CLEMENCEAU WON TO WORLD LEAGUE

French Premier Understood to Accept President Wilson's Views Now

HEADS OFF OPPONENTS

Rival Politicians Had Planned to Use His Former Stand to Overthrow Him

By WALTER DURANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Dec. 28.—Although President Wilson's visit and the daily conferences of leading European statesmen have attracted the lion's share of public interest during the last fortnight, there has been great activity in French political circles, marked by one event the importance of which is likely to be far-reaching. It is no less than the virtual conversion of Premier Clemenceau to the support of the league of nations proposal, with which it is no secret, he was formerly in scant sympathy.

On more than one occasion the Premier has referred in speeches before the Chamber to "utopian or over-idealistic schemes for the regeneration of humanity," but it is now understood that he has accepted the principle of world reform on lines approximating President Wilson's views of the subject.

Great as has been the President's part in bringing about Clemenceau's change of attitude, the internal political situation has been a hardly less potent influence.

Although the Premier's position as "Pere la Victoire" has made him unassailable in the esteem of the country as a whole, and the army to boot, he has been faced, ever since he acceded to power, by considerable opposition in the Chamber. In addition to the open hostility of the larger Socialist group, which has voted against him on every occasion, Clemenceau has had to reckon with the radical Socialists, many of whom still feel a sympathy which they dare not admit for their old leader Caillaux.

Faces Intrigues by Rivals

Many, also, would be ready to join in an attack on the Government should a really favorably occasion present itself. Behind this opposition, latent or open, there are intrigues of rival politicians desirous of obtaining or regaining power.

For several weeks there have been humors that Briand was about to be offered a post in the cabinet and the ex-Premier's friends have gone so far as to suggest that an even higher position might be in store for him in the not far distant future.

Meanwhile the Socialists, having failed in an attempt to create difficulties between Clemenceau and Wilson, raised a new outcry on the subject of demobilization, which they declared was being carried out with culpable slowness and difficulty. It was natural for the masses, both of the soldiers and the population, to take the view that the armistice was virtually the same as peace.

There certainly has been a wide spread feeling that the demobilization might proceed more rapidly. Well-informed political opinion regarded Clemenceau's position as somewhat weakened by the slowness of demobilization, though it is doubtful whether any one who has studied the matter carefully imagines for a moment that the Government could act otherwise in the present juncture. The emboldened opposition prepared for a more determined attack, the basis of which was to be the Premier's refusal to accept the league of nations.

Briand Favors League

It was understood that Briand would come out strongly for the project, whose popularity with the country President Wilson's visit has thrown into somewhat unexpected relief—a popularity based on a universal feeling that it really offered a definite hope of avoiding future wars.

But the promoters of the scheme reckoned without the astuteness of the old tiger, who was fully as quick to realize the trend of popular opinion as themselves. He has cut the ground from under their feet by declaring his adherence to Wilson's proposals, and the satisfaction which both he and the President have expressed as the result of their conferences and the accord of views reached thereby has strengthened his position still further.

Guildhall Throng Cheers President

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Palace to the Guildhall was through a crowd that cheered continuously.

Distinguished Officials Received

The distinguished Government and other officials received by the Lord Mayor before the President's arrival included Premier Lloyd George, Field Marshal Haig, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Admiral Sims, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the ambassadors of the principal Allied Governments.

This is President's Day in London. The first two chapters of President Wilson's English visit have been devoted to meetings and functions with royal and political personages of the Government circle. The scene shifted today to the sombre old precincts of the Guildhall and Mansion House, set in the midst of the financial and commercial precincts that are the heart of Britain's strength.

In the Guildhall, an address of welcome was presented to the President in behalf of the city in the presence of a company of more than a thousand representatives of the Government and of finance and of commerce. Afterward the President was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City—an affair that was attended by 300 guests, with the business element predominating.

Grant and Roosevelt Received There

Of American Presidents, Grant and Roosevelt, after their respective administrations, have received honors in the Guildhall, and the eloquence of a long line of American diplomats—such men as John Hay, Thomas F. Bayard, Joseph H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid and the late Ambassador Page—has been heard in the Mansion House. Many European rulers and statesmen have been entertained in both places.

The program of the Mansion House luncheon was comparatively informal except for the toasts. When the aged master of ceremonies, in city livery, standing behind the Lord Mayor's chair, proclaimed: "Your Royal Highness (addressing the Duke of Connaught), my lords, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I pray silence for the President of the United States."

there was a burst of hearty, although decorous enthusiasm, with handclapping, waving of napkins and beating of tables.

The President's speech was in a lighter vein, with a personal touch. He described himself not as a cold talking machine, but with something of Scotch caution, tempered by a liking for insurgencies, a liking that could have no other than Celtic origin.

Explanation of Coming Applauded

His explanation of the breaking of precedent in coming to Europe because he thought consultation was a duty above all others, was applauded, as was his quotation from Charles Lamb that one could not hate a man whom he knew.

The President spoke without a touch of embarrassment or hesitation. His only gesture was when he spoke of the shadow of grief that had been lifted from the world.

Mrs. Wilson wore a violet velvet gown, ornamented with embroidery silk motifs of the same and a velvet toque of the same color, with violet wings. The Lord Mayor, who escorted Mrs. Wilson, wore his robes of office with gold chain and diamond badge. The gold plate of the city was banked on dark red plaques, making an effective background for the central group at the head of the table.

Field Marshal and Lady Haig and Admiral and Lady Beatty sat across the table from President Wilson.

President Wilson divided his conversation with the Premier, Field Marshal Haig and the wife of the Lord Mayor. Mr. Lloyd George, however, got the larger share.

Election returns passed by word along the tables and kept Premier Lloyd George in an expansive smile as they reached him.

When the President returned to Buckingham Palace from the Mansion House he found awaiting him in the courtyard twenty-four Americans who had been prisoners in Germany. He shook hands with them and listened to their experiences. A photograph was taken with the President in the center.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in receiving the American correspondents this afternoon, said that President Wilson's visit to England had been not only a spectacular success, but that it had gone to the hearts of the British people and would have international results of the largest importance to the whole world.

Today's event in the city had a double interest through the appearance there of the first American President to come when in official and because of a general belief that he would make a pronouncement of political and international importance.

While the President this morning was receiving addresses from deputations representing several societies and church organizations in the American embassy, khaki garbed troops were marching toward the city and distributing themselves along the route, and the gilded coaches of city functionaries were taking the aldermen and the sheriffs in their robes of office to the Guildhall.

The procession had the same features as that on the occasion of the President's entrance into London. There was the same escort of household cavalry and outriders in scarlet livery, but there were only three semi-state landaus, instead of five as before.

The guard of honor from the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was drawn up before the Guildhall, where the Duke of Connaught was the first important guest to arrive. The presidential party was received at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, Sir Horace Marshall, the Lady Mayoress and the sheriff and members of the reception committee.

Guildhall Yard Gorgeous Bower

The Guildhall yard was transformed into a gorgeous bower of pennants and flags of the associated Governments, among which the Stars and Stripes predominated. From the spire floated the great white and red flag of the city of London.

At the American embassy reception of various delegations, President Wilson said to those from the League of Nations Union, headed by Viscount Grey, one time Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce, who was once British Ambassador to the United States:

"Gentlemen, I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address, and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the subject of the League of Nations, not only a growing interest merely, but a growing purpose, which I am sure will prevail, and it is delightful that members of the Government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty, should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the Government of Great Britain in obeying that moral dictate.

"You have shown what we must organize, namely, that same force and sense of obligation; and, unless we organize it, the thing that we do now will not stand.

"I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much indeed. It has been a privilege to see you personally."

Pleased at "Matching Minds"

"I was just saying to Lord Grey that we had indirect knowledge of each other and that I am glad to identify him. I feel as if I had met him long ago, and I had the pleasure of matching minds with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

President Wilson received also a large delegation from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, to whom he said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much honored and, I might say, touched, by this beautiful address that you have just read, and it is very delightful to feel the comradeship of spirit which is indicated by a gathering like this.

"You are quite right, sir, in saying that I do recognize the sanction of religion in these times of perplexity with matters so large to settle that no man can feel that his mind can compass them.

"I think one would go crazy if he did not believe in Providence. It would be a maze without a clue. Unless there were some supreme evidence, we would despair of the results of human counsel.

"So that it is with genuine sympathy that I acknowledge the spirit and thank you for the generosity of your address."

Other Delegates Received

The delegations received by President Wilson at the American embassy included the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Lord Shaw, Sir Willoughby Dickinson and others representing the League of Nations Union; Lord Buckmaster and the Bishop of Oxford, representing the International League of Nations; representatives of the English Speaking Union, of the American University Union in Europe, of the Atlantic Union, of the British-American Fellowship Society; Lord Gainford, representing the Friends' League of Nations committee; Lord Rothschild, representing the Zionist movement; F. B. Meyer, representing the Council of Free Churches, and representatives of the Trades Union Council and the British Labor party.

The Royal Institute of Public Health has invited the President to accept an honorary fellowship in the institute in recognition of his services in promoting measures to improve health.

Conferences between President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and other members of the British cabinet yesterday were extremely successful, according to the Mail, which says that the most cordial harmony of ideals was found to exist "with the happiest augury for the future relations of the United States and Great Britain."

Peace Conference Expected in Week

The Premier rarely has been so enthusiastic over the results of any conference, the newspaper continues. It states that the first session of the Peace Conference in Paris will begin late next week or the Monday following.

When Mr. Wilson reached the palace last evening he was in conspicuously good spirits, without the slightest trace of fatigue. Those nearest him who were trained observers of his moods were, according to the Mail, "convinced the President had a fruitful and satisfactory day. They believe it unquestionably laid the foundation for an Anglo-American entente cordiale on all vital subjects at issue."

"The conferences," says the Mail, "were conducted in that heart-to-heart atmosphere that the President is trying to find in the capitals of Europe as best designed to enable him to give a calm exposition of his views on cardinals issues." The newspapers say a member of Mr. Wilson's party remarked: "Mr. Wilson encountered a good deal of the White House environment in Downing street, and so felt very much at home."

Guests at Mayor's Luncheon

Among the guests at the Lord Mayor's luncheon for the President were: Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Premier and Mrs. David Lloyd George, the Earl and Countess of Reading, Admiral and Mrs. David Beatty, Lord and Lady Curzon, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith an Mrs. Asquith, David R. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, Lord Herschell, Field Marshal and Mrs. Douglas Haig, Sir Charles Cust, Sir Robert Bordon, Premier of Canada; Premier and Mrs. William Morris Hughes, of Australia; Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa; Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, Viscount Milner, Lord Chancellor Finlay, Andrew Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain, George Nicoll Barnes, A. J. Balfour, Lord Wier, Lieutenant General Jan Christian Smuts, Viscount Varquhar, Sir Frederick E. Smith, Winston Spencer Churchill, Viscount Sandhurst and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

Vice Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, Viscount James Bryce, Sir Albert H. Stanley, Viscount Cave, Viscount Astor, Sir George and Lady Riddell, Lord Burnham, General Sir Henry Wilson, General Sir William R. Robertson, General John Cowan, Sir Charles Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin B. Laughlin, Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, Major Lionel Rothschild, Sir Thomas Lipton, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Crewe, Dr. Norman Moore, Sir George Perley, Andrew Fisher, one-time Premier of Australia; W. P. Schreiner, representative of the Union of South Africa; Lord Rothermere, Adrian Pollock, City Chamberlain; Sir J. Bell, City Clerk; Roland Prothero, Earl of Crawford, Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, Herbert A. L. Fisher, Earl of Chesterfield, Sir J. White Todd, the chief rabbi of London.

Sir W. A. M. Goode, Sir Jeremiah Coleman, Sir Eric Drummond, Lord Mersey, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Lord Desborough, James William Lowther, Dean of St. Paul's; Consul General and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, Ian MacPherson, Sir Campbell Stewart, Richard Westcott and Charles C. Bray and Hollis Stanley, American vice consuls; Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, Colonel S. L. H. Slocum, Major General Biddle, Brigadier General Harts, Colonel Henry W. Thornton, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, twenty-eight city aldermen, editors of leading London newspapers, sheriffs and undersheriffs.

SANTA IN GERMANTOWN

Playground Girls Entertain Many Italian Children

Girls' gymnastic classes of the Happy Hollow Playground, Wayne avenue and Logan street, Germantown, gave a Christmas entertainment this afternoon for Italian children of the neighborhood in the auditorium of the building.

Half of the program was given by sixty girls between the ages of ten and twelve years, who danced and went through drills. A special feature was a solo dance by four-year-old Dolly Howe, 252 Zerelda street, dressed as a fairy.

The older girls in the class gave a three-act play, "Who Is Santa Claus?" The part of Santa himself was taken by Beatrice Smith.

After the performance there was a distribution of stockings filled with candy, toys and fruit, by Charles Augustine, as Santa Claus. Two Christmas trees have been erected in the auditorium.

CREEL NOT OUT—YET

And Denies His Resignation, but Chief Says He Intends to Quit

Paris, Dec. 28.—(By A. P.)—George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, has returned to Paris from a trip to Verdun and the Argonne region.

Edgar E. Sisson, his principal assistant, who accompanied him, stated that the report that Mr. Creel had resigned was untrue.

Paris, Dec. 28.—"I have not resigned, but I expect to quit and return to the United States as soon as I can clean up my affairs here, as I intended to do before I came to Europe," George Creel, head of the committee on public information, said today.

LIEUT. BEARD RETURNS

Germantown Officer, Wounded, Arrives in New York

Among the ninety-two American officers who arrived in New York today aboard the steamship Turrialba, from France, was Lieutenant Robert Beard, U. S. N., 5043 Pulaski avenue, Germantown. Lieutenant Beard was wounded in the battle of Argonne.

The wounded officer was met at the pier by his wife and parents. After a brief stay in New York he will return to his home in Germantown. Prior to enlisting in the navy, Lieutenant Beard was in business in this city.

Elkton Mariage Licenses

Elkton, Md., Dec. 28.—Marriage licenses were granted here today to Robert Knox and Nellie Crowley, Charles H. Hahn and Lillian Taphouse, Percy T. McAfee and Marian C. Why, and William H. Smith and Ella M. Berger, all of Philadelphia; Harry Harrington and Helen Williams, Frederica, Del.; Oscar Anderson and Jennie Anderson, New York; Franklin Brown, Camden, and Ruth Hobson, Westmont, N. J.; Russell Casner and Ethel Worthington, Newtown, Pa.; James H. Norton and Olivia J. Walters, Burlington, N. J.; Claude Romig and Clara S. Martin, Wernersville, Pa.; Jesse Swingle and Eva Thompson, Vineland, N. J., and William A. Reifsnyder and Emma K. Smith, Lititz, Pa.

Delirious Woman Dives to Death

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 28.—Believed to have been delirious from fever while her entire family was suffering from influenza, Mrs. Christian Newcomer, of Mt. Joy, left her home late last night and today her body was found in Chickies Creek. She either dived or fell from a high cliff into the water.

FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano, will sing in "The Messiah" Dec. 30 at the Academy of Music. Tickets at Heppe's, 1117 Chestnut st.—Adv.

PRESIDENT AND KING AID WORLD LIBERTY

American and British Executives Voice Hope of Spreading Freedom and Justice in Addresses at Buckingham Palace

London, Dec. 28.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson, in replying to a welcome by King George at the State banquet in Buckingham Palace last night, said:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart, that we have been more than pleased. We have been touched by it, and I believe I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States.

"For you and I, sir—I, temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations and whatever strength I have, and whatever authority, I possess it only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people."

"Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere.

"America does love freedom, and I believe she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires.

"I have had the privilege, sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own Government and with the spokesmen of the Governments of France and of Italy, and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met.

"We have used great words; all of us have used the great words 'right' and 'justice,' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war.

"And we must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

"Yet after I have uttered the word 'courage' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it.

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never been so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another.

"And it will be our high privilege, I believe, sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world.

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me upon the other side of the sea—nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance.

"Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards which we are so proud to hold so high and to defend.

"May I not, sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your health and the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Great Britain?"

King's Welcome to President

King George in welcoming President Wilson said:

"This is an historic moment, and your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your republic began its independent life, and now, for the first time, a President of the United States is our guest in England.

"We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself, as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious, academic quiet into the full stream of an arduous public life, and your deliverances have combined breadth of view and grasp of world problems with the mastery of a lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own.

"You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty Commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours, as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories.

"To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake and Hampden and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of free self-government as old as the Magna Charta.

"We recognize the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals you value, and we value, freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world.

"It was love of liberty, respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the Old World to help in saving it from the dangers that were threatening around and that arrayed those soldier citizens of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war.

"You have now come to help in building up new States amid the ruins of those that the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that may stand firm because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving the nations of the intolerable burden which fear of war has laid upon them.

"The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us are now to enter, moved by disinterested good will and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British peoples have been brothers in arms, and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in that victory as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilization and humanity.

"May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and an enduring peace.

"In asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the President, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country.

"I drink to the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson and to the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation."

PER SOSTENERE LE ASPIRAZIONI D'ITALIA

Un Portafogli di Importanti Fotografie al Presidente Wilson

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Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President.
A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

New York, 28 dicembre.—Il Colonnello Ugo Pizzarello, capo di una missione militare italiana per gli Stati Uniti, ha oggi annunziata che une speciale incaricato ha consegnato al Presidente Wilson, in Parigi, un portafogli contenente una larga quantita' di grandi fotografie di architettura italiana antica e medioevale, allo scopo di sostenere le aspirazioni dell'Italia alla conferenza della pace, che cioe' Trieste, Istria e la parte centrale della Dalmazia sono state sempre prettamente italiane, nonostante che l'Austria si sia sforzata di distruggere il loro nazionalismo. Secondo il Colonnello Pizzarello dette fotografie provano il diritto d'Italia sui territori disputati.

Le fotografie mostrano antiche chiese, scalinate, porticati, giardini, palazzi nobiliari, torri e muraglie di giardini lungo il littorale dell'Adriatico. Le fotografie sono splendidamente legate in pelle, decorate con marocco rosso ed intarsi in oro.

Parigi, 27 dicembre.

Monsignor Bonaventura Cerretti, segretario di stato di Sua Santita' Papa Benedetto, in procinto di salpare per gli Stati Uniti, si e' fermanto in Parigi. Intervistato ha dichiarato di essere contentissimo di aver potuto visitare il Presidente Wilson al quale ha consegnato una lettera autografa del Papa.

Il prelato ha inoltre detto: "Vi sono parecchie importanti chiese vacanti nella lista dei Vescovadi ed Arcivescovati alle quali non ancora e' stoto provveduto, ma le nomine saranno subito fatte, comprese quelle per la successione del Cardinale Farley e dell'Arcivescovo Ireland.

"L'intera Chiesa, compreso il Papa, e' grandemente sollevata e felice che la guerra mondiale sia terminata. Il Papa soffri' piu' di qualunque altro poiche' come capo della Chiesa aveva figli in tutte le nazioni del conflitto. Per tale ragione nell 'adempire re ai suoi doveri ha aiutato tutti senza descriminazioni e senza favoritismi, mantenendosi assolutamente imparziale tanto sulle questioni politiche che gli concernevano, quanto nel dichiararsi contro brutalita', devastazione e rovina.

AMERICAN JEWS LEAN TO ZIONISM

Fact Emphasized This Afternoon at Convention of Hebrews Here

Great Britain's recent declaration to give Palestine as a Jewish possession has caused a remarkable change of sentiment on the part of the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States toward Zionism. Comparatively a small number were or are actively affiliated with the Zionist organization of America, or members of Poale Zion, the two Zionist organizations of this country. Yet today virtually all American Jews are Zionists in heart.

This statement was first made at the first American Jewish Congress recently held here and was emphasized this afternoon during the convention of Poale Zionist meeting at the Continental Hotel.

With Meyer Brown, of New York, secretary of the Jewish National Labor Alliance, in the chair, it was decided that the Poale Zionists work in co-ordination with the Zionists Organization of America upon all matters relating to the realization of a Jewish state in Palestine.

By this action, for the first time the Workingmen Zionists affiliate themselves with the International Zionists and with the world congresses of Zionists which have been held.

It was decided to take steps toward the organization of a world congress of Jews at the earliest possible date.

The Poale Zionists have only a membership of 6000. They have behind them the Jewish National Alliance, also a labor movement of Jewish workingmen, whose membership is 8000, as well as a junior branch of Poale Zionists, consisting of 1600 high school and college students throughout the country. The three organizations represent an unaffiliated sentiment of more than 250,000 Jewish workingmen and women in this country.

FLAMES MENACE VILLAGE

Fire Destroys Schoolhouse, but Is Conquered After Hard Fight

Shenandoah, Pa., Dec. 28.—Fire at 9 o'clock this morning threatened to wipe out the mining village of Jacksons, when the schoolhouse, one of the largest in East Mahanoy township, was destroyed. The local fire departments responded to a call for assistance and succeeded in confining the flames to the school building after a hard fight. Loss, $15,000.

FRENCH WORKERS SUPPORT WILSON

Albert Thomas Declares All Accept President's Peace Program

UNITY OF NATIONS IDEAL

Socialists Also Confident of Wisdom and Right Judgment of U. S. Executive

Paris, Dec. 28.—Workmen of France, determined to prevent future wars, will insist on a peace based on President Wilson's program, Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, said in an interview today. He said he based this statement on information obtained from thousands of French soldiers.

"We do not want our descendants to engage in another war; we do not want them even to know the meaning of war," declared Thomas, who is a Socialist and labor leader.

"Thousands of poilus have told me this. The French workmen demand that kind of peace. They did everything possible to win this war against wars, but they have always been fundamentally pacific. Now they are equally determined on a Wilsonian peace.

Restoring Socialist Unity

"I am glad to say that President Wilson's fourteen points are restoring the unity of the French Socialists. Divided on other questions, they unanimously indorse his views, and are confident of his wisdom and right judgment.

"The League of Nations is the dearest ideal of French labor. Fully understanding its necessity, the workmen know it does not matter whether the league satisfies war profiteers, who would put a ban on mankind.

"We are eagerly watching America's strong, open attitude, and its readiness to discuss any proposition—provided it is based on right and justice. We are not worrying about such questions as indemnities, which President Wilson settled splendidly when he declared there should be reparation for damages. The demand of a section of the French press for repayment of the Franco-Prussian indemnity of 1870, plus compound interest to date, certainly does not represent the labor viewpoint.

Should Aid Russia

"Instead of wasting our time on such things we should apply ourselves to solving such problems as the Russian situation. We should adopt a friendly, prudent attitude toward Russia and extend that unhappy country real help.

"When the Bolshevik revolution began the Russian Ambassador told me it would not last more than a fortnight. Nearly fifteen months have elapsed and the Bolshevik army now numbers approximately 300,000. Russian regeneration is impossible with Bolshevism. From what I have learned through a visit there quick intervention is necessary. But it must be a democratic intervention, by democratic powers, including the United States. They must respond to the wishes of the different Russian nationalities. Then a change may be expected."

Coalition Wins English Election

Continued from Page One

ite and pacifist, was defeated. The result there was: Sir Henry Normal, coalition Liberal, 32,076; Lieutenant Commander Dean, Coalition Unionist, 30,158; Philip Snowden, 15,274. Blackburn has two seats.

Five Women Defeated

Of the fourteen women candidates only five so far know their fate, and they have been defeated.

The first election return received today shows the defeat of a woman candidate, Mrs. Charlotte Despard, sister of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. She was defeated in North Battersea by Richard Morris, Coalition Liberal. Morris received 7231 votes and Mrs. Despard, who was a Labor candidate, 5634.

In the Rusholm district of Manchester, Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, a leading suffragist, was defeated, the result being: R. B. Stoker, Coalition Unionist, 12,447; W. Butterworth, 3699; Mrs. Lawrence, Laborite, 2985.

In the Brentford and Chiswick division of Middlesex, Mrs. Oliver Strachey was defeated. The result there was: Lieutenant Colonel Grant Morden, a Canadian and Coalition Unionist, 9077; W. Haywood, Laborite, 2620; Mrs. Strachey, Independent, 1263.

Miss Mary MacArthur was defeated in the Stourbridge division of Worcester, the vote there being: J. W. Wilson, Liberal, 9820; Miss MacArthur, Labor, 7587; Victor Fisher, Coalition National Democratic party, 6990.

Miss Violet Markham (Mrs. Carruthers), sister of the late Sir Arthur Markham, failed in her attempt to gain the seat for the Mansfield division of Nottingham, formerly held by her brother. The result was: William Carter, Laborite, 8957; G. W. S. Jarrett, Coalition, 6678; Miss Markham, Liberal, 4000; Dr. Tarachand, Independent, 878.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Laborite, has been defeated overwhelmingly for re-election from the west division of Leicester. His opponent was Joseph F. Green, secretary of the International Arbitration and Peace Association and a Coalition Laborite.

First Reform Parliament

The coming Parliament—the first under the new reform act—will have 707 members, or thirty-seven more than the last. Of these 122 have been returned before today, either unopposed or for the universities where conditions enable an immediate declaration. Those returned comprised fifty-one Coalition Unionists, thirty-one Coalition Liberals, twelve Laborites, one independent, one Irish Nationalists and twenty six Sinn Feiners.

Newspaper predictions of a great victory for the Coalition Government were based on the home vote. According to some reports the soldiers and sailors abroad were mostly indifferent to the election and did not trouble to vote. Other reports differ and the estimates of the number of soldiers and sailors who voted were from 30 to 70 per cent of the whole.

The Laborites apparently banked on the soldiers' vote by the help of which some expect labor would have 100 seats in the new Parliament. Other estimates gave labor no more than seventy.

Of the sixteen women caldidates three were thought to have a good chance of winning, including Cristobal Pankhurst. It was generally conceded that the Sinn Fein would sweep nonunionist Ireland, some estimates giving them seventy seats and the nationalists only ten.

Posters will appear in every parish in Ireland today announcing that the Irish republic has come into being, says the Express.

The newspapers adds that the Sinn Feiners, in the recent election, swept Leinster, Munster and Connaught.

Seventy members of Parliament were elected by the party, but they will not take their seats. It is stated by the Express that a Central Sinn Fein council will call itself the Irish parliament. If the Government orders its disbandment, it is stated, it will establish itself elsewhere and, if necessary, move from place to place.

"Britain Now a Republic," Says Son of Salisbury

"Seated close to Lord Robert Cecil at Thursday's dinner," writes Raymond Carroll, special correspondent of the Public Ledger with the presidential party in Europe, "I had casually said, 'British Empire,' when the son of Lord Salisbury gently corrected, 'We have rather come to regard ourselves as a British Commonwealth, in fact a republic.' "

Lord Robert is of a family long noted as Tory of the Tories, the third son of the late Marquis of Salisbury, former British Premier, the uncompromising antagonist of Gladstone, and representative of the traditions of British imperialism now passing into eclipse and making way for the light of democracy with which the Peace Conference promises to suffuse the world.

Wilson Demands Permanent Peace

Continued from Page One

that that sort of thing should end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set up against another but **a single overwhelming, powerful group of nations who shall be the trustees of the peace of the world.**

Finds British Support Plan

It has been delightful in my conferences with the leaders of your Government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thought was always that the key to the peace was the guarantee of the peace, not the items of it; that the items would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world.

When this war began the thought of a league of nations was indulgently considered as the interesting thought of closeted students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right to characterize by a name which, as a university man, I have always resented. It was said to be academic, as if that in itself were a condemnation—something that men could think about but never get. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it.

No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder, therefore, gentlemen, that in common with those who represent you I am eager to get at the business and write the sentence down? And that I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundations laid?—**for we have already accepted the same body principle.** Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty.

Peoples Want Peace

And back of us is that imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions quieted, to have all threats against peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and they want it now, not merely by conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind.

It was this incomparably great object that brought me overseas. It has never before been deemed excusable for a President of the United States to leave the territory of the United States, but I know that I have the support of the judgment of my colleagues in the Government of the United States in saying that it was my paramount duty to turn away even from the imperative tasks at home to lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great, may I not say final, enterprise of humanity.

MacARTHUR LAUDED AS HERO

Highly Praised for Bravery—Recommended for Major Generalship

Washington, Dec. 28.—Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, commander of a brigade of the Rainbow Division and formerly chief of staff of the division, has thrice been officially recommended for promotion to be major general.

In one of the most remarkable documents ever filed in military annals this daring young officer is praised today by Major General Menoher, who was Rainbow Division leader and later Sixth Corps commander.

Heedless of personal danger, MacArthus several times led his troops personally, said Menoher.

This leadership—out front—caused the division commander to write:

"He has stood for the actual physical command of large bodies of troops in battle, not of a day, but days' duration, and I believe has actually commanded larger bodies of troops on the battle line than any officer in our army, with, in each instance, conspicuous success. * * * His efforts have been untiring, uninterrupted and without the least regard for his personal safety at each of the many times when he felt his personal leadership required his presence in the thick of the struggle."

FATHER SEEKS MISSING SON

Believes Child Was Enticed Away While He Was Ill

The police today were asked to search for eleven-year-old Howard Hofman, son of Louis Hofman, of Harriman, near Bristol. The boy disappeared shortly after the death of his mother and little sister from influenza and while the father and two other sisters were ill at home with diphtheria.

The father is an electrician employed at the Merchant shipyard at Harriman. He said he knows that the child has been "spirited" away and thinks he knows who is responsible. Hofman has inserted an advertisement in a local newspaper asking for the return of the boy before he prosecutes.

When the boy disappeared the family dog also was missed from his usual haunts. Yesterday the dog returned.

The Hofman family moved into Harriman about four months ago. They formerly lived in Philadelphia.

EBERT MINISTRY NO LONGER RULES

German Government Virtually Overthrown by Radical Element

SCHEIDEMANN IN FLIGHT

Liebknecht and Ledebour, Red Leaders, May Dominate New Cabinet

The Hague, Dec. 28.—The Ebert Government has virtually been overthrown, according to a Berlin dispatch received here today.

The dispatch said Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Government, had fled from the city.

It is predicted that a new cabinet will be formed, including Karl Liebknecht and Georg Ledebour.

Berlin, Dec. 27 (Delayed)—(By A. P.)—While the Government continues to deny the existence of a crisis, developments appear to be rapidly approaching the point where the Ebert-Haase cabinet will no longer be able to assert its authority. The Berlin newspapers reflect the apprehension pervading all circles. The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, says that the six men who sign for the Government are no longer the Government, and it calls upon the newly created central council or soldiers and workers to assume the responsibility.

The Tageblatt declares it would be fatal to pin hopes to the national assembly as a constituent body or as one which could repair the damage now threatening. The Lokal Anzeiger believes that the crux of the situation is to be found in the struggle between the independent socialists and the Spartacus group for control in order to prevent the meeting of the national assembly. It points to the probability of a repetition of the events of November 9, with the result that the radicals might constitute a new government dominated by George Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

The Freiheit, the organ of the independent Socialists, declares that the position of the cabinet is critical and that it is not likely to survive in its present make-up. The Taeglische Rundschau says it is highly uncertain if Ebert and Scheidemann will be able to save the situation for themselves.

According to a Copenhagen dispatch of Friday night the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has been summoned to meet with a view to reconstructing the Government in Berlin. This report was contained in a Berlin dispatch to the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende.

SEEK REVERSAL IN DEBS'S CASE

Counsel Files Brief in Supreme Court Opposing 10-Year Term

Washington, Dec. 28.—(By A. P.)—The right of the Government in exercising war powers to regulate public discussion and freedom of speech was denied by counsel for Eugene V. Debs in a brief filed today in the Supreme Court, asking reversal of judgments sentencing Debs to ten years' imprisonment because of statements made in a speech in Canton, O., on June 16 last.

Declaring Debs's conviction "rests squarely upon his seditious temper," the brief arraigns the courts of the country because of their attitude toward the espionage act.

FRENCH IN ODESSA BATTLE

Big Guns of Warship Fire Over City

Odessa, Dec. 18 (Delayed.) (By A. P.)—There has been sharp fighting throughout the city for several hours today, in which five thousand French troops participated. French cannon on the water front and the big guns of the French battleship Justice are firing over the city, bombarding the republican camp beyond.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the casualties or to determine the exact control of any quarter of the city, with the exception of the water front.

GAS KILLS BIBLE STUDENT

Evangelist Found Dead on Floor of His Room in Norristown

Norristown, Pa., Dec. 28.—George J. Baier, a Bible student, was found dead this morning in his room at Marshall and De Kalb streets, Norristown, with a gas heater and a gas jet lighted. He was crouched on the floor, and local Registrar White, who investigated, believes that he was accidentally asphyxiated while trying to warm the room. The gas heater was leaking.

Mr. Baier was last seen on the street last night and had been dead for hours when the room was reached by a ladder from the outside, the door being locked. He came to Norristown as an evangelist forty years ago. He has not been in good health for a few years. An open Bible lay on the table in his room.

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DEATHS

INGERSOLL.—Dec. 26, at Penllyn, Pa., Captain EDWARD INGERSOLL, son of the late S. Warren Ingersoll, aged 35. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, Sun., Dec. 29, 3 p. m.

SHUTE.—Dec. 27, MARY EMMA, wife of Dr. A. C. Shute and daughter of the late Alice H. Turner. Funeral on Tues., 2 p. m. Int. Edgewood Cem., Pottstown, Pa.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EMBROIDERERS on handwork and bead crocheters, work in bldg. Apply Smith & Ramsey Emb. Co., 1640 Market.

HELP WANTED—MALE

GENERAL OFFICE MAN

A large manufacturing concern doing a national business is desirous of securing the services of a high-grade man capable of acting as chief clerk in sales office; must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting; splendid opportunity for promotion; providing applicant would consider transfer to other offices out of town, in case of necessity; give full particulars including age, [illegible] first letter, together with salary expected; information will be treated confidentially. [illegible] Ledger Office.