

AMERICANS SEE FULL AGREEMENT

Differences Are Minimized After Talk Between House and Clemenceau

PRESIDENT GETS REPORT

British Leaders Will Be on Hand When Wilson Returns From Rome Trip

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN Special Cable Dispatch Copyright, 1919, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Jan. 2.—(Delayed)—Since his return from England last evening, President Wilson has had two talks with Colonel House, the second this afternoon at the Hotel Crillon, the headquarters of the American peace delegation. It is supposed that these conferences related mainly to the situation created by Clemenceau's speech, delivered while the President was away from Paris. No statement has been authorized concerning the sentiments of the President or the peace commission with reference to the Premier's declaration, and none is likely, but the impression is gained that the more general view is gained that that nothing has yet occurred that will interfere with the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of the most important questions coming before the Peace Conference.

Attention is called to the statement of the President concerning the terms of the peace treaty, which, coupled with Clemenceau's admission that one reason why he withheld France's peace conditions was that he might be obliged to modify some of them, indicates that all parties realize the necessity of showing respect for the opinions of others.

At this time, when the formal inter-allied conference is about to begin, there is an inclination to exaggerate the importance of every difference arising between the nations concerned—that is, those outside the inner circle of the conference are inclined to believe that the history of diplomacy is full of incidents where obstacles, insurmountable seemingly, were overcome through a process of frank interchange of views, backed by the common desire to reach a harmonious understanding. And at no time in the history of the world has this necessity ever confronted friendly governments as it now confronts the nations which have stood shoulder to shoulder in bringing about the defeat of the German military autocracy.

Prior to the President's return to Paris and subsequent to Clemenceau's speech, Colonel House conferred with Premier Clemenceau; and while authoritative statements are lacking, there is no reason to doubt that they had a most agreeable interview. Certainly the situation created by the Premier's assertions, which first caused considerable disquiet in American circles, is not now regarded with the concern that came from the original reading of them.

President and Mrs. Wilson left Paris for Italy this evening, to be there more than a week. Lloyd George probably will be here when the President returns of the inter-allied conference will be begun in a more formal way. Balfour is here, and already he and Colonel House have had a conversation. The President's visit to England, where the conferences with British official representatives were characterized by the utmost frankness, has done much to establish a most cordial relationship between the two governments in connection with the peace situation, and it is evident that an advance has been made toward a better understanding, which means an advance toward bringing about harmonious working conditions between the American and British peace delegations, when the most serious phase of the conference begins.

3000 SWEDES IN ESTHONIA Expedition Goes to Help Repel Bolshevik Invaders

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Copenhagen, Jan. 2.—The Swedish volunteer expedition, which has been landed in Esthonia to help repel the Bolshevik army advancing into that country, is estimated in a dispatch from Stockholm to number 3,000 men. It is commanded by General Hjalmarson. From Riga it is reported that the British have landed troops of all arms at the port and at Libau and Windau.

Secret Treaties Divide Control of Asia Minor

France and Great Britain Are Agreed on Zones of Assistance to Liberated Peoples. Russia Once Included

By CHARLES A. SELDEN Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Jan. 2.—What Foreign Minister Pichon referred to in his recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies as "more recent contracts" between England and France, by which French rights were established in Asia Minor, was a group of secret treaties made by England and France at London in 1916 and another group made by England, France and Russia at Petrograd in 1917, just before the Russian revolution.

According to the London treaties, France has control of all of Syria and Lebanon and part of Armenia and Mesopotamia. England has control of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf. The United States is to have an international administration. All such portions of Asia Minor covered by these treaties are now part of Turkey and are to be determined by the exact boundaries of the reduced Turkish area left to the Peace Conference. The principles of the London treaties are to be applied to the present situation of the region.

HUNGARIAN CAPITAL OCCUPIED BY FRENCH

Brawls Between Rumanians and Magyars Reported in Budapest

Paris, Jan. 2.—Two thousand French soldiers have entered Budapest, the Hungarian capital, according to a telegram from Zurich to the Temps. One detachment occupied the castle of Count Karolyi, where Field Marshal von Macdonald, of the German army, is interned. Other reports reaching Zurich from Budapest say there have been several brawls there between Rumanians and Magyars.

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ALL BERLIN CAFES CLOSED BY STRIKE

Proprietors Shut Up Shop Rather Than Give in to Waiters

ONLY ONE REMAINS OPEN

Restaurants, Wine Houses and Beer Halls Affected by Decision to Fight Demands

By JOSEPH HERRINGS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by New York Times Co.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—(via Copenhagen, Jan. 2).—Only one of the large restaurants, cafes, wine houses and beer halls in Berlin opened its doors today, the proprietors being pledged to common action against the demands of the waiters. The exception was Ziehl's large cafe and cabaret in the Equitable Building.

The principal demand of the men was for 400 marks per month for every waiter under twenty years old, and 600 marks for every one over twenty years old. They declared that dependence on tips was incompatible with self-respect.

On Monday the proprietors met and pledged themselves to close their places if the waiters should threaten to strike on New Year's night. That is exactly what happened.

For New Year's night establishments had made extra preparations and had provided large quantities of perishable foodstuffs, which in the existing circumstances involved great expense and difficulty. In many of the places tables had been reserved for weeks in advance, in addition to which entrance fees of from one to three marks had been collected.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, when everybody was comfortably seated and the performances were about to begin, the waiters downed the dishes and declared that they would leave the places unless their demands were granted within fifteen minutes. In only one case did they succeed, Ziehl's remaining open. Every other cafe was closed half an hour later.

The proprietors announced the circumstances to their guests, who mostly took the situation good humoredly and were graciously permitted by the waiters to finish their meals or drinks. Today all the proprietors kept their doors closed, as pledged.

As neither side shows any sign of weakening, the places will probably remain closed for some time. Most of the large wine houses, fearing just what happened, kept voluntarily closed last night. The large beer halls did a tremendous business.

The Palais de Danse granted its waiters 1000 marks monthly, 500 in wages and 500 in means, because it is unable to feed its employees. The latter sum is not exaggerated, as many seem, because of the enormous cost of foodstuffs here.

CHRISTMAS FOR EX-KAISER PASSED IN LONELY FASHION

Not Even His Host, Count Bentinck, Joined in Festivities of Fallen Monarch—Tree and Presents for Members of Entourage

By LEONARD SPRAY Wireless to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co. and New York Times Co.

Amerongen, Holland, Jan. 3 (via London). DREAMFUL irony and hollow mockery though it seems, the ex-Kaiser, the man against whom the world is drawing up a terrible indictment, did homage to the Christmas spirit and observed the Christmas customs.

For the fallen monarch, his consort and their entourage a Christmas tree was brought to the suite set apart in the castle for him. With his own hands he helped place it in position and light the fairy candles, and standing beneath the tree he played the role of the Prince of Peace. He handed presents to his companions in exile, though the thoughts that must have been in his mind were not only to his Maker and himself.

On Christmas morning Wilhelm attended service in the private chapel at the castle. It was conducted by a clergyman belonging to the Lutheran Brotherhood established at Zelst. Only the fallen monarch, his consort and their entourage were present. The Bentinck family had its own Christmas Eve celebration in a separate part of the castle, also going to the village church.

Afterward Wilhelm paced the corridors for an hour, while the ex-Kaiserin, who is much thinner but looks well, walked in the grounds with Countess Keller, one of her oldest personal friends, who came from Germany with her.

All the members of the entourage, including the servants, who formerly lived in hotels in the village of Amerongen, are now lodged in the castle in order to be kept under stricter surveillance of officers, whose rank is merely nominal, as they resigned from the army in order to remain with the exiled Emperor.

Major General von Esdorf is a former commander of the Metz garrison. There are four soldiers who act as the Kaiser's bodyguard and seven other men servants, one of whom, Otto Kruger, has been his barber for ten years and still shaves him daily.

BRITAIN CONCERNED OVER RUSSIAN CHAOS

Daily Mail Says Government Hopes to Encourage Creation of Stable Rule

By the Associated Press London, Jan. 2.—Russian affairs are causing the British Foreign Office considerable concern, says the Daily Mail. The necessity of formulating a definite policy as to Russia is extremely urgent, and it has been decided that the Russian question will be first to be discussed at the Peace Conference, it is said.

"The British Government," says the newspaper, "has decided that an expedition is impossible, preferring to encourage the creation of a stable government in Russia."

Paris, Jan. 2.—Germany has not yet submitted a list of her probable peace delegates, or at least no such list has been brought to the attention of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, which is much concerned and is giving great consideration to the influence of the Bolsheviks upon the Central Powers.

Although the American representatives have received many reports of conditions in the Baltic States and in the Ukraine, these reports are very conflicting and the delegates are not at all satisfied with the information at hand.

The policy of the American delegation with regard to the Russian situation and its general complication, with the unrest

AMERICAN GUNS GREET NEW YEAR IN GERMANY

Roar of Artillery Rills Through Rhineland as Midnight Ushers in 1919

By the Associated Press Coblenz, Jan. 2.—The German civilians of the area occupied by the American Third Army heard for the first time with the arrival of the New Year the roar of American artillery in salute, while in Coblenz, Treves and various villages in the occupied district the crack of American pistols resounded in celebration of the New Year's advent.

In different parts of the occupied area, including the section east of the Rhine, the American artillerymen fired six-inch howitzers and other guns as the hands of the clock came together at the midnight hour. The charges were blank, as were those fired by the soldiers from their service pistols in round after round in the various towns as the New Year came in.

In Coblenz this morning the officers of the Third Army—about 800 of them—called upon Major General Dickman at headquarters to pay their respects to their commander.

Major General Robert L. Bullard, commanding the Second Army, arrived in Coblenz yesterday. There have been several rumors that the Second Army soon would take over the occupied area, relieving the Third Army, and that the divisions at present holding the Rhine bridgehead here would be placed in the rear area and be among the first to start for home.

A rise of three feet in the waters of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers has flooded the lower streets of Coblenz and villages along both rivers. The cellars of two hotels in Coblenz occupied by officers of the American Third Army were flooded. The high water in the Moselle is causing considerable trouble.

The Fourth Division, at Cochem, between Coblenz and Treves, has arranged to start a steamer service on the Moselle and carry supplies from Coblenz. Many roads are flooded, hindering automobile truck service. In a week the total rise has been twelve feet.

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Stock-Reducing Sale An Extraordinary Saving Event offering the Finest Shoes made in America at Remarkable Reductions

We are proud to announce a clearance of this kind. The usual Sale of Shoes at this time of the year is a riddance of "undesirables."—On the contrary—this Stock-Reducing Sale is the culmination of our well-laid plans.

We never prepared so lavishly, nor so far in advance for any previous season as we did for this one. Where most stores had dozens of styles, we had hundreds, because we knew that leather and making costs would continue to increase, and that our surplus stocks would be worth more at the end of the season than at the beginning. Our foresight has more than proved correct; for our abundance of stock when most stores were depleted has brought us thousands of new customers all season; we have just completed by far the greatest year in our history—and what is more important to you today—we can sell our enormous surplus stocks now at about HALF their present market value, yet without loss to ourselves. It's the greatest, biggest sale we ever announced—it's the greatest, biggest shoe buying opportunity you've ever been offered.

Women's Shoes—Formerly \$7 to \$18 NOW \$3.90, \$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90, \$8.90, etc. Men's Shoes—Formerly \$7.75 to \$15 NOW \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90, \$8.90, etc.

Splendid Savings on Shoes for Children, Misses, Girls and Boys

The Much-wanted Woolen Stockings for Women, formerly \$3.50, are now selling at \$2.95 the pair

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A New Year Resolution— KEEP YOUR WAR CHEST PLEDGE Upon faith in the pledges of its subscribers, this District, through the War Chest, has promised \$15,444,107 for comfort and well-being of soldiers and sailors. January 1st Payment Now Due Payable to Any Bank or Trust Company or the WAR WELFARE COUNCIL 408 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA