THE WEATHER
Washington, Jan. 14.—Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, temperature stationary.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
32	33	35	35	41	43	43			

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA
CLOSING STOCK PRICES

VOL. V.—NO. 104 | Published Daily Except Sunday. Subscription Price $6 a Year by Mail. Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Company. | PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, at Philadelphia, Pa. Under the Act of March 8, 1879. | PRICE TWO CENTS

DELEGATES OF RUSSIA MAY BE ADMITTED TO OPENING PEACE SESSION

Great Powers Each Entitled to Send Five Envoys

CONGRESS WILL MEET SATURDAY

Will Take Over German Commercial Fleet in Exchange for Food

FOCH TAKES REVISED ARMISTICE TO TREVES

Council Prepared to Work 12 Hours Daily on World League Plan

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 14.—Russia may be represented, together with all the other nations that were engaged in the war against Germany, at the first formal meeting of the Peace Conference. Whether Russia will have present at that time a delegation of prominent Russians, irrespective of party, or other spokesmen, if any, probably will be decided at the next meeting preliminary to the Congress. This will be held tomorrow, because of the opening of the session of the French Parliament.

[Opposition of the French Government to the British plan for admission of representatives of the Russian Soviets, together with other elements of the Russian population, was voiced on Saturday by M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister.]

All the delegations, with the exception of the French, which will be occupied with parliamentary affairs, will employ their time in preparations for Wednesday's meeting. President Wilson planned to engage in a series of informal conferences with British and French representatives.

League Comes First

The first question to come up before the actual Peace Conference will be that of the proposed league of nations, and it was made known today that it had been planned for the conferees to devote twelve hours daily to this work, if necessary, until it is on the way to completion.

There is some reason for believing that the first plans for the structure of a league of nations to be laid before the conference probably will be somewhat composite, representative of a consensus of opinion on the part of the American, British and French statesmen, who have been discussing the subject. It will not purport to be a finished product, but is intended to serve as a starting point for development.

Marshal Foch, the Allied commander-in-chief, is today on the way to his headquarters at Treves to meet the German delegates and lay down terms for the extension of the armistice. There was some disposition during yesterday's conferences to make the terms of the extension more drastic than had at first been proposed, but this was not carried out.

Exchange Food for Fleet

The extension, however, provides for the turning over of the German commercial fleet to transport troops, in exchange for food; for the restitution of material taken from France and Belgium and for full compliance with the terms of the original armistice.

The terms provide that Germany shall hand over to the Allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the Allies to revictual Germany and such adjacent countries as may be decided upon. The terms also require the restitution of all manufacturing machinery, etc., taken from the invaded regions, which it is possible to identify. This was decided on in the view that it would bring about a quicker revival of economic life than the payment of an equivalent in money.

The financial clauses concern the gold reserve of the Reichsbank and the issue of money by Germany; Marshal Foch, when he meets the German armistice delegates, will make suggestions regarding the security of Government monetary deposits and the means of issuing bank notes. Guarantees will be required regarding any removal of the Reichbank's gold from Berlin in view of Bolshevik activities.

The naval conditions demand strict compliance with the requirements of the original armistice concerning the handing over of submarines, which have not yet been complied with. No question was raised regarding the occupation of German ports by the Allies, as had been reported.

An interesting feature of yesterday's meeting, as also of Sunday's, was that more than two hours of the discussion was conducted in French, of which neither President Wilson nor Secretary of State Lansing has a conversational knowledge and which David Lloyd George, the British Premier, understands to only a limited extent. All the conversations concerning the renewal of the armistice were conducted in French.

The French press today gives President Wilson credit for the decision by which Brazil secures three delegates to the Peace Congress, and for

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

SIGNAL 'CLEAR,' FIREMAN SAYS; CRASH KILLS 11

Leading Wreck Near Fort Washington Under Probe

FOLLOWS COLLISION THAT COST ONE LIFE

Scranton Flier Drives Into Doylestown Local—Four Women Killed

THREE INQUIRIES START

Railway Questions Crews in Terminal — Coroner and Service Board Investigate

Unlucky "13" Conspicuous in Ft. Washington Wreck

How unlucky "13" figures in the Philadelphia and Reading Railway wreck near Fort Washington last night was pointed out as a coincidence by a railroad official today.

The accident occurred after the express had passed Automatic Signal No. 13.

This signal is located just above Bridge No. 13.

And the accident happened on the thirteenth day of the month.

The Reading's Scranton flier, which crashed into a Doylestown local near Fort Washington, Pa., last night, killing eleven persons, a few minutes earlier passed an automatic signal set "clear," according to the fireman of the express.

That statement comes from R. B. Abbott, superintendent of the Reading Railway's New York division. An investigation is being made to determine if the signal was working properly. The crews of both trains are being questioned at the Reading Terminal here.

The fireman of the flier is Frank Faulton, 4434 North Franklin street, this city. He is in St. Luke's Hospital, but only slightly hurt. The engineman of the express is P. C. Githen. He was not injured.

Of the eleven persons killed, seven were men and four women. Thirty persons were injured, and two of these may die. They are Rabel Hoss and John Saulman, both of North Wales. They are in the Jewish Hospital.

The wreck was indirectly caused by an earlier crash on the same line, near Penbrook, five miles from Fort Washington. One man was killed and several persons were injured in the first wreck.

Both Fort Washington and Penbrook are on the Bethlehem branch of the New York division. Fort Washington is sixteen miles from Philadelphia. The second wreck occurred a quarter mile on the Philadelphia side of Fort Washington.

Inquiry Ordered

General Manager F. M. Falck, of the Reading, has ordered a thorough investigation of the wreck. Until he has received the reports of his investigators he will make no statement.

Including the investigation being made by the railway, there are three under way. Coroner William Deville, of Montgomery County, is conducting an inquiry, as is also Marshal John P. Doheny, representing the Public Service Commission.

Investigations are under way also concerning the earlier wreck on which the bigger accident is blamed.

"We are determined to get to the bottom of these wrecks and find out who is responsible," said Coroner Deville today.

"I will confer with officials and railroad men on the scene of the disaster," said the Coroner, "and endeavor to find out who were to blame.

"Many conflicting statements have been made. This was due no doubt to the confusion last night at the wreck. I will make a fair and impartial investigation." The inquest will probably be held Thursday at Ambler or Norristown.

Engine Hits Work Train

The wreck at Penbrook, which occurred at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by an engine this wreck was caused by an engine crashing into a work train on which there were more than a score of employes. The engine had been sent to North Wales for a supply of water. Returning, it is said the brakes failed to hold and the engine telescoped two cars of the work train.

The Penbrooke wreck led to the wreck which occurred an hour later. A night train, stalled just above Fort Washington, delayed the Doylestown train. A brakeman dropped off to flag the Scranton flier, which suddenly rounded around a slight curve at forty-five miles an hour. The heavy locomotive tore through the rear wooden coach, killing and mangling.

The Doylestown accommodation train left the Reading Terminal at 5:30 o'clock. It made stops at Jenkintown, Oreland, Edge Hill, Oreland and Camp Hill, picking up a number of munition workers at the Midvale plant. With Fort Washington as the next stop, the train was proceeding at a fair rate of speed when the engineer saw the stalled night train several hundred yards ahead.

The Doylestown train eased down to a stop, and a brakeman alighted with a red flag. The Scranton flier, leaving the Reading Terminal at 6 o'clock, was due in a few minutes. The brakeman had gone back a few score yards, the curve limiting his view of the track towards the city, when the express sped into view.

Griffith, the engineer of the flyer, saw the frantically waving flag and threw on his emergency brakes, but the mo-

Continued on Page Two, Column Three

MISS ELVIRAH LEWIS
Eighteen years old, of North Wales, a victim of the railway wreck at Fort Washington

'THIRTEEN' FATAL TO WRECK VICTIM

Miss Elvirah Lewis Joked About Recurrence of Tragic Number

THOUGHT IT "LUCKY"

Miss Elvirah Lewis, eighteen years old, of Second street near Walnut, North Wales, was killed in the Reading Railway wreck near Fort Washington just a month to the day after she had taken a position with the Curtis Publishing Company, in this city, on Friday, December 13.

The girl's application papers for her job contained various "13s." She weighed 113 pounds. The coincidence was called to her attention at the time and she laughed about it, saying "13" was her lucky number.

Miss Lewis had lived at North Wales for only three months, having come from St. Clair, in Schuylkill County. Her death in the wreck was the culminating misfortune of several months of sorrow and bereavement.

She was a third year student at Bucknell College, in the classical course, when her father died. Her mother's death occurred a few weeks later, and Miss Lewis left college to take a position.

Was Expecting Fiance's Return

She was engaged to Lieutenant Deleph Mellinger, who went to France with the American expeditionary force. Two days before the mother's death Miss Lewis heard that her fiance had been killed. Later this rumor turned out to be false. He was gassed, but recovered and went to Germany with the army of occupation. She was looking forward to his return, and had planned a birthday party for February 22, her own birthday and her dead mother's.

Mrs. Oakford B. Worral, wife of one of the North Wales victims, did not know that her husband had been killed until neighbors broke the news to her at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Worral was connected with a wholesale grocery firm in Second street near Girard avenue, this city. His home was at 143 Main street, North Wales, and he usually traveled out to North Wales at night on the accommodation train.

Mrs. Worral, her daughter Anna, and C. D. Erannin, a brother-in-law, were waiting for Mr. Worral to return last evening. They heard nothing about the wreck. When Mr. Worral did not return home at the usual time his wife continued to wait for him, with other members of the family, growing more worried as the hours passed.

Remained in Doubt All Night

At midnight Mrs. Worral decided that he had met with an accident. Frequently of late he had told her of the growing menace of automobiles in this city, and had said he expected to be hit some day when crossing a street.

Mrs. Worral believed that this was what had happened, and expressed her fears to her daughter. Early this morning neighbors brought the news of the wreck and of Mr. Worral's death.

12 Dead, Many Hurt in Two Wrecks

The dead and injured in the Fort Washington wreck were:

DEAD

Frank Soliday, forty years old, of North Wales, a director of the Ambler Trust Company and associated with Jacob Reed's Sons, this city, as a salesman.

Oakford B. Worral, sixty-five years old, of North Wales, associated with a wholesale grocery firm in this city.

Raymond Bechtel, nineteen years old, son of William D. Bechtel, a contractor of North Wales, and employed at the Reading Terminal.

Hazel Rudolph, nineteen years old, daughter of B. Frank Rudolph, of North Wales, an executive at the Reading Terminal.

Elvirah Lewis, eighteen years old, niece of V. D. Lewis, hardware merchant of North Wales.

Lawrence Potteiger, twenty-eight years old, of Ambler.

Norman Johnson, forty-five years old, of North Wales, died on the way to the Jewish Hospital.

Anna Renner, twenty years old, of Ambler, died on the way to the Abington Hospital.

Frank Fry, twenty years old, of North Wales, died on the way to a hospital.

Lloyd Huston, twenty-four years old, electrician, Midvale plant, and a baseball player of Lansdale, died in Samaritan Hospital.

Ella Stong, nineteen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stong, of Ambler and sister-in-law of Lawrence Potteiger another victim.

Killed in the Penbrook wreck:

John S. Graham, thirty years old, of "White's Corners," near Lansdale.

INJURED

In the Fort Washington wreck:

Herman Abbot, thirty-five years old, Ambler, cuts on hands and legs and about the body.

Hugo A[illegible]ius, North Wales, thirty-five, scalded severely about body, face and head, expected to die.

Miss Mildred Fisher, twenty-two,

Continued on Page Two, Column Five

GERMANS USE 'RED PERIL' TO SCARE ALLIES

Attempt to Suppress Terrorism at Home and Spread It Abroad

DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM IN BERLIN CALLED MYTH

Government Retains Kaiser's Tricky Envoys to Carry on Propaganda

NATION NOT STARVING

Despite Inglorious Defeat Germany Still Menaces Liberties of Europe

[While present conditions in Berlin appear to a certain extent to conflict with the views expressed in this article, Mr. Kospoth's accurate forecasts in the past make his statements significant.]

By B. F. KOSPOTH
Special Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

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Berne, Dec. 29.—Although Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg are very active and turbulent in Berlin, I am convinced that the "Bolshevist danger in Germany" is little more than a myth invented by the new German rulers to frighten the Allies into concessions and presents of food and raw materials.

The Germans are far too great materialists ever to become Bolshevists, and Liebknecht is almost as isolated today as he was in his prison cell in the days of the Kaiser. His intellectual supporters are abnormal fanatics, like Captain von Beerfelde, formerly of the Prussian guards, and Commander Paasche, of the Kaiser's navy. His followers are recruited among the criminal classes of the great German cities, to whom Bolshevism means merely an opportunity for plunder and pleasure.

One of the chief arguments used by the Berlin Government in its efforts to avoid fulfilling the conditions of the armistice was that the precipitated return of the German armies from the western front would "plunge Germany into anarchy and bolshevism." In reality, these troops, upon their arrival in the fatherland, have in general manifested not only strongly anti-Bolshevistic, but even anti-democratic sentiments, and, in many cases, an alarming sense of loyalty to the Hohenzollerns. So much for the "Bolshevist danger in Germany," which, if it exists at all, is a reality only in the slums of Berlin and Hamburg.

The policy of the present German Government with regard to Bolshevism is in accordance with the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the German people and tallies absolutely with the intrigues of the old Imperial Government; it consists in rigorously suppressing Bolshevism in Germany and favoring its exportation to all other countries in every possible way. Nothing better justifies distrust of the men now in power at Berlin than the Bolshevist propaganda they are undoubtedly attempting to carry on in all neutral countries, and, through the latter, in the countries of the Entente.

It was more than a mere coincidence that almost on the very day of Germany's capitulation Bolshevist uprisings broke out simultaneously in Switzerland and the Netherlands at the instigation of two such notorious agents of the Kaiser as Grimm and Troelstra, the Swiss and Dutch Socialist leaders. All Germany hoped at the time that these revolts would be successful and spread further, like "a prairie fire," as the Koelnische Zeitung naively entitled one of its sanguine editorials in those days.

Machinations Fail

Needless to say, these machiavellian Bolshevist intrigues of the Berlin Government are but a last great German illusion and doomed to failure. Victory is the best antidote for the poison of Bolshevism, and the victorious nations of the Entente, who have triumphantly achieved all their war aims and whose confidence in the

Continued on Page Sixteen—Column Two

FIVE DIE IN TROLLEY WRECK

Ohio Interurban Car Jumps Track at London

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—Five persons are dead and a half-dozen other passengers are more or less seriously injured as the result of an Ohio electric interurban car bolting the track at London, Ohio, last night. The dead are:

I. N. Aeschliman, aged forty, farmer, Wauseon, Ohio; Mrs. Glen Langdon, Columbus; Frances Reeder, and a brother, from London, Ohio, and an unidentified colored woman.

Among the injured is C. A. Lowe, Pores, N. C., and Ralph Moore, colored, Cleveland.

Running at full speed the car jumped the track in the center of the city, plunged against a building and overturned.

Jurors Selected for Nobre Trial

Foreman—Andrew Alcorn, machinist, 245 North Sixty-fifth street.

Harry Hazlett, machinist, 2671 Cedar street.

Charles H. Warner, assistant buyer, 5605 Market street.

Harry C. Patterson, ironworker, 1303 North Fifty-fifth street.

H. A. Buehler, clerk, 213 North Sixty-first street.

John May, 2358 East Gordon street.

Wesley Johnson, colored, upholstered, Eighty-sixth street and Erwig avenue.

John J. Hasson, clerk, 3910 Aspen street.

Frank Wissert, printer, 618 Moyamensing avenue.

James Johnson, builder, 2031 Fitzwater street.

James Watt, boilermaker, 6335 Reedland street.

John W. Schandein, real estate, 2222 North Broad street.

TESTIFIES NOBRE MENACED VARE

Dr. Ambler Says That Defendant Wanted to Ruin Senator

CALLED A GO-BETWEEN

When the trial of John M. Nobre, former city surveyor, charged with criminal libel by Senator Vare, was begun today before Judge Audenried, an attempt was made by Dr. William S. Ambler, a brother-in-law of Senator Vare, to show that Nobre had sought to "ruin Vare politically" because of Nobre's disappointment at not being given a better berth with the city.

Nobre, according to Doctor Ambler, said that Senator Vare "should have taken better care" of him. The defendant, the witness asserted, said he would like to take the first opportunity to "put a crimp in Vare's political aspirations," and was "almost willing to go to jail to do it."

On being cross-examined by Joseph P. McCullen, Doctor Ambler admitted he called on Senator Vare the night before Nobre told Councils' Finance Committee the Senator had been partially paid for the work on League Island Park and had also called on Nobre the day following. It was this statement made by Nobre which led to his arrest last March.

Mr. McCullen accused Doctor Ambler of acting as a go-between in the case.

"I told Nobre he would be foolish to slam the Vares," replied Doctor Ambler. "I went to Nobre for his own sake."

Assistant District Attorney Maurer reviewed events leading to the Finance Committee meeting last March, when Nobre asserted that Senator Vare had been paid $74,000 of the $150,000 claim he made against the city.

The clause on which the charge is based follows:

"I was therefore requested by the contractor to destroy the evidence which would indicate the payments to him by the city for the filling in of Government avenue."

Politicians of all degree flocked to the courtrooms. They look for interesting developments when the trial gets under way.

Nobre is specifically charged with uttering a libel to newspapermen with a view of having it published and criminally libeling Senator Vare. Two other technical counts will not be pressed, although Attorney McCullen asked that every charge be disposed of at this trial.

As each prospective juror came forward he was asked if he held office or if any of his relatives held office. Those under these classifications were not accepted.

Witnesses for the prosecution include Senator Vare, Congressman William S. Vare, Chairman Gaffney, of Councils' Finance Committee, and several newspapermen.

PORT GETS FIRST U. S. SHIP

Ozaukee Sent Here by Shipping Board for Private Operation

The first merchant steamer allocated to this port by the United States Shipping Board for private operation docked here this afternoon.

It is the 6200-ton steel cargo carrier Ozaukee, which has been turned over to the Atlantic Transport Line.

The arrival and news of the assignment of the Ozaukee brought a flush of triumph to port boosters who went to Washington last week and urged J. H. Rossiter, director of operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to recognize Philadelphia's need for tonnage and allocate ships here.

Simultaneously, the Red Star Line announced the taking over of five Government steamers to be utilized for transatlantic service from the port of New York. The Ozaukee will be engaged in transatlantic service to and from Philadelphia. Its first trip under private control will be from this city to London.

VEXED PROBLEM SOLVED

Japan and United States Reach Agreement on Railroad Situation

Tokio, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—An understanding has been reached between Japan and the United States, the Kokumin Shimbun announces, apparently with authority, regarding joint control of the Chinese eastern and Siberian railroads which for some time has been regarded with concern.

The plan, according to the paper, includes the appointment of John F. Stevens as president of the operating board, having control of economic and technical operation under a joint commission.

Other newspapers say that American Ambassador Morris soon will go to Siberia in connection with the railroad question.

COLONEL HOUSE IMPROVING

Paris Dispatch Contradicts Unconfirmed Rumor of Death

Paris, Jan. 13, 8:40 p. m.—Colonel House, who is confined to his residence by illness, was reported this evening to be improving.

An absolutely unconfirmed rumor in New York and Philadelphia today said that Colonel House had died.

U. S. OPPOSES FRENCH PLAN FOR POLAND

Balance of Power Scheme Clashes With America's Democratic View

MAY RECOGNIZE ALL ACTIVE GOVERNMENTS

France Would Impose Outside Organization Instead of People's Regime

NEED DEFINITE POLICY

Polish and Russian Attitudes Must Take Precedence Over World League

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe

By Special Cable

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Paris, Jan. 14.—That the sharpest issue among the delegates to the Peace Conference is the question of the policy to be pursued in eastern Europe was brought to light by a statement in Le Temps that America would send troops to Poland to help fight the Bolsheviki, which evoked an indignant denial by the American commissioners.

It is generally admitted that Poland needs military aid, but this is rather in the form of guns and munitions than men.

The Allied Governments and America have hesitated because two Polish Governments exist; because they are not certain the Poles will use these arms in ways the Peace Conference will approve, and because the Allies and the American Governments have been unable to agree, thus far, on the policy for eastern Europe.

U. S. Favors Real Government

America's peace envoys evidently favor the real Polish Government, set up by the people themselves and under the presidency of General Pilsudski. This Government is not Bolshevist, but rather a Socialist-Populist combination, and it is said to have the support of all factions in Poland except the extreme Right and the extreme Left.

France favors the more conservative organization existing at Paris and which is known as the Polish National Committee, organized by the Allies to represent Poland during the war. This committee is headed by R. V. Dmowski, who is said to have been selected by the French Government. The French policy appears to be to force President Pilsudski to admit the Dmowski combination into the present government and place it in charge of the foreign affairs of Poland.

France Would Impose Rule

The issue produces a typical situation existing between France and America. America in all cases inclines toward recognizing the existing governments, even in Russia where the mistake of the Allied policy now is coming to be recognized. France lines up on the side of the conservatives, inclining toward imposing governments on the people from outside and opposing the sending of aid, even of food, to Poland until Dmowski has been admitted into a share in the government by Pilsudski.

This opposition has been overridden by Herbert Hoover, who already has sent food to Poland. Foreign Minister Pichon's speech, outlining the French foreign policy, made at the same time as Clemenceau's speech, declaring for a balance of power in Europe, is being sharply criticized by the French Liberal press, especially for the position taken in regard to Poland, where Pichon is charged with misrepresenting the facts.

Issue of Border States

The issue in Poland seems to be the common issue in the border territory between Russia and Germany. When the Russian revolution came the landed proprietors of this sec-

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WIRELESS SEEKS SHIP

Try to Find Missing Ansaldo 3d, From This Port

Wireless messages were sent out today to locate the Ansaldo 3d, at 5200-ton steamer, which reported yesterday that she was in distress 120 miles southeast of Sable Island. Nothing has been heard from her since.

The Ansaldo 3d sailed from this port January 7 for Genoa, with steel and machinery. She is an Italian vessel, owned by the Societie Nazionale di Navagazione, and is commanded by Captain Martino Rozeto.

The wireless received yesterday gave no hint of the trouble nor of its seriousness.

The cargo of the Ansaldo 3d is valued at more than $500,000.

WILSON NAMES RAY S. BAKER HIS PUBLICITY AGENT

Correspondents Will Get Details of Peace Procedure From President's Press Representative

Paris, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson has decided to communicate with the representatives of the American newspapers, of which there are more than 100 in Paris, through the medium of a publicity agent. Ray Stannard Baker, a former magazine writer, has been selected as the agent.

The plan, as announced today, is for President Wilson or some member of the American mission to communicate to Mr. Baker such details of the proceedings as were not embraced in the official Allied communiques and which the President desires to make public, Mr. Baker conveying the information to the correspondents.

The correspondents will not have original contact with the source of information.

Ray Stannard Baker has been a newspaper writer and magazine editor since 1892. He was managing editor of the McClure Syndicate in 1897-98, associate editor of McClure's Magazine in 1899-1905 and one of the editors of the American Magazine from 1906 to 1915. After the United States entered the war he became attached to the committee on public information. He is the author of a number of books, chiefly of a contemplative nature. Mr. Baker also has written several books under the pen name of "David Grayson." He was born in Michigan, but his home is in Amherst, Mass.

WILSON PLANS TOUR OF U. S. ON RETURN HOME

Discusses Trip to Encourage Sentiment Supporting His Peace Principles

Paris, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson is considering a speaking tour of the United States when he returns home. It is said that this trip will take him into many of the principal cities, and it is possible that he may touch the Pacific coast. His plans are not as yet matured, but it is believed that he has discussed the plans with his advisers.

With Congress out of the way early in March Mr. Wilson would have an opportunity for such a tour before returning to Europe, should he follow his original plan and if his return should be necessary. He would also have time for his proposed trip before the convening of an extraordinary session of Congress, should he decide to call one.

The object of his proposed speaking tour would be to inform the country by personal contact of the proceedings at Paris and at the same time sound out and encourage public sentiment in support of the peace principles he has enunciated and which he feels have been acclaimed by the masses in Europe.

The President has told his friends that he considers the reception given him by the people of Europe not as a personal indorsement but an approval of his peace principles. He is being urged therefore to make a speaking tour to give opportunity for the popular manifestations of public opinion in his own country.

VARE DENIES NOBRE CHARGES

Denial was made this afternoon by Senator Vare that he told former City Surveyor John M. Nobre to change figures or conceal anything regarding the contract for filling Government avenue at League Island Park. This was the chief feature today of the trial of Nobre, in Common Pleas Court. He is charged by the Senator with criminal libel.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS RELIEF APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A meeting of the Senate appropriations committee late today for preliminary discussion of procedure on the measure which passed the House yesterday appropriating $100,000,000 for relief of the suffering in Europe was called by Senator Martin.

DANIELS DEPENDS ON HATCH ADVICE

Navy Secretary Will Act in Vice Situation if Requested

GETS MAYOR'S LETTER

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has, to all appearances, adopted a "watchful waiting" policy toward the Philadelphia vice situation and is prepared to take vigorous steps if it appears that the sailors, soldiers and marines are exposed to immoral conditions.

When asked today in Washington, if he had not received "some kind of a letter from Mayor Smith," Secretary Daniels replied:

"Some kind of a letter is right; it was some kind of a letter."

Asked what he thought of the letter and what he intended to do about the Philadelphia situation, Secretary Daniels said:

"Some people in Philadelphia, a great majority of them, I believe, are intensely interested in keeping Philadelphia clean and in making it a good, moral city. Then there are others, not so many, who want a wide-open town.

"Colonel Hatch, who is representing the Navy and War Departments there, is keeping watch on the situation there for us. Hatch never sleeps, except with his eyes open. He has been watching all the incidents of the past; is watching now and will advise us when there is need for independent action by the navy."

"Are you disposed now, in view of Colonel Hatch's letter, to carry out the threat to put bluejackets and marines on each corner in Philadelphia to protect the fighting men?" Secretary Daniels was asked.

"Colonel Hatch is a marine officer, you know," replied the Secretary significantly. "I shall take that action if Colonel Hatch finds it necessary and advises it."

United States Commissioner Long sent a letter to Director Wilson, of the Department of Safety, praising the police department for "splendid work" in routing vice and bootleggers, adding that agents of Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Hatch, law enforcing officer for the navy, "lately have not been as active as heretofore."

"That argues, prima facie, to me," he said, "that the city is vastly improved, and that, while they are still doing their duty, they find no vice to stamp out and fewer arrests to make."

CLOUDY DAYS!
Here's a pretty how-de-do!
Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, too.
Temperature? Oh, not much change
While the gentle southwest breezes range.

28 STATES VOTE FOR DRY NATION

Indiana, Arkansas, Illinois and N. Carolina Swing Into Line Today

ONLY 8 MORE NEEDED

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—Indiana ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution today. Following the action of the State Senate yesterday in approving the amendment, the House today took similar action by a vote of 57 to 11.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14.—By a vote of 32 to 0, the Senate of the Arkansas Legislature today adopted the resolution ratifying the Federal prohibition amendment. The amendment passed the House yesterday.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—By a vote of 84 to 66 the Illinois House of Representatives today ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. The Senate passed the resolution last week.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 14.—North Carolina has ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. The house today passed the resolution adopted last Friday by the Senate.

These States increase the number of ratifications to twenty-eight. Affirmative action by eight more States is needed to make the nation bone dry.

OFFICER ACCUSED OF MURDER

Lieut. Col. Rutherford, of British Army, Arrested on Grave Charge

London, Jan. 14.—(By A. P.)—A sensation was caused in military circles today when it was learned that Lieutenant Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford had been arrested charged with the wilfull murder of Major Miles Charles Seton, of Melbourne. The alleged murder occurred at the residence of Major Seton's cousin, Malcolm Cotter Seton, secretary of the Judicial and Public department of the Indian Office, last night.

Colonel Rutherford, according to the police, was seen to enter the Seton house. The police were sent for a few minutes later and when they arrived they found Major Seton dead with three bullet wounds in his body. The reasons for the shooting have not been disclosed.

NEW YORK GIANTS SOLD

Stoneham, McGraw and McQuade Purchase Club

New York, Jan. 14.—The controlling interest in the New York National League club held by the estate of John T. Brush, was sold today to Charles A. Stoneham, a broker; Judge Francis X. McQuade and John J. McGraw. The sum of $1,000,000 was said to have been paid for the controlling interest.