

HUNGARY PLACES FAITH IN WILSON

Madame Schwimmer Sees Adoption of "14 Points" as Humanity's Hope

WOULD PREVENT WARS

Woman Envoy of New Republic Believes in Righteousness of U. S.

By the Associated Press Geneva, Dec. 19.

"In his historical fourteen points as a basis for peace President Wilson has laid down the essence of what thinkers of all ages have distilled," said Madame Rosa Schwimmer, temporary representative of the Hungarian Republic to Switzerland.

"His victory," Madame Schwimmer continued, "will be a victory for all who have been ridiculed as Utopian when they were speaking or writing concerning such institutions as are provided for the safety of the future if President Wilson's fourteen points are carried to the Peace Conference."

Concerning the attitude of Hungary toward the United States Madame Schwimmer said:

"I must differentiate between the former monarchial and the present republican Hungary. Before the October events which liberated Hungary from the threefold yoke of the German, Austrian and Hungarian oligarchy sentiment varied widely, while at present it is pretty well unanimous. Under Count Tisza and Doctor Wekerle the press made a vast majority of the people believe that the population of the United States was nothing but a gigantic mass of dollar-hunters whose lives and interests were centered upon the sole object of earning money. Counting President Wilson among the earning reports that he was making millions out of the war and fattening on the blood of dying Europe."

Had faith in United States "There was, however, a minority which was of the solid belief that the United States was the cradle of the higher humanity. We never forgot that the United States generously offered freedom to millions of Hungarians driven from their own rich soil by the over-greedy oligarchy. We believed in the righteousness of the United States and looked toward that great community of yours as a strong, young leader, which would carry tired Europe upward and onward to new forms of international organization."

"Count Karolyi, the present Premier, and the members of his party stood up for this belief in parliament. On the political platform he and others spread their belief in the honesty of the motives of the United States."

"I had the opportunity to lecture throughout Hungary and could judge for myself that the prejudice against President Wilson and the American people was not born, but the outgrowth of the ignorance of the people, who were glad and grateful to learn that the people of the United States were idealistic, warmhearted and generous to a greater degree than any of our European nations."

Savior for Hungary "Today those in power in Hungary believe in the United States and that its President had no selfish motives for entering the war. Today, after incredible sufferings and worse during the war, the Hungarians are looking up with confidence to America and its President, for the United States means today for Hungary a savior which will change their unpeppable sufferings and give them a possibility for future life."

Referring to President Wilson's fourteen points, Madame Schwimmer continued:

"Either the world will adopt them fully or it is in the beginning of a series of wars which eventually must extinguish the human race. The formation of a league of nations, complete international disarmament and compulsory arbitration must be the outstanding points in the coming Peace Conference. The multitude of contradictory problems can be solved only on the basis of those principles. In no other way will it be possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution."

Clemenceau Finds Wilson Not a Moses, Just Human

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Paris, Dec. 19.

I saw President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau together. They seemed as happy as two boys. I learned from French sources that the two have hit it off wonderfully. Clemenceau probably expected a Moses, with tablets of stone, and found, instead, a human being with a fine sense of humor like himself.

President and Premier tell stories and swap reminiscences and are fast friends. The influence of this congeniality may go far in the Peace Conference.

One source of the President's success on this trip is his sincere, frank enjoyment of it all. His smile makes a hit because it is from the heart.

He is looking forward to seeing the front and meeting American soldiers as the crowning experience of the whole trip.

PRESIDENT TAKES JOYRIDE IN PARIS

Fontainebleau Forest, Seen From Army Auto, Greatly Pleases Him

WILL VISIT CHANTILLY

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Paris, Dec. 17 (delayed).

After a hard morning's work with his secretaries President Wilson took advantage of the stoppage of the rain at 11 o'clock today to take a long drive with Mrs. Wilson unescorted, in an open gray army automobile.

"It was a real joyride," said a member of the President's entourage, "through the beauty spots around Paris."

My informant states that Fontainebleau forest was the region chosen today, adding that the President has expressed a wish to visit, when time allows, Chantilly, whose chateau, surrounded by artificial lakes, is one of the show places of France, and complete, with its royal palace, in a town that bears many traces of German air bombs and shells left during the battle of the first fortnight of June.

This afternoon the President received Marshal Foch, who gave him a first-hand report of the military situation between the Allies and Germany, and explained in detail the various points of a newly renewed armistice, that the President's commentary on the French popularity that owing to an erroneous announcement in yesterday morning's papers that dinner would be held there last night, a huge crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Ambassador's house and utterly declined to believe the butler's assurance that they were ahead of the program.

When the ambassador returned home, about 6:30 o'clock, he was greeted with shouts of "vive Wilson," "vive l'Amerique," "vive Wilson." It was not until he had explained personally to the crowd—the majority of whom insisted on shaking hands with him—that the dinner really would be tonight, that they would agree to go away.

Some three hours later a second crowd assembled, thinking to witness the President's departure, and again the ambassador was compelled to inform them in person of their mistake.

CHARLES'S ILLNESS SERIOUS Four of Former Austrian Emperor's Children Also Sick Vienna, Dec. 19.—Former Emperor Charles and his four children are still ill with influenza. The condition of the former is reported to be serious.

FRENCH ON PART OF U. S. SECTOR

Occupy Nearly Half of Territory Allotted to American Army

STAFF PROVED WORTH

Organization Directing Advance to Coblenz Formed Almost Over Night

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Coblenz, Dec. 17 (delayed).

The expiration of the original period of the armistice at 11 o'clock today found the troops of the American Army of occupation on their final positions along the perimeter of the Coblenz bridgehead. Despite the changes in plans, the movement was made expeditiously and skillfully in a manner that is a tribute to the staff of the Third Army, which was formed almost overnight a month ago.

There should be made clear at this time the composition of the forces holding the Coblenz bridgehead, and the fact that the Third Army does not command the whole bridgehead, as first planned, and that the British command the Cologne bridgehead and the French the Mayence bridgehead. Forty-two per cent of the Coblenz bridgehead has been taken over by French troops, not under General Dickman, but under the Tenth French Army.

To gain a graphic idea of the situation, one should draw a semicircle, with the Coblenz end of the Pfaffen-dorf bridge as a center, and a radius of thirty kilometers, the Rhine being the diameter. This gives an arc starting north on the Rhine just below Linz, through Stumperich, Porsfahl, Oberlahr, Niederwambach, Deis, Diez, Karlskopf, Dorsdorf, Eckenroth, Lippert, Wiesel and Borscheid. This semicircle was the original American sector which the Third Army planned to command.

Three French divisions have been ordered by Marshal Foch into this sector, and have occupied the southern end up to the irregular line running from Horchheim, on the Rhine, through Nievern, Hoffhobe, Holzappel, Eppenroth and Hundsgang. It is my personal opinion that the thing would have been better done had not the whole sector been once assigned to the Third Army. Again expressing a personal opinion, I should say that the French should be given the whole sector free of charge with a cash coupon attached, and to the Americans should be given tickets home down the Rhine.

The relations between the Americans and the German population continue to be all that they should be. The Germans are satisfied with our treatment, and our army is satisfied with the behavior of the German civilians. Visitors to all the occupied sectors say they notice differences between our sector and the others, but what goes on here suits both sides here concerned.

There is no friction on the American sector. We are doing our job of occupation in the American style, with American methods, and it is working fine. Our soldiers feel that nothing is lost by having the German kind and we are among them, so long as some of the enemies had to be.

December 16—The French divisions which have taken over part of the American sector are operating under command of the French Tenth Army and not under the American Third Army. The American Third Division, which was all that they should be, was sent to the Mayence bridgehead, and has its orders changed. Three French divisions already hold nearly half of the original American sector.

It is formally stated that these changes in plans have no connection with our treatment of the German population. There has been no change in our policy of kindly and moderate treatment of the civilian population of occupied territory, which in important respects differs from that of some of the other forces of the Allies occupying German soil.

HAIG WELCOMED BACK TO BRITAIN

Dover and London in Great Acclaim of Field Marshal and Other Generals

TO HAVE HIGHER TITLE

England's Traditions Will Accord Peerage Elevation and Money to Commander

By the Associated Press London, Dec. 19.

London hung out its flags and the seaport of Dover flung its gates wide open today to greet Field Marshal Haig and the commanders of the five British armies that fought in Belgium and France—General Plumer, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Byng and Horne.

It was merely an informal welcome by London, but Dover made it a great celebration. The news became public that the Field Marshal was coming home to spend Christmas with his family at Kingston, and his fellow countrymen would not be denied a chance to see and cheer the leader of their armies.

The real celebration in London comes later—late in January or early in February. The field marshal then, according to time-honored precedents, will be raised to a high rank in the peerage—how high is a point of speculation—and will receive a money grant from Parliament for his services to the nation. This is the procedure that has been followed from the days of Wellington and Nelson down to Kitchener and Roberts, and the occasion will be celebrated with civic and military formalities such as no other nation, except perhaps France, could carry out so impressively as Great Britain.

The welcome given to the homecoming general today was similar to that given to Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau of France and Premier Orlando of Italy when they came on a week ago, but there was less display. Premier Lloyd George the Duke of Connaught, members of the cabinet, generals and the small escort of the War Office, made up the receiving party at Charing Cross station. After first greetings the civilian officials disappeared from the scene and the small procession proceeded through the principal streets to Buckingham Place, where the king entertained Field Marshal Haig at luncheon. In the afternoon the Field Marshal, in steel oilskins, preceded the carriages in which the army commanders rode. Airplanes that had escorted the Field Marshal's ship across the channel followed his train to London.

BRITAIN HAS ROYALLY REWARDED HER HEROES England's list of heroes who have been signally rewarded by a grateful country for services in war is a long one, and if Sir Douglas Haig is elevated to the peerage, as seems likely from the foregoing dispatch, he will join a distinguished company.

Going no further back than the eighteenth century, a heavy list of the royal household and military heroes who have gained high titles and honors for their valor and military genius in England's times of stress.

John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, younger son of an earl, who browed a wonderful military career by overthrowing Napoleon at Waterloo, and beside his title received a grant of an earldom.

Sir Garnet Wolseley became Earl Wolseley as reward of his brilliant Afghanisthan, India, Africa and elsewhere.

In the Boer war, fought at the close of the nineteenth century, General Roberts and General Buller both won the title of nobility as rewards for effective services, the former being made Earl Roberts of Kandahar, while the doughty warrior who was drowned off the Ork-

GERMANS HOUSECLEAN FORTRESS FOR YANKEES

Coblenz, Dec. 19.—(By A. P.)—The German fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, often called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, set across the river from Coblenz, is being prepared for occupancy by the American troops.

Until December 8, the day after the American advance guard arrived in Coblenz, the fortress was occupied by several regiments of Germans. Since then the fortress has been cleaned throughout by German soldiers, assisted by scores of women.

The fortress and the grounds occupy more than 100 acres on a rocky promontory, 400 feet above the river. Each night on the fortress summit the Germans build a great bonfire of the rubbish accumulated by the day's cleaning of the barracks and various other buildings, some of which were erected hundreds of years ago.

An American postoffice has been established in Coblenz. Owing to the recent fluctuation in the value of the German mark only French and American money is accepted. The official rate of exchange is 142 marks for 100 francs.

A concert every afternoon by an American army band in the plaza in front of the Government building here, which is occupied as headquarters by the Third Army, now is a feature of the daily life of Coblenz.

The band plays in the plaza in front of the Government building, along which the city's finest hotels.

American-built freight cars loaded with food supplies for the army of occupation now are crossing the Rhine daily with German crews. Coblenz is the distributing point for the supplies which reach here by way of the railroad which parallels the Moselle River from Treves.

American supplies reach Treves by two routes—one by way of Metz and the other by way of Verdun. The American cars as they pass the bridge north of Coblenz, which is the railroad for the Thirty-second Division. Dierdorf is about five miles from the bridgehead boundary. The cars also run to Neuwied.

FORMER KAISER ILL IN BED

Suffers From Severe Chill and Ear Trouble Amerongen, Netherlands, Dec. 19.—(By A. P.)—Former Emperor William has been confined to his bed since Sunday with a severe chill.

His indisposition has brought about a renewal of his old ear trouble, necessitating the aid of a specialist, a professor from Utrecht, to assist the local doctor.

The constant worry of the last five weeks and his virtual imprisonment in Count Bentinck's castle here have changed William Hohenzollern's appearance considerably. His face has become ashen, his hair and moustache gray and his features deeply lined. Since he has lain in bed with his illness his face has remained unshaven, and the seventy-two hours' growth of beard seems to have added ten years to his age.

The former Emperor's favorite adjutant, Captain Sigurd von Heimann, also is ill, and the former Emperor has become her husband's almost sole attendant.

SPANARDS TO VISIT WILSON

Delegation Going to Paris to Confer With President Madrid, Dec. 19.—(By A. P.)—Count Romanones, Spanish Premier, is going to Paris to interview President Wilson. He will be accompanied by Robert M. Scott, secretary of the American embassy, and Senor Salicrú and Espinosa, high officials of the Foreign Office. During his absence Amalio Jimeno, Minister of the Interior, will act as Premier. Count Romanones is expected to be away from Madrid for at least five or six days.

When it became known that President Wilson was coming to Europe, King Alfonso and members of the cabinet, including Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador, to see if it could be arranged for Mr. Wilson to come to Spain.

GERMANS HOPING FOR PEACE SPLIT

Reventlow Alleges England Rejects Some of Wilson's Policies

TRIES TO FLATTER U. S.

Government Urged to Stabilize Structure to Be Able to Support President

By GEORGE RENWICK Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Amsterdam, Dec. 18.

The habit of self-deception which Germany has practiced for so many years and which has wrought her infinite harm, shows few signs of disappearing. It is fully evident in the comments made by the German press regarding President Wilson's arrival in Europe and his first speech here.

Count von Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, endeavors to persuade his readers, who must be few now, that there was a note of fear and hesitation in the reception given to the President by the public and press on

this side of the water. He will have it that England rejects some of the President's policies with the "utmost indignation."

Harboring the hope that America will oppose all monetary reparations by Germany, he proceeds to pour bitterness on America and declares that no price would be too high for the fatherland to pay to bring about friendly relations with the United States, the same United States upon which the count hurled all his invective up to a few weeks ago as a treacherous country, which was all that was desirable, which did not matter in the war, whose friendship Germany would despise.

Die Post publishes that the President would cause the peace terms of the Entente to be very considerably modified to hasten the work of making Germany's political structure stable, so as "to be able to support the President against England and France."

The Kreuz Zeitung is convinced that his great difficulty will be to make England disgorge her enormous territorial spoils. By means of those great possessions, that journal is persuaded, England intends, as she has done before, to wage war with or against such nations as may suit her purpose of world dominion.

KARLSBAD WOULD SECEDE

Wants to Be Independent Republic Under U. S. Supremacy Copenhague, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Vienna to the Cologne Gazette report that the town council of Karlsbad has asked President Wilson to recognize Karlsbad as an independent republic under American supremacy.

[Karlsbad, the most celebrated watering place in central Europe, is seventy miles northwest of Prague, in the German-populated border district of Bohemia.]

The German commander, Eastman, and Jetteten, near Schaffhausen, are awaiting to be attached to Switzerland, Vorarlberg, part of the Austrian Tyrol, formally has been demanded that the Swiss Government permit it to enter the Swiss Confederation as a new canton. The Swiss, however, are disinclined to accept the offer.

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