

**THE WEATHER**  
Washington, Jan. 10.—Fair and colder today; warmer tomorrow.  
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR  
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5  
18 19 18 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8

# Evening Ledger

**POSTSCRIPT**  
PRICE TWO CENTS

VOL. V.—NO. 101

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919

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## LT. DREW HEADS ARRIVING HEROES FROM THIS CITY

Germantown Aviator, Minus Arm, Wears "D. S. O." Cross

## LAND AT NEWPORT NEWS

Many Philadelphia Soldiers Brought to America on Two Transports

First Lieutenant Charles W. Drew, of 246 Seymour street, Germantown, has arrived at Newport News on the transport Finland. He is minus an arm, but mighty proud of his distinguished Service Cross.

## MILK STRIKE ENDS; DRIVERS BACK AT WORK

Wagon Men Fail to Influence Abbott Firm and Call Off Walkout

The strike of milk wagon drivers is ended and the men returned to work today. In virtually every case the men were welcomed by the employers and put in charge of their former routes.

## FRANCE BURSTS BARRIERS TO GET COKE FOR HER IRON INDUSTRIES

Restrictions Will Confine Foe's Wealth and Protect the Allies' New Industries—Germany's Credits Can Purchase Food From America

Paris, Jan. 10.—Blockade restrictions against Germany already have been relaxed, according to members of the American commission. America is now shipping food to the Central Powers and France is getting coke from Germany.

## DEMANDS OF TRADE CAUSE RELAXING OF GERMAN BLOCKADE

World Needs Teutonic Products to Maintain Commercial Balance, While Central Europe Must Be Fed by U. S.

Germany has commodities which the rest of the world needs. Germany is in need of food. America has plenty of food, which the country must sell or face a financial disturbance.

## FRANCE BREAKS BLOCKADE WALL

The situation in France is particularly illustrative of the conditions. France began working the Lorraine iron mines with the determination to bar out everything German. In a few weeks she faced the necessity of closing down the mills for want of coke.

## AMERICANS BOMB BERLIN STATION; KILL 65

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the effects of a night bombing attack. A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende today reported that Government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons.

## U. S. VICE GUARD EXPECTED HERE

Re-enforcement Understood as Preliminary to Transport's Arrival

Two companies of United States regular troops—about 400 men—are understood to have been ordered to Philadelphia to reinforce the provost guard now on duty. This step is reported to have been taken by Secretary of War Baker in anticipation of the arrival next week of the steamship Haverford, now an American transport, bringing the first contingent of soldiers from overseas to this port.

## DR. VAN LENNEP'S FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held on Monday Morning at Spruce Street Home

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By JOSEPH A. HERRINGS  
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Nobody who has not witnessed it can possibly form the slightest picture of the awful confusion existing here. The antagonizing parties are clashing at almost every street corner in the central part of the city, and violence and wild shooting prevail everywhere.

Thus the third day of the new revolution finds the city in a state of utter disorganization and lawlessness. There are what might be called fortresses in various parts of Berlin, with guns thundering and machine guns sputtering deadly missiles night and day, with now and then an interruption of minutes or half hours at best.

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The Evening Public Ledger correspondent is informed, however, that the Government's attack will be renewed this afternoon with field guns, as machine guns avail little against the heavy walls of these buildings, behind which the Spartacists are almost secure, while the Government forces have found little cover in the streets.

Independents Seek Compromise  
The Government yesterday told the Independent Socialist committee, which sought a compromise, that it would only consent to listen to any proposition if the newspaper offices and public buildings held by the Spartacists were at once evacuated.

The Spartacists refused pointblank and so did the Independent Socialists. At once the Government prepared to eject them forcibly.

There had been desultory shooting continued on Page Six, Column Three

## ONLY PEACE BASE POSSIBLE BEFORE WILSON'S RETURN

President Will Be Able to Report Principles to U. S. Congress

PARLEYS WILL START

Executive Is Disappointed at Allies' Unpreparedness for Conferences

British Cabinet Names Four Peace Delegates

London, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councillor, have been appointed plenipotentiaries to the peace congress by the British cabinet, according to the Express and the Mail.

William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia; Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and General Lewis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will be colonial representatives, who will have seats when the congress takes up business of interest to the dominions they represent, it is said.

The delegates will go to Paris on Saturday for the purpose of attending sittings of the Inter-Allied conference.

By the Associated Press  
Paris, Jan. 10.—After nearly a month of waiting and preparation, negotiations which will lay the foundation of the actual Peace Congress are about to start. American delegates feel that a great deal of progress might have been made before now if a full representation of the nations allied against Germany had arrived promptly.

Suggestions have been made that the French and American delegates go ahead, while awaiting the arrival of the British plenipotentiaries, who are now expected on Saturday. President Wilson, however, vetoed that plan, holding that inasmuch as there has already been so long a delay it would be best to wait a little longer to secure the participation of the British.

As many of the principal questions to be threshed out in preliminary conferences concern most intimately the United States, Great Britain and France, there is some hope of fair headway being made while awaiting the official announcement of the full Italian delegation and the arrival of the Japanese representatives. The Belgians will arrive next week, but of course they are in the status of minor belligerents. They have taken over one of the largest hotels in Paris.

First Address Congress  
The first address conference between the Americans, French and British probably will develop just how much progress may be expected before President Wilson goes home next month. It is estimated that, when he reaches America, one of his first acts will be to address Congress and give a report on what has been accomplished in the interim.

Some trained diplomats among the Americans here are agreed that the most Mr. Wilson can hope to report will probably be a general undertaking of the widest scope, but that the principles, which must be left to be applied by the peace congress. Mr. Wilson hopes to be able to do more, but unless something unexpected happens, it seems probable that physical conditions alone will prevent the accomplishment of more during the remaining six weeks of his stay.

Each of the bodies of peace commissioners will necessarily go through an organization process. This work has taken the Americans a month, and even now they are only partially ready. The French, of course, have their organization on the spot. The British have brought over from England a highly developed machine, which is virtually ready to function. Even the elevator conductors and porters are men who have been tested out in the service of the British Government and whose dependence has been established. The Japanese will have to organize after reaching here, as will the Belgians and other minor belligerents.

These very essential preliminaries will not necessarily delay the informal conversations, but they will, in a measure, Continued on Page Six, Column One

## FRANCE BURSTS BARRIERS TO GET COKE FOR HER IRON INDUSTRIES

Restrictions Will Confine Foe's Wealth and Protect the Allies' New Industries—Germany's Credits Can Purchase Food From America

By CLINTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger  
With the Peace Delegation in Europe  
Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Company

Paris, Jan. 10.—Blockade restrictions against Germany already have been relaxed, according to members of the American commission. America is now shipping food to the Central Powers and France is getting coke from Germany.

President Wilson's meeting with the Allied Premiers, coming soon, is expected to arrange for increased relaxation of the blockade. It is only a question of time before trade will be fully resumed, except in so far as the different countries feel the necessity to protect their own industries, built up during the war, from competition with German industries.

This relaxation of the trade blockade is the first big step toward a return to normal conditions. The hostile spirit is already breaking down, especially in the occupied territory, where American soldiers are reported to like the German population and are naturally liked by Germans. The doughboys who are billeted there are given the best beds in their homes by the Germans. Their hoots are cleaned at night by German women, but the considerations which led to the relaxation of the blockade are not sentimental.

Germany has commodities which the rest of the world needs. Germany is in need of food. America has plenty of food, which the country must sell or face a financial disturbance.

France Breaks Blockade Wall  
The situation in France is particularly illustrative of the conditions. France began working the Lorraine iron mines with the determination to bar out everything German. In a few weeks she faced the necessity of closing down the mills for want of coke.

In a similar way Germany had to be fed. The British commission reports that while travelers and the rich obtain plenty of food, the poor are actually starving, especially for lack of fats.

Moreover, the blockade had to be modified to permit the shipment of food across Germany to the new interior nations like Czech-Slovakia. Political conditions also were a big factor. Vienna was at the verge of a Bolshevik revolt. When food was shipped there the situation was saved. Bolshevism is threatened in Germany also unless food is imported.

What the world needed especially from Germany was potash, dyestuffs and chemicals. France needed German coke and manganese, although France, which is not generally known, received a vast deposit of potash with the Alsace-Lorraine, which had been discovered by the Germans but never developed, because Germany was unwilling to create competition with the potash fields which were already being worked. In the future there is bound to be big competition between the French and Germans over the potash trade.

Two Causes Prompt Caution  
The delay in relaxing the blockade and the caution about increasing the relaxation are due chiefly to two factors. The Allies fear that German securities will be smuggled out of that country if communications are restored. It is manifestly important to keep German wealth confined in Germany when it comes to the collecting of war damages. The second factor is that all countries are compelled to consider the effect of letting loose the tide of German products upon our own economic situation.

America, for example, has built up during the war the coal tar industry, the manufacture of dyestuffs, the chemical industry and sulphuric acid production, all of which are in their infancy and can be destroyed if the German products are admitted without careful consideration of the effect. Probably the admission of German products will be restricted everywhere. Of dyes, for example, in America only the high-grade colors for silks, which have not yet been made successfully, may be admitted.

Restrictions certainly will be imposed for self-protection, but it is coming to be recognized generally that without shipping—and the bulk of the German mercantile tonnage is certain to be taken away in the peace settlement—Germany cannot be a formidable competitor.

Crippled for a Century  
Official economic estimates of the United States show that without shipping and with other countries protecting their new industries, which were built up during the war, from German competition, and with Germany burdened by vast war damages, it will be a full century before Germany recovers her old economic position in the world.

While most of what Germany wants, namely food, comes from America, Germany can ship potash and other commodities to other Allied countries, establishing credits there which can be used to pay for food in America. Thus trade could start on an equal basis with Allied countries. The necessity for joint action regarding enemy countries is causing a revival of international economic co-operation which the armistice threatened to disintegrate.

America has favored opening Germany to trade, but has not yet seen the need of international co-operation as strongly as her allies. America has yielded on the point of international co-operation, but has her main contention in the relaxing of the trade blockade.

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## LAND AT NEWPORT NEWS

Many Philadelphia Soldiers Brought to America on Two Transports

First Lieutenant Charles W. Drew, of 246 Seymour street, Germantown, has arrived at Newport News on the transport Finland. He is minus an arm, but mighty proud of his distinguished Service Cross.

"I left my arm behind the German lines, and the Americans gave me this," said Lieutenant Drew, pointing to his war cross.

Another Philadelphia arriving today was Lieutenant Charles W. Brooke, 23. He came in on the Konigin der Niederlander, and was welcomed to American soil by his wife.

Lieutenant Drew was shot down behind the German lines September 14. His right arm was injured in the fall and was amputated by German surgeons in Metz.

Citation Tells Feats  
The citation, which resulted in the award for the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Drew follows:

"Recommended that First Lieutenant Charles W. Drew, U. S. A., Thirtieth Aero Squadron, A. E. F., be awarded Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action.

"On August 15, 1918, Lieutenant Drew was one of a patrol of four machines. He attacked a formation of four enemy single-seaters in the region of Flibre. During the course of the combat which followed, Lieutenant Drew attacked in succession three of the enemy airplanes, driving off one which was attacking one of the airplanes of our formation. By so doing Lieutenant Drew extricated his companion from a very dangerous situation, and probably saved his life.

"Lieutenant Drew finally engaged an enemy machine at pointblank range, receiving ten bullets in his own airplane, one of which almost carried away an interplane strut. Another punctured the radiator. Two others broke a mirror within six inches of Lieutenant Drew's face, covering him with broken glass. He still another bullet pierced his helmet.

"In spite of all this, Lieutenant Drew continued the fight and fought the enemy plane to a low altitude far within his lines until he finally succeeded in shooting it down in flames.

"During the latter struggle, he became separated from his companions and was sprayed with water from his broken radiator. His motor was boiling so that there was imminent danger of its falling on him at any moment and his airplane was otherwise in damaged condition."

Philadelphia Returns  
The Nederland brought three brigades generally: W. S. Thayer, of John Harpkins University, Baltimore; W. F. Martin, commanding a contingent of the Eighty-seventh Division, which was aboard, and Marcus De Cronin, commander of the 17th Infantry Brigade. There were aboard the ship about 2000 men. Ten casual companies, a section of the Eighty-seventh, and about 600 wounded and two naval hospital units composed the passenger list.

Colonel R. E. Jones, of Pittsburgh, well known Philadelphia, was one of the passengers. In France he commanded the Sanitary Train.

Lieutenant Colonel Wickham, of Lancaster, one of the Philadelphia-Wickham family, also came back on the Nederland. He had charge of all engineers' supplies in France.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Vanhorn, 1402 North Twenty-ninth street, also set his foot on American soil for the first time in months when he debarked here.