris, Sunday reported that the Spanish Premier intended to expel the German Ambassador, Prince Von Ratibor and members of his staff who have been engaged in spying and supporting agitation against the Spanish royal family.

POLISH ARMY GOES TO DANZIG.

Division From America Will Occupy Posen And Silesia.

Amsterdam.—Polish-American divisions, according to a well-informed source, says the Warsaw correspondent of the Weeser Zeitung have embarked at Havre for Danzig, in West Prussia with the intention of occupying the provinces of Posen and Silesia. The headquarters of the Polish-American troops, according to this information, will be at the town of Posen.

TO EXTEND ARMISTICE.

Plenipotentiaries Will Meet In Treves December 12.

Berlin.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, announced that the French Government has requested the German army command to designate plenipotentiaries to confer regarding the prolongation of the armistice. The delegates will meet at Treves.