

# WILSON VISITS AMERICAN TROOPS

### Commander-in-Chief Brings a Message of Christmas Cheer.

## PERSHING PRESENTS WILSON

### President Visibly Moved By The Heroes As They Marched In Review On A Muddy Field—Pershing's Introduction.

American Headquarters, Chaumont, France.—There is complete harmony between the United States and the Allies upon the basic principles that will form the foundation of the peace which will write into the greatest war in history and, it is hoped, to all wars.

Such in substance was the message of Christmas cheer which Woodrow Wilson, commander-in-chief of the American Army, conveyed to 10,000 American troops gathered about him in a vast wheat field near Humes, some twenty miles from here, in his Christmas Day speech.

The President said that the leading Allied statesmen so far have voiced the same views upon the peace conditions as himself.

In another speech to the City Hall of Chaumont the President paid an eloquent tribute to France and to the friendship between that Republic and the United States, "a friendship," as he put it, which is not only tentative, but one based upon common principles. This address Mr. Wilson concluded with a shout of "Vive la France!" in which his hearers joined with thunderous volume and with an enthusiasm and sincerity that brought tears of the deepest emotion to hundreds.

The President was the guest of the "Tanker" division, which has been in France longer than any other fighting unit of the American Army. He held a review of thousands of American veterans—the boys who turned the tide in the great war. He was visibly moved and highly pleased with the appearance of the doughboys.

The President's reception at general headquarters eclipsed expectations. "Wilson luck" which has become proverbial, held the weather in check and made it "behave" despite the threatening symptoms. Indeed, while the thousands of America's fighting men marched past the reviewing stand the sun broke through, as if to demonstrate its pleasure at the memorable scene.

The President was plainly moved and in his address responding to "Black Jack" Pershing's speech of welcome, he displayed deep emotions. The General, who has just inspected the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, had hurried back to headquarters to be "on the job." Coupled with the pleasure of seeing the American veterans of some of the greatest battles of the war face to face, the President had the gratification of being told by General Pershing that all is well on the Rhine, where thousands of other American boys are on the watch.

Despite the muddy field—it has been raining for a month—the alignment of the parading troops was wonderfully good. While the soldiers marched past the reviewing stand batteries of moving-picture and other photographers took hundreds of pictures of the President with Pershing at his side acknowledging the salutes and in scores of other postures.

There was not a single detachment that came in for more praise than any other, but through it all shone the wonderful spirit of the American Army that quickened the pulse of every one privileged to witness this magnificent scene.

Following the review President and Mrs. Wilson proceeded to the headquarters of the 26th Division, where they were guests at a luncheon in the officers' mess. Then the President and his party inspected the troops' billets. Afterward they were the guests of General Pershing at the Chateau which the commander is making his home.

Immediately after the reception at the Hotel de Ville President Wilson, with General Pershing and party, motored to Humes, where the President reviewed a detachment of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces. Addressing the troops, General Pershing said:

"Mr. President and Fellow-soldiers: We are gathered here today to do honor to the commander of our armies and navies. For the first time an American President will review an American Army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic, beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world.

**THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.**  
The Jewish Ministers' Association of America, in convention in New York, endorsed the British Government's plan to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.  
The Red Cross distributed gifts and provided entertainment for 42,000 soldiers and sailors in hospitals and camps about New York.  
Twelve hundred poor orphaned children of New York were guests of the sailors aboard the big American steamship Leviathan.

# REVENUE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

### Measure Designed to Raise \$6,000,000,000 Goes Through.

## SEMI-LUXURY TAX RETAINED

### Amendments, Making Reed Law Applicable to District of Columbia and Giving Bonus of a Month's Pay to Discharged Soldiers Adopted.

Washington.—Without a record vote the Senate passed the War Revenue bill, reduced to raise about \$6,000,000,000 in 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 in 1920, as compared with the levy of \$3,900,000,000 proposed in the bill passed by the House three months ago.

When the final vote was taken the Senate had been in continuous session for nearly 13 hours.

The Revenue bill, which had been before the Senate since December 12, now goes to conference, with formal meetings of the Senate and House managers planned to begin January 2 with a view to finish enactment of the legislation next month. The Senate conferees appointed were Senators Simmons, of North Carolina; Williams, of Mississippi, and Smith, of Georgia (Democrats), and Senators Penrose, Pennsylvania, and Lodge, Massachusetts (Republicans).

In disposing finally of controverted sections, the Senate rejected, 55 to 6, the substitute bill of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, which proposed higher rates principally on war excess profits and individual income surtaxes.

Another vote on the second class postage question also was taken and the Senate sustained it to 22, its previous action in favor of the amendment, which would repeal the existing zone rates on publications and substitute a rate of one cent a pound within 150 miles and 1 1/2 cents a pound beyond.

Several riders were added to the bill, but no important changes in the finance committee's draft was made except to the reinstatement of so-called luxury taxes on a number of articles costing above fixed standards.

Among the riders adopted were provisions for one month's pay bonus to men discharged from the military establishment after signature of the armistice, extension of the Reed "home dry" law to the District of Columbia, and for 100 per cent taxes on political campaign contributions in excess of \$500.

A charge made in the auto tax section provided for exemption of trucks, tractors and trailers, reducing the bill's estimated revenue yield by about \$30,000,000, but the reinstatement of the luxury tax clause will result in an estimated yield of \$80,000,000.

The Senate, without objection, adopted the committee amendment for taxation of inheritances in lieu of the tax on estates as provided in the House bill.

The inheritance tax plan proposes a graduated levy ranging from one per cent on inheritances between \$10,000 and \$25,000 to 25 per cent on those over \$250,000.

An important amendment adopted by the Senate, members explained, exempts from inheritance taxes life insurance policies payable to beneficiaries, regardless of their amount. A clause imposing taxes on life insurance receipts in excess of \$25,000 was eliminated.

An amendment by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, permitting any tax payer who is head of a family to deduct from his gross income the amount not exceeding \$1,000 paid by him annually as rent on his residence, also was rejected.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, providing that where a railroad corporation is in competition with a foreign road, the tax of the American line shall not exceed that of the foreign line. The purpose of the amendment, Senator Jones said, was to meet a situation in the Northwest where a Canadian line competes with an American road.

## VERSAILLES AS CAPITAL.

### France Wants Headquarters Of World League There.

Paris.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies is considering a bill which would make Versailles the capital of the proposed Society of Nations. The bill is backed by the deputies from Versailles and the Department of Seine-et-Oise. It proposes to put the buildings at Versailles at the disposal of the states represented at the Peace Conference, giving them the privilege of extra territorial right and to make Versailles the permanent center of the proposed society of nations.

## EX-GOVERNOR JONES DEAD.

Little Rock, Ark.—Former Governor Dale W. Jones died at his home here. He was born in Bowie county, Texas, December 15, 1839. He served two terms as governor and one as attorney general of Arkansas. He was a colonel in the Confederate Army.

## AMERICAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

Odessa.—The Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Treadwell at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, according to a wireless received here.

# WILSON VISITS WOUNDED BOYS

### Talks With 1200 at the Red Cross Hospital.

## Sees Many Affecting Cases

### President Tells Private Wilson That He Is Proud To Have A Namesake Like Him—Pleased At Surroundings.

Paris.—President Wilson Sunday visited the Red Cross hospital at Neuilly where he shook hands individually and talked with 1,200 badly wounded Americans, for the most part survivors of the Chateau-Thierry action. He spent more than four hours in the hospital, visiting every ward and stopping at every bedside. Later he visited the French hospital Val de Grace.

Speaking of his experiences at the American hospital, the President said: "I went through the American hospital at Neuilly with the greatest interest and the greatest satisfaction. I found the men admirably taken care of and almost without exception in excellent spirits.

"Only a very few of them looked really ill, and I think that their mouths and their friends would have been entirely pleased by their surroundings and by the alert look in their eyes and the keen interest they took in everything about them.

"I am sure that they will go back to their loved ones at home with a new feeling of joy, alike in their recovery and in the fine service they have been able to render."

Going to the American hospital with the expectation of remaining an hour, the President found four hours all too short, as he felt that he could not leave without speaking with every man, and he expressed regret only at his inability to clasp the hand of every American soldier in France.

The President looked tired and worn when the ordeal was finished, for notwithstanding the cheerfulness of the men and the care which they were receiving there were many affecting cases in the wards.

When he came to one very badly wounded the President sat on the edge of the cot for a moment and asked where he was from and how he had been wounded. He admired his war crosses and decorations. Noticing that many of his wounds were in the leg, the President asked: "Why have we here no men wounded in the upper part of the body?"

"Men who are wounded above the waist are not here Mr. President; they have gone on," answered the soldier simply.

More than 6,500 wounded Americans from the battles around Chateau-Thierry have passed through Neuilly Hospital. The 1,200 remaining are the most serious cases, whom miracles of modern surgery, among miracles of some their places in civil life, though some will probably never leave the hospital.

The President abstained from attendance at church in order to make the visit. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, and was met at the entrance by the commandant and his staff. But he made it plain that he wished no ceremony.

"I just want to go in and visit the boys and have a chat with them," he said.

Beginning with the first ward the President went down one side of the room and Mrs. Wilson the other, stopping to chat here and there with the wounded and grasp a hand for a moment or say a word of cheer and encouragement. The President himself, where it was possible, took the hand of every man, saying: "We hope to have you back soon with us," or "I wish you the best of luck and a speedy recovery."

## WALTER H. PAGE, DEAD.

### Was Formerly Ambassador To Great Britain.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Walter Hines Page, former ambassador to Great Britain, died here after an illness of many weeks. Dr. Page's health began to fail nearly a year ago and he gave up his post as American representative at the Court of St. James late in the summer.

Dr. Page returned to the United States on October 12 and he was moved directly from the steamer to a hospital in New York. For a time his condition showed improvement, but late in November he suffered a relapse. Early this month he rallied and ten days ago was brought to Pinehurst. For a while he seemed to grow stronger, but suffered a second relapse last Thursday.

## SCHWAB FOR PRESIDENT.

### Urged At Banquet Of Chicago Machinery Club.

Chicago.—Choice of Charles M. Schwab for the next President of the United States was voted at a banquet given by the Chicago Machinery Club to 750 plant superintendents and other representatives of 750 machinery construction and metal-working concerns. Partisanship was not mentioned.

# TO TAKE CENSUS OF THE FARMS

### All Unused and Unoccupied Lands Will Be Listed.

## FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

### Suggestion Also Made That Lumber And Building Materials At Cantonnments Be Turned Over For Buildings.

Washington.—The Department of Labor has instructed Ethebert Stewart, director of the Inspection and Investigation Service of that department to prepare as rapidly as possible a list of all unused and unoccupied farm lands, by States, counties, townships, nearest market and post office, and general statement of the character of soil; also to show separately timber lands, and such timber lands that contain available fuel in the shape of fallen timber which can be removed without injury to the land involved.

Mr. Stewart stated: "This is the first clerical step toward the practical opening up of the lands in the eastern part of the country to such of the returning soldiers as desire to definitely locate and settle on these lands. It is in effect an opening of the books. It is understood that the War Department intends to demobilize soldiers from the cantonnments from which they were inducted into service. To certain extent these returning soldiers will have some knowledge of the surrounding country, but will have no specific information as to the exact location of available farms."

The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor will have supervision of 53 cantonnments to begin with, and it is the intention of the department to have a complete list of the available farms at each of these cantonnments, so that those who are interested will have no trouble in locating them. List also will be on file at the Department of Labor in Washington, and copies may be obtained by the Agriculture Department of States and by State officials.

The matter of using the building materials that are now tied up in or contracted for by the Cantonnement Construction Service of the War Department to be used upon these newly settled lands by returning soldiers is now being considered by the War and Labor Departments. The President already by Executive order has required that all office furniture and supplies in the District of Columbia be turned over to the Treasury Department for use by the Government service as they are needed. Carrying out this idea, it is suggested that the lumber and building materials now owned by the War Department shall be held for use in building houses, barns, etc., by the men who elect to return to the farm, within the State where the cantonnement is located.

It has been suggested that this should be handled by the Department of Labor in its replacement of men on farms, through and in connection with the land lists secured by the Inspections and Investigation Service. The value of this lumber is many times greater than any price the Government can get for it as second-hand material.

## FOR STATE CONTROL OF FOOD.

### Governor-Elect Smith Wants Staples Made Public Utilities.

New York.—Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith will request at the earliest possible moment of the next Legislature the drafting and passing of laws making the drafting and passing of laws making all fundamental foods public utilities and putting control of them directly into the hands of the people. Embraced in the list of fundamental foods are eggs, milk, butter, bread, vegetables and meat.

This was learned after a conference in District Attorney Swann's office between the District Attorney, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets Laura A. Cuable and Assistant District Attorney John T. Doelling.

## EX-KAISER REPORTED SLAIN.

### Paris Gets Report, Which Lacks Confirmation.

Paris.—Rumors that the former Emperor of Germany has been assassinated became current in Paris, notably in the Chamber of Deputies. There is not the slightest confirmation of the report up to the present.

## SETS PRICE ON CHILD'S LIFE.

### Court Rules \$3,750 Is Too Much And Names \$2,500.

New York.—Ruling that a jury award of \$3,750 was excessive for the life of a 6-year-old boy killed here several months ago by a motor truck, the appellate division of the Supreme Court ordered a new trial unless the lad's father agreed to accept a payment of \$2,500 from the John Eichler Brewing Company, which owned the truck. The decision sustained the argument of the company's counsel that since the child had attended school and his father "never spent a cent on medical men for him," the verdict was excessive.

# PRESIDENT GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

### Receives Spontaneous Tribute of British Capital.

## WELCOMED BY KING GEORGE

### Wilson Luck Again In Evidence, As There Was Neither The Usual Fog Nor Rain—President Rides With The King.

London.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the King and Queen and Mrs. Wilson on the balcony of Buckingham Palace facing a multitude which stretched down the Mall to the Admiralty, half a mile distant, and overflowed St. James Park on one side and Green Park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the President's brief speech, but the people, who had demanded that he show himself, gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has commanded within the memory of the oldest Londoners.

The day's event constituted a tribute to the President and the United States which will be historic. The official ceremonies—a reception by the Dover Corporation and the Navy, the welcome at the station by the royal family and the chief officials of the Empire and the state progress through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimson-coated beef-eaters from the Tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish. That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort and household officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat, gave a flavor of novelty to the scene.

Flanked by the King and Queen of England, President Wilson, leaning far over the balustrade of the balcony of Buckingham Palace, told hundreds of wounded soldiers that he hoped intensely they would in the very near future get the benefit of the things for which they had fought.

It was in response to the cries of 200,000 Londoners, who jammed the Victory Rotunda in front of the Palace, that President and Mrs. Wilson, King George and Queen Mary and the Duke of Connaught stepped out upon the balcony, red with royal rugs.

A large crowd of wounded soldiers direct from hospitals, who were permitted inside the gates and stood nearest to the balcony, cheered the President enthusiastically, and it was chiefly to them that he addressed himself. He said he would like to make a speech to express his appreciation of the welcome accorded him here, but it was impossible on account of the noise. He wanted to tell them, however, he said, that his heart was filled with gratitude.

Mrs. Wilson, who stood beside the President, waved a Union Jack and the British Queen held the Stars and Stripes high in the air, while American soldiers climbed the 10-foot iron fence of the Palace, waving American flags amid thunderous cheers. The President remained on the balcony four minutes. On his left stood King George, on his right Mrs. Wilson, and beside her Queen Mary.

American residents of London organized a real American welcome for the President, American naval and military missions with leading members of the American colony, commandeered a large hotel in Piccadilly. Every window and balcony was provided with large baskets of laurel, large handfuls of which were thrown down with flowers as the carriages containing the President and Mrs. Wilson passed. President Wilson and King George saluted repeatedly in acknowledgment of the tribute.

The rush of people toward the line of march from the station to Buckingham Palace before the President's arrival was an unusual sight for London. All side streets were filled with spectators and hundreds of automobiles were in the crush, filled with onlookers. The Ambulance Corps was kept busy attending to those who had fainted.

After the procession had passed tens of thousands began to rush toward Buckingham Palace and the park about the palace was the scene of a strenuous, but good tempered crush.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

### Ten American Destroyers Leave The British Waters.

Queenstown.—Ten American destroyers, flying their long "homeward bound" pennants, steamed out of the harbor amid the roar of whistles from shipping. Seaplanes dipped over them as they disappeared in the fog.

In the returning flotilla were the destroyers Stockton, Wilkes, Beale, Duncan, Rowan, Kimberley, Allen Downes, Davis and Simpson. They were accompanied by the tug Genesee. With the departure of the squadron the harbor of Queenstown was cleared of all American vessels except the flagship Melville. The trip home will be by way of the Azores.

# WARSHIPS HOME GET BIG WELCOME

### Review at Statue of Liberty Memorable and Inspiring.

## SPECTACLE WAS BRILLIANT

### Secretary Of War Baker And A Host Of Other Officials, National, State And Municipal, Participate In The Celebration.

New York.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson are 21 superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts and ships of the line, which, with cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, make the mightiest American armada ever assembled.

Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor, after 18 months' service overseas, with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

In the teeth of a northwester in the chill of a driving snowstorm, millions waited hours until the 10 battalions of the home-coming Armada appeared. This was New York's and the Nation's tribute to the ships, far more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices. The vocal welcome came later, when the rugged, weather-beaten tars who manned the ships debarked, and with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head, marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first greatest victory parade.

Leading civilians in the cheering were wounded soldiers returned from France. With the memory of their own first anxious voyage still fresh in their minds, they paid unstinted tribute to brothers in arms who had guarded them across the Atlantic.

Passing in review before the Secretary of the Navy, off the Statue of Liberty, the home-coming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and as rapidly disappeared. They seemed almost like phantoms, grim, gray, majestic in their silent might. But as they dropped anchor the skies cleared and they stood revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multi-colored pennants. To many of those who lined the shores this flash of sunshine symbolized the light of peace which awaited the fleet after the gloom of war from which it had emerged.

## EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The personnel of the Peace Conference is gradually being made up and the American delegates express the hope that negotiations will begin soon after New Year's Day. Thus far the Americans are the only members of the congress in Paris.

The French Foreign Minister's announcement that the Entente had decided against extensive military intervention in Russia at present has had a discouraging effect upon prominent Russians.

The Bessarabian Assembly, which last March voted for a union with Rumania with a liberal autonomy, has voted now for union without any reservation.

Twelve men were shot by court-martial order after an armed uprising by Bolshevik elements at Omsk.

## SWALLOWS GLASS IN FRUIT.

### Woman Is Forced To Undergo Surgical Operation On Holiday.

Pottsville, Pa.—Mrs. George Kramer, of Schuylkill Haven, had a harrowing Christmas experience, having been compelled to undergo an operation at the Pottsville Hospital for the removal of ground glass from her throat.

A jar of fruit she opened broke and some of the minute particles of glass lodged in the fruit and was unknowingly swallowed by Mrs. Kramer. They were located with an X-ray photograph.

## TO SOAR ACROSS ATLANTIC.

### Disarmed Zeppelins Will Be Converted Into Merchant Craft.

Paris.—Disarmed German Zeppelins will be converted into aerial merchantmen to ply between New York and Hamburg, according to the Echo de Paris, which says that it has received its information from "reliable sources."

## PARIS WILL BE MECCA.

### Seems As If Whole World Is Eager To Visit City.

Paris.—Paris is facing her greatest influx of tourists since the days of the International Exhibition. More than 100,000 Americans have applied for passports to France and thousands more will come from European countries.

## ACCIDENTALLY KILLS WIFE.

### Husband Was Cleaning Gun When It Was Discharged.

Bristol, Va.—Mrs. J. A. Smith is dead at Kingsport, Sullivan county, near here, as the result of a gunshot wound. Her husband was cleaning his gun which accidentally discharged, the bullet penetrating the abdomen.