

CAPITAL DENIES FRICTION ABROAD

President's Friends Contradict Views Expressed by Kent and Rook

THE 'DEADLY PARALLEL'

Sentiments Expressed by Two Editors Identical in Thought and Phraseology

New York, Nov. 29.—Comment was aroused in this city by the striking similarity between an article in the Baltimore Sun by Frank N. Kent, its managing editor, which was published in the New York Times yesterday, and an interview which appeared simultaneously in the New York Herald with Colonel Charles A. Rook, editor in chief of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Mr. Kent, in his article and Colonel Rook in his interview told about international complications abroad, preceding the peace conference, of jealousy and of a clashing of aims.

The "deadly parallel" is used in quoting paragraphs from the two published utterances, which display not only an identity of sentiment regarding the racial and other points of difference between America and its ideals and the British and French views, but likewise a duplication of the very language in which these sentiments are expressed. Critics of these two editors strongly intimate that this coincidence shows a single source of inspiration.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times today, referring to the two articles, says it is manifest that they are designed to show the necessity of President Wilson's presence at the international peace conference. The dispatch adds that the character of the propaganda is neither approved nor disapproved by the President's closest friends here. Several of them said tonight that they were not aware of any such condition as indicated in the Baltimore Sun and New York Herald articles, and indicated their distress over publications of this character.

President Wilson cannot be reached. The Times dispatch says, "but no more in his Cabinet stands closer to him than Secretary Bainor. Mr. Bainor said:

"I happen to be able from personal observation to say that the relations between General Pershing, Marshal Foch, General Petain, and Marshal Haig were cordial, sympathetic, and in every way happy. I did not see Marshal Haig on my last trip to Europe, but I did see General Petain and General Pershing together several times in prolonged conferences, and I saw Marshal Foch and know that their relations were as I have described them to be.

"The great offensive which Marshal Foch organized and directed was carried out by Marshal Haig, General Petain, and General Pershing. They not only performed their several parts with enthusiasm, but co-operated with one another at all points of contact.

"A friend of the President's said that the statements published appeared to comprise a gathering together of outside ends of rumors, much of which he knew to be untrue. Another associate of the President indicated emphatically that the President would, of course, ignore the published statements.

"Everybody who knows anything about it knows that the British and French Governments are actively engaged, now as in the period of hostilities, in attempting to maintain the best of relations between Great Britain and France and the United States.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND UNITED

President Poincare and King George Pledge Friendship

Paris, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—The dinner given to King George at the Elysee Palace last night by President Poincare, the Paris newspapers declare, was one of the most notable events in the histories of Great Britain and France.

President Poincare, in toasting Great Britain, recalled the agreement made between the two countries in 1904 and the efforts of both Great Britain and France to avoid war in 1914.

"The pre-war friendship," he declared, "has changed into an active alliance, which will find in the peace negotiations a new utility. We have suffered together and won together and are united forever."

King George in replying said that both nations had struggled for civilization and right and had learned to appreciate each other, and he hoped that the union of hearts and interests resulting from the war would always aid in the maintenance of peace.

NO GERMAN FLAG FLIES IN COLOGNE

Populace Welcomes Homecoming Troops, but No Colors Are Displayed

SOLDIERS HAIL REPUBLIC

Regiments March Through City With Music and Song on Return From Front

By GEORGE RENWICK
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Amsterdam, Nov. 28.—The German newspapers publish long descriptions of how the fatherland's vanquished armies are pouring in in good order and with the utmost speed toward and over the Rhine. Since Saturday forenoon two armies have been marching through Cologne. The city is lavishly decked for the occasion and the troops are welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowds, which stay in the streets from early morning till midnight, when for six hours the march through the city ceases. The infantrymen are gayly decked with flowers, the cavalrymen go along singing and horses, cannon and wagons are decorated with evergreens. There is one curious feature in this welcome back to the fatherland. In Cologne and in most other places the German flag does not wave to greet the homecoming warriors. The various Soldiers and Workers' Councils have given orders that it must not be displayed. The Germans themselves have thrown their banner in the dust. For example, the Dusseldorf council has issued an order which says that "criminal imperialism has so greatly dishonored the Prussian and German colors that they are now completely inappropriate to be used for the purpose of worthily greeting the returning soldiers."

One can gather from descriptions that the welcome of the populace to the troops is rather forced. One's thought is that great efforts are made to give the greetings the appearance of a welcome to the visitors. Newspapers in the same issues which contain Hindenburg's statement that the German army is not even in condition to face the French army alone, print pathetically extravagant eulogies.

"The spirit of 1914 still lives in these men," says the Cologne Gazette, for instance: "The army we see today has not lost the struggle." Great headlines "greet our unbeaten army" appear in most papers.

Among the soldiers themselves there is a good deal of rejoicing over the all-sufficient fact that the war is over. Their enthusiasm on that score is genuine enough and shouts of "long live the republic" and "peace forever" are what the boys get in return for their shoes.

The German newspapers publish long descriptions of how the fatherland's vanquished armies are pouring in in good order and with the utmost speed toward and over the Rhine. Since Saturday forenoon two armies have been marching through Cologne. The city is lavishly decked for the occasion and the troops are welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowds, which stay in the streets from early morning till midnight, when for six hours the march through the city ceases. The infantrymen are gayly decked with flowers, the cavalrymen go along singing and horses, cannon and wagons are decorated with evergreens. There is one curious feature in this welcome back to the fatherland. In Cologne and in most other places the German flag does not wave to greet the homecoming warriors. The various Soldiers and Workers' Councils have given orders that it must not be displayed. The Germans themselves have thrown their banner in the dust. For example, the Dusseldorf council has issued an order which says that "criminal imperialism has so greatly dishonored the Prussian and German colors that they are now completely inappropriate to be used for the purpose of worthily greeting the returning soldiers."

One can gather from descriptions that the welcome of the populace to the troops is rather forced. One's thought is that great efforts are made to give the greetings the appearance of a welcome to the visitors. Newspapers in the same issues which contain Hindenburg's statement that the German army is not even in condition to face the French army alone, print pathetically extravagant eulogies.

"The spirit of 1914 still lives in these men," says the Cologne Gazette, for instance: "The army we see today has not lost the struggle." Great headlines "greet our unbeaten army" appear in most papers.

Among the soldiers themselves there is a good deal of rejoicing over the all-sufficient fact that the war is over. Their enthusiasm on that score is genuine enough and shouts of "long live the republic" and "peace forever" are what the boys get in return for their shoes.

coases. The infantrymen are gayly decked with flowers, the cavalrymen go along singing and horses, cannon and wagons are decorated with evergreens. There is one curious feature in this welcome back to the fatherland. In Cologne and in most other places the German flag does not wave to greet the homecoming warriors. The various Soldiers and Workers' Councils have given orders that it must not be displayed. The Germans themselves have thrown their banner in the dust. For example, the Dusseldorf council has issued an order which says that "criminal imperialism has so greatly dishonored the Prussian and German colors that they are now completely inappropriate to be used for the purpose of worthily greeting the returning soldiers."

One can gather from descriptions that the welcome of the populace to the troops is rather forced. One's thought is that great efforts are made to give the greetings the appearance of a welcome to the visitors. Newspapers in the same issues which contain Hindenburg's statement that the German army is not even in condition to face the French army alone, print pathetically extravagant eulogies.

"The spirit of 1914 still lives in these men," says the Cologne Gazette, for instance: "The army we see today has not lost the struggle." Great headlines "greet our unbeaten army" appear in most papers.

Among the soldiers themselves there is a good deal of rejoicing over the all-sufficient fact that the war is over. Their enthusiasm on that score is genuine enough and shouts of "long live the republic" and "peace forever" are what the boys get in return for their shoes.

The German newspapers publish long descriptions of how the fatherland's vanquished armies are pouring in in good order and with the utmost speed toward and over the Rhine. Since Saturday forenoon two armies have been marching through Cologne. The city is lavishly decked for the occasion and the troops are welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowds, which stay in the streets from early morning till midnight, when for six hours the march through the city ceases. The infantrymen are gayly decked with flowers, the cavalrymen go along singing and horses, cannon and wagons are decorated with evergreens. There is one curious feature in this welcome back to the fatherland. In Cologne and in most other places the German flag does not wave to greet the homecoming warriors. The various Soldiers and Workers' Councils have given orders that it must not be displayed. The Germans themselves have thrown their banner in the dust. For example, the Dusseldorf council has issued an order which says that "criminal imperialism has so greatly dishonored the Prussian and German colors that they are now completely inappropriate to be used for the purpose of worthily greeting the returning soldiers."

One can gather from descriptions that the welcome of the populace to the troops is rather forced. One's thought is that great efforts are made to give the greetings the appearance of a welcome to the visitors. Newspapers in the same issues which contain Hindenburg's statement that the German army is not even in condition to face the French army alone, print pathetically extravagant eulogies.

"The spirit of 1914 still lives in these men," says the Cologne Gazette, for instance: "The army we see today has not lost the struggle." Great headlines "greet our unbeaten army" appear in most papers.

Among the soldiers themselves there is a good deal of rejoicing over the all-sufficient fact that the war is over. Their enthusiasm on that score is genuine enough and shouts of "long live the republic" and "peace forever" are what the boys get in return for their shoes.

Philadelphia
New York
Newark

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Chestnut and 12th Sts.

Cleveland
Brooklyn
Buffalo

Continued for Tomorrow—Saturday

An Extraordinary Mark-Down Sale



Fur-Trimmed Velour Coats

Regular Values to \$45.00 **28.00** All Sales Must Be Final

Women's and Misses' attractive Coats of wool velour and silvertone, in navy, brown, burgundy and taupe, in belted models, with muffler and shawl collars of seal or kit coney; lined throughout.

Important Sale for Tomorrow—Saturday



High Grade Fur Coats

At Extremely Moderate Prices

Natural Nutria Coats, 30 inches long, youthful belted model with large shawl self collar and cuffs. Value \$165.00 **145.00**

Genuine Mole Coats, 30 inches long, belted model with shawl self collar and cuffs, richly lined. Value \$225.00 **195.00**

Natural Nutria Coats in 45-inch full flare model with pockets, self shawl collar and deep cuffs. Value \$225.00 **195.00**

Caracul Coats in 45-inch belted model, with large shawl collar and cuffs of self fur, richly lined. Value \$295.00 **250.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) in full flare model with shawl collar and cuffs of self fur. Value \$195.00 **175.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) 45 inches long, natural skunk collar, cuffs and 12-inch border. Value \$375.00 **325.00**

Sale of Women's Fur Muffs

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Muffs, ball shape... Special 9.50
Natural Nutria Muffs, ball and canteen shapes... Special 10.75
Dyed Skunk Muffs in the new ball shape... Special 15.00

Reduced Tomorrow

Juniors' and Girls' Cloth Coats

One Style Illustrated. Sizes 10 to 16 years. Values to \$25.00

15.00

Burella and heather mixture coats in taupe, burgundy, green, brown and navy; smart belted models with self or inlaid velvet collar.



Satin Underbodies

In pink and white washable satin; tailored, hand embroidered or lace trimmed. **1.00** Special

Crepe de Chine Chemises

Envelope Chemise, of pink crepe de chine, lace trimmed, some with ribbon shoulder straps. **1.85** Special



Georgette Blouses

Smart Blouses of Georgette crepe in white, flesh and bisque, in dainty beaded and embroidered style, with the new round necks.

Values to \$6.90 **3.95**

Kayser's Silk Underwear

Kayser's Silk Vests. Special 1.95
Kayser's Silk Bloomers. Special 2.75

Jersey Silk Petticoats

Of all-jersey silk, or with taffeta flounce in black, navy, taupe, plum and Belgian. **2.95** Special

Corduroy Boudoir Robes

As Illustrated Lined Throughout

Corduroy Boudoir Robes, in light blue, Copenhagen, rose and pink; belted model, with two pockets; raglan sleeves, sailor collar and deep cuffs.

Unusual Value

7.90



Useful Gifts

For BOYS or GIRLS

Girls' Raincoats

Entirely New **\$4.50**

Value \$6.25
Slits 3 years to 16 years.

Rain Hats, 75c
Mail Orders Filled.

Boys' Raincoats

\$4.25
\$6.00 Value

Made of English Canton; durable texture; handsome plaid lining; military collar; tan and olive shades.

Boys' & Girls' BOOTS

\$2.50 & \$5
Special Prices on Boys' and Men's

BLACK RUBBER COATS

Men's and Women's **\$10**
Raincoats—Special at

Goodyear
"IF IT'S RUBBER WE MAKE IT"

THE HILL CO.
1029 MARKET STREET

Store Open Every Evening Until 10 o'Clock

TOMORROW—A BIG OVERCOAT SALE!

5000 Brand New Overcoats at Big Savings

Values up to \$22.50 **\$14.50**

Values up to \$25.00 **\$16.75**

Values up to \$30.00 **\$19.75**

Values up to \$35.00 **\$24.50**

Values up to \$37.50 **\$26.75**

Values up to \$40.00 **\$29.75**

Save \$5 to \$10
Hill's great Yearly Sale is on! And how men of Philadelphia look forward for it!
Our entire stock of newest overcoats go at savings of a third or more. This is the overcoat event of the year, and every man should hurry in tomorrow for his new overcoat.

HILL CO.—1029 MARKET ST.