

LESS ALARM FELT AT TIGER'S STAND

Second Reading of Speech Gives Americans in Paris New View

FRANKNESS IS ADMIRIED

Relations Established With Britain Regarded as Most Vital to President's Position

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN

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Paris, Dec. 31 (Delayed)—President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Paris this evening, greatly pleased with their five days' experience in England, where they received the highest honors and courtesies which the King, Queen and Government could possibly bestow.

The arrangements for their entertainment and comfort were carried out perfectly. Their greeting from the English people was the heartiest wherever they went, and the President publicly feels and has privately acknowledged his appreciation for Mrs. Wilson and himself.

No word of comfort has come from the President concerning Premier Clemenceau's speech, wherein he indicated that he favored the balance of power policy, which President Wilson condemned in his English addresses, and intimated that he and Mr. Wilson had reached no agreement. It is taken for granted that the President will not express himself publicly regarding the Clemenceau utterances.

What Premier Clemenceau said is surprising to Americans, who had understood that President Wilson and Mr. Clemenceau were in accord, as a result of their two conversations, on the basic principles of the peace settlement.

It should be said that the first reading of Clemenceau's speech created a painful impression among Americans, but their view was considerably modified after a more careful study, which produced a better opinion concerning the tone and character of the French Premier's remarks. They found satisfaction especially in Clemenceau's declaration that he would make every sacrifice to maintain the Entente between France, Britain, Italy and the United States, and his complimentary references to President Wilson's opinion and lofty high-mindedness and frankness of speech.

May Oppose World League At the same time, Clemenceau's assertion that nothing should separate the four great Allied powers, while pleasing, suggests opposition to the league of nations upon the formation of which President Wilson has set his heart.

It is realized thoroughly in American quarters that plenty of obstacles are to be overcome before the basis of the peace settlement is reachable. But it is hardly necessary to say that the relations established between President Wilson, Lloyd George and Balfour during the conferences in London seem to assure that the two English-speaking nations stand together on the fundamentals believed by the President necessary to preserve the peace of the world.

The President's stay in Paris will be short, as he leaves on Wednesday for Italy, to be absent a week. After a brief stay in Belgium, the round of visits to Allied countries will end, and the President will then devote himself to the serious work of the Peace Conference, which it is now certain will prolong his European tour beyond the period originally set, and which will be subsequently extended.

If the visits to Italy and Belgium approach even approximately the satisfaction given by his sojourn in England, the President's period of absence from France may be considered

as well spent if only in showing the esteem in which he and America are held among the people of these countries. The various places, where he appeared, but on account of the cordiality of the real relations entered into with the representatives of the British Government.

Wilson Cheered at Dover After leaving London, where the King and Queen, Lord Reading and others of prominence saw them off at the Victoria station, the President and Mrs. Wilson journeyed under wet skies through beautiful English country to Dover, where they got a flattering reception. Royal Pufflers and sailors formed a guard of honor, which saluted the President as he stepped from the train, and, following his inspection of these troops, he went immediately aboard the British ambulance transport Brighton, which had carried him from Calais to Dover on Thursday.

Cheers from the crowds on the piers and other places of vantage and from the crews of warships in the harbor steamed into the channel. Although a high wind was blowing, the usually turbulent waters of the Straits of Dover were fairly calm and nobody suffered inconvenience.

The President, after donning the heavy deerskin overcoat which he wore on his visit to the American troops on Christmas, took his place on the bridge, while Mrs. Wilson and Miss Benham, her private secretary, who has been described during her English visit as a lady-in-waiting, sat on the lower deck during the seventy minutes the trip occupied. Seven British destroyers conveyed the Brightons to midchannel, where they were relieved by a convoy of French destroyers, which escorted the ship to Calais.

President Feels Chatter During the trip the President joined the group of American correspondents, with whom he chatted pleasantly. He told them the overcoat he was wearing was made from skins of deer and raccoon killed by a friend in Georgia. Mention of coon hunting brought a negro story to the President's mind. It concerned a negro soldier in France, who, asked by an officer what he would do if he saw German cavalry coming in his direction, answered, "I'd sure spread the news through France!"

Another official welcome awaited the President at Calais, where French and British troops—for this is in the British military area—presented arms as he left the railway carriage. Only a few minutes' stay was made at Calais, and at 1 o'clock the President's special train was on the way to Paris, where it arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening.

President and Mrs. Wilson went directly to the Marat palace, the residence placed at their disposal by the French Government.

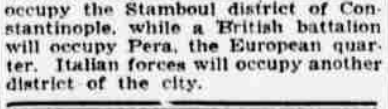
ALLIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

French, British and Italian Troops to Take Over City

London, Jan. 2.—A battalion of French troops has been detailed to occupy the Stamboul district of Constantinople, while a British battalion will occupy Pera, the European quarter. Italian forces will occupy another district of the city.

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WORLD STANDARD IS AIM OF LABOR

British Want Peace Congress to Adopt Plan Suggested

COMMISSION PROPOSED

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London, Jan. 2.—Not the least important matter for discussion at the Peace Conference will be the British Government's proposal of an international standard of life for workers. George Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet, outlined to the Chronicle's

representative the policy which the labor department of the Government hopes to see adopted. He said: "What we want to see is some kind of international machinery that will set up and enforce a decent standard of life, not, of course, by any coercive measures, but by methods compelling manufacturers in all countries to toe the line."

"In the past when seeking to attain to a better standard we always have been met by the difficulty created by importation of goods made under sweatshop conditions. We hope to see such goods boycotted by general consent."

"We ask, first of all, for freedom of combination in all countries. This is absolutely necessary if international law is to be enforced. You may pass any amount of industrial legislation, but if there is no organization capable of seeing that it is put into operation it will be useless."

"Then, we desire to see a minimum standard of hours and wages for all countries. I do not say it is to be identical for all countries, because condi-

tions differ. What I mean is that every worker in every country shall be guaranteed fair play and fair conditions of work."

"There are other questions, such as child workers, employment of women after childbirth, proper provision of ventilation and factory space, medical inspection and abolition of sweating. In a word, we desire to adopt the principle laid down by Gompers, that labor shall no longer be treated as a commodity, but shall be the first charge on production before rent, interest on capital, or profit."

"The peace conference will first be invited to agree to the principle of an international standard for labor, and then it is proposed to refer the matter to an industrial commission to consider and report on the measures to be taken to secure this end."

"This commission would sit at the same time as the peace congress, and report to it. Then, it will be the duty of the congress to adopt these recommendations and possibly hand them over to a league of nations to put into operation as part of its duties."

FRANCE CANNOT FEED 1,500,000 WAR VICTIMS

Belgian Relief Commission Must Continue Work Several Months Hoover Reports

Washington, Jan. 2.—The work of rehabilitating northern France and feeding its population of 1,500,000, which the commission for the relief of Belgium had hoped to surrender to the French Government, must be continued by the commission for several months. A cable message from Herbert Hoover, just received, says the French Government has found it impossible to undertake the food supply of this area for some time and the commission has decided to go on with the relief.

Twenty men who served with the commission up to the time Americans were obliged to withdraw on account of our

entry into the war, and who then joined the American army, have been released by General Pershing in order that they may take up the work in northern France where it was left. The destruction wrought by the German army is so complete that the relief work will now include not only food and clothing, but housing over a considerable area.

Since January 1, 1915, the commission for relief in Belgium has transported food and clothing to the occupied territory of northern France. These supplies were distributed through a French agency, the "Comite Francais," made up of representatives from various towns and districts.

The French Government is supplying some food from France to the relief commission, and imports required from the United States amount to about 30,000,000 pounds a month. The total food shipments from America for Belgium and northern France amount to more than \$20,000,000 a month in value.

Took Poison by Mistake Mistaking a bottle of poison for medicine, Charles P. Jones, of 107 Carson street, Manayunk, swallowed some poison tablets at his home last night and is in a serious condition at St. Timothy's Hospital.

PRINCE OF WALES COMING

King George Assures President Heir Will Visit U.S.

London, Jan. 2.—(By A. P.)—It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip through the British dominions, according to a Paris dispatch to the Mail.

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French, British and Italian Troops to Take Over City

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Red Fox Muffs, 9.00	Black Coney Muffs, 4.00
Natural Nutria Muffs, 10.00	Kit Coney Muffs, 3.00

29.75 Australian Seal Cape Stole. Natural Australian Opossum collar. Muff to match, 9.00.

100.00 Taupe Nutria Sports Coat, shawl collar, cuffs and belt.

200.00 Natural Squirrel Sports Coat. Large cape collar.

89.75 Fox Set in Taupe or Poiret. Exquisite skins.

89.75 Scotch Mole-skin Cape Stole. Natural Squirrel or Ermine collar. Muff to match, 19.00.

100.00 Natural Muskrat Sports Coat; self or contrasting collar and cuffs.

189.75 Hudson Seal, full length Ulster model.

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55.00 Wolf Sets. All colors. Selected skins.	15.00 Natural Raccoon Scarfs. Large animal shape.	49.75 Black Skunk Capes, trimmed with tails.	75.00 Natural Mink Sets; 10 well-matched skins.	147.50 Hudson Seal Sports Coats. Jaunty model.	225.00 Mole-skin Sports Coat. Beautiful skins.	89.75 Kolinsky Marmot Ulster models. Trimmed with Raccoon.	39.75 Wolf Sets. Taupe and Poiret.	199.75 Hudson Seal Coats. Beaver or Natural Squirrel trimmed.	149.75 Natural Muskrat Coats with self border.
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