

STATE'S SOLDIERS TO PARADE HERE

Men From Haverford Also May March Through Streets

TWO DIVISIONS COMING

Twenty-eighth and Seventy-ninth Will Be Landed at This Port

The two all-Pennsylvania divisions—the Twenty-eighth and the Seventy-ninth—will be landed at this port and will parade the streets of Philadelphia when they make their triumphant return from war.

Troops bound for this port aboard the American liner Haverford may also have a parade when they dock here, if plans worked out by Secretary of War Baker are completed in time.

This is indicated by the announcement of Secretary Baker that all divisions will be sent to the largest city nearest which their members live for parades, so that relatives and friends who have followed their fortunes in war may see them in a way before they are disbanded.

The Haverford will bring the Sixty-fifth Coast Artillery Regiment to Philadelphia. Officials of the War Department have no objections to the regiment giving a parade, but have left this matter to the discretion of the commanding officer of the unit. The reception committee here is strongly in favor of a public demonstration.

At the War Department it was said to be very likely that arrangements will be made with the commander of a parade.

News that a parade of the men coming to Philadelphia on the Haverford might be arranged was welcome to Philadelphia who had been recently disappointed by a previous announcement that they would not be permitted to see the returning soldiers in time.

It is not known how many Philadelphia men will be aboard the Haverford, but the general belief is that there are at least a few, and many who have relatives among the soldiers overseas have been anxious for a parade, others have been just as eager to see the first troops landed at this port through the streets.

A Wilson line steamer has been chartered to go down the river to meet the Haverford. The reception committee will be on board the steamer and only those who will be permitted to board will be armed with invitations from the committee. Hot coffee, sandwiches and other refreshments will be ready for the soldiers when they land at Washington avenue wharf. Box lunches for each man, to be used on route to Camp Dix, will also be provided.

Because thirty-nine of the men have been wounded, an emergency hospital and recreation room have been fitted up on the second deck of the pier.

Following out this plan, the Iron Division and the Liberty Division—the Twenty-eighth and the Seventy-ninth—will come to Philadelphia to embark.

These two divisions are known as important combat units of the army of occupation, and they have not yet received orders that would send them home. The War Department, however, in considering such orders for all the important divisions, and both may receive instructions soon to pack up for home.

The Iron Division is now at Headquarters and the Liberty Division is at South, according to today's announcement of the location of forces overseas. The Twenty-seventh Division is at Montfort.

Secretary Baker also said he would send the Rainbow Division—the Forty-second—composed of National Guard units from all parts of the country, could be brought to Washington for a parade through the capital streets when it is finally sent back to the United States.

ITALIAN EXPERTS FORMULATE PLAN FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Rome, Jan. 24.—(By A. P.)—An important feature of the project for a League of Nations, formulated by authorities on international law, councilors of State and Judges of the Supreme Court, announced here, is that from the central council of the league there will be dependent three committees which will devote their attention to economics, labor and military affairs.

These committees will conduct inquiries and each will seek to adjust controversies subject to its special jurisdiction.

The plan will be supported by Senator Scipioni, who has gone to Paris as a supplementary Italian delegate.

It is suggested that the central tribunal of the league should be constituted by the appointment of a council from all signatory nations, each State being represented by plenipotentiaries, for the consideration of questions of common interest.

CIRCA LE INDENNITA' DOVUTE DAI TEDESCHI

Il Ministro Crespi Dovranno Ripartirsi tra gli Alleati

Roma, 23 gennaio (ritardato). L'on. Crespi, ministro dei trasporti ed approvvigionamenti, durante una intervista ha detto, oggi, che le indennità da pagarsi dalla Germania dovranno essere divise proporzionalmente tra gli Alleati. Ha anche detto che i delegati alla pace dovranno sistemare le questioni di emigranti e che gli operai italiani dovranno emigrare soltanto in quelle nazioni le quali potranno proteggerli con ex chari trattati di lavoro.

L'on. Crespi disse, inoltre, che l'Italia sarebbe incapace di prendere vantaggio dell'offerta dell'America per un credito illimitato.

Genova, 23 gennaio (ritardato). E' oggi partito da questo porto il primo vapore italiano con a bordo i consoliati che dall'America torneranno in Italia per il servizio marittimo dal ritorno fornito di documenti civili dal governo italiano.

Parigi, 23 gennaio. Il ministro per gli Affari Esteri del Montenegro ha emesso la seguente nota: "Il Re del Montenegro, ha appreso i tragici incidenti che ora stanno desolando la sua nazione e, anzioso di far finire lo spargimento di sangue, ha incaricato il seguente messaggio: "Al mio amato popolo—io vi prego di rimanere tranquilli nelle vostre case e di non opporvi alle truppe armate che caricano il possesso del governo della nostra patria."

Washington, Dc, 23 gennaio.—Secondo un rapporto reso pubblico oggi dal Ufficio Informazioni Serbo, Croato e Sloveno, il piroscafo serbo-croato "Dinara," che batteva bandiera americana ed aveva buona di navigazione rilasciata da un comandante navale americano, non si è mosso, e' stato sequestrato a Jelsa, il 16 gennaio, dalle forze italiane che abbassarono la bandiera americana scendovi quella italiana. Il rapporto dice:

"Nonostante la bandiera e le carte in ordine, il comandante delle truppe italiane di Jelsa ordinò al capitano del vapore di seguirlo in un posto militare, ove fu trattenuto sotto arresto per tre ore. Durante questo tempo il comandante italiano informo l'ufficiale suo superiore che trovavano in Stari Grad, il quale arrivo subito con truppe armate e dopo aver prequisito il vapore ed abbassata la bandiera americana, vi lascio quella italiana e fece condurre il vapore a Stari Grad."

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GARIS & SHIMER Bethlehem, Pa.

U.S. PROPAGANDA HELPED WIN WAR

Creel Says It Had Almost as Big Share in Conflict as Bullets

BROKE ENEMY MORALE

Magazine Article Asserts German Army of 2,000,000 Could Have Stood Longer

American propaganda had almost as big a share as American bullets in winning the war.

In Germany and Austria, in neutral lands where German influence was struggling to win the upper hand, in the countries of our Allies, during all the time of this country's participation in the struggle, American propaganda carried the truth home to all the people.

George Creel, who was chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in the February issue of Everybody's Magazine tells about "America's Fight for World Opinion" in a signed article, the first of a series of three concerning phases of the war which came under the publicist's observation.

Mr. Creel points out that the Germans had a well-equipped army of 2,000,000 men when the armistice was signed, and could have waged a defensive warfare for months.

"What happened to the Germans?" writes Mr. Creel, "was an utter spiritual collapse, a disintegration of morale both in the firing line and among the civilian population. Slowly at first, but always more swiftly, the truth made its way into Germany, sapping a foundation of lies laid carefully through long years. People and fighting men alike began to feel the load of the world."

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Two wonderful groups of new spring frocks, made of silk taffetas, Georgettes, crepes, wool serge and velours. Many new necklines—braids and embroideries predominate.

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But Easy to Rub On

WAS THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

came to understand the night arrayed against them, the inevitability of defeat, and when French, English, Italian, Serbian and Americans began to deal the sledge-hammer blows directed by Poch, apprehension turned to certainty, and the whole rotten structure went tumbling into ruin."

It was difficult to get the truth into Germany, for, as Mr. Creel says, "Soldiers and civilians were drugged with lies about Germany's defensive war, the 'cruel purpose' of the enemy, the 'collapse of the Allies' and the 'inevitability of America' to train or transport troops and the near approach of a tremendous victory that would mean world mastery."

The French introduced a rifle grenade that carried pamphlets about 600 feet in a favoring wind, and a 75 shell that carried about four or five miles. The British developed a six-inch gun that carried ten or twelve miles and scattered several thousand leaflets from each shell. The Italians used rockets for close work on the front, each rocket carrying forty or fifty leaflets. The obvious smash at German morale was through America's aims and swift war progress, and for this reason the Allies used the President's speeches and our military facts freely and sometimes even exclusively.

To reach farther behind the lines all fronts used paper balloons filled with coal gas. They would remain in the air for a minimum of twenty hours, so as to make a trip of 600 miles in a thirty-mile wind. On a Belgian feast day such balloons carried 400,000 greetings to Belgium and some clear across Belgium.

Bookkeepers' Body Elects

At the annual election of the Bookkeepers' Beneficial Association, J. Lyons Starke of Mann & Dikler, was elected president, G. Howell Arthur, Manufacturing Company of America, vice president, Robert E. Dolan, First & Foster Company, secretary and Earl R. Winslow, Silk Manufacturing Company, treasurer.

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\$200,000 TO JOHNS HOPKINS

Eugene G. Mergenthaler Leaves Sum for New Building at University

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—(By A. P.)—Johns Hopkins University is bequeathed the sum of \$200,000 under the terms of the will of Eugene G. Mergenthaler, son of the late Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the Linotype machine, which was filed for probate here yesterday.

Victor Records We have many good numbers hard to get elsewhere. G. W. HUVER CO. 1031-33 CHESTNUT

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