ANUEL REBELS HOLD TWO STATES

ontrol Provinces of Minko and Tras Os Montes. Paris Hears

EPORT KING IN MINKO

oimbra Republican Troops Join Royalists After Defeat, Says Dispatch

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 27.—Portuguese royalists e completely in control of the prov- es of Minho and Tras Os Montes, ac- ng to a radio dispatch from Mad- the Journal des Debats.

es to the same newspaper say is reported the republican troops ere defeated by the monarchists mbra are about to go over to the of the monarchists.

provinces of Minho and Tras Os es are in northern Portugal. They been the center of monarchist op- ions recently, and it was reported m Vigo Saturday that Manuel II of ortugal had landed in Minho.

Lisbon, Jan. 27.—(By A. P.) The overnment is assembling large bodies troops to put down the royalist re- ellion at Oporto, says an official state- ent, in which the republican victory er the rebellious Lisbon troops at Mon- santo hill, near the capital, is described. he statement says:

"A certain number of units belonging the Lisbon garrison declared in favor of the Oporto Royalist rebels January 23. They left their barracks and took up positions in the mountains of Monsanto above Lisbon. Their forces were composed of one regiment of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery.

"The government immediately ordered faithful troops to surround the position and opened lists for the enrollment of civilian battalions under the command of army officers. In a few hours more than 9000 enrolled. The rebels were surrounded and promptly defeated. Their arms were captured and what remained of their cavalry fled in disorder, closely pursued by the republican troops.

"The news of the victory aroused great enthusiasm in Lisbon. Ayres de Ornellas, the chief official representative of King Manuel, was with the rebel troops.

(A Lisbon dispatch yesterday reported that Ornellas had been killed in the Monsanto Hill fighting.)

"The government is concentrating large bodies of troops, with the object of suppressing the Oporto rebellion."

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

In an official note the government explains that, although the Monarchist movement in Braganza, Lisbon and other places has been overcome, in still other districts the military and civil elements are seeking to revive quarrels among the Republicans. Wherefore the ministers, not desiring to weaken the Republican forces in the present grave hour, have decided to resign, but will continue their functions until a new government is formed.

Wilson Deeply Impressed by Scenes of Devastation

Visits High Water Mark of Great Struggle at Chateau-Thierry and Sees Ruins of Rheims Cathedral

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 27.—President Wilson yesterday made his first trip to the battle front and devastated regions, visiting Chateau-Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Rheims, he made this comment:

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received among such scenes of desolation and ruin."

That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he takes part in deciding what is to be exacted from Germany for the devastation of northern France.

Visits Chateau-Thierry

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence early yesterday morning, foregoing attendance at church and the rest, which he felt he needed very much, to perform what he said he considered to be a duty. The party motored first to Chateau-Thierry, where lunch was taken on board a waiting train. The party then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines, where evidences of combat are still to be plainly seen.

After visiting Rheims, the President and his party abandoned their motor cars and boarding a special train, returned to Paris. The last part of the motor trip was made in a swirling snowstorm, the first snow Mr. Wilson has seen since last winter.

The first fighting ground was reached as the party neared Belleau Wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled perilously through back lanes to bring the President close to the place where the fighting took place.

Work of Reclamation

The country folk in that neighborhood are striving to reclaim their country from war's desolation. The farmers were plowing the shell-cratered fields as the President stood beside the graves of 190 or more American boys who gave their lives at that point and looked across the strategic valley to Belleau Wood, a mangled mass of tree trunks and underbush, but now a national monument to the marines, after whom the French Government have named the place.

Colonel Edward M. Watson, of Martinsville, Va., who commanded an artillery battalion in the fight and was later chief of staff of the Seventy-seventh Division in the Argonne fighting, stood beside President Wilson and Brigadier General William W. Harts and told the story of the battle in detail.

Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill over which the American troops smashed the crack Prussian divisions mustered there to crush the "greenhorns" and where the advance on Paris was checked. This was near Chateau-Thierry and the spot promises to be a mecca for Americans for many years to come. Mr. Wilson saw the ruins of bridges over which the Americans thrust back the enemy line at this nearest point to Paris and the shell-marked houses which survived the battles of those memorable days.

On entering Chateau-Thierry the Mayor greeted Mr. Wilson, who responded quite informally. He then drove on toward Rheims, passing along the old battle line between long lanes of barbed-wire entanglements, now resting away in the first winter of peace; between long, muddy trenches reaching over the hills and down into hollows as far as the eye could see and past the wrecks of dugouts, ammunition-dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, barracks and all the other litter left behind by the defeated enemy in his flight.

It seemed as if the fields had been sowed by Mars with the wastage of war, in the hope that it would take root and blossom. American, as well as French, graves lay along the roadside. There were German graves to be seen, too. Desecrated cemeteries were found in many cases. At every turn of the road was a farm, deserted and in ruins, its fields dotted with shell-holes filled with water and crusted ice. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens and homes.

Visits Rheims Cathedral

The President was welcomed at Rheims by the Mayor and a committee, to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated regions sooner because he had been wholly engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the Cathedral, he passed through the streets of a deserted city, which was once the home of 115,000 people, but where less than 5000 are now eking out an existence among the ruins. He visited Red Cross canteens, where hundreds of destitute persons are fed night and day and the hospital where the sick and injured are cared for. The Champagne cellars beneath the city, said to contain some 70,000,000 bottles of wine, were not visited.

A light blanket of snow covered the ground as the President drove up to the Cathedral, and Rheims, ravished and naked in all its misery and desolation, looked like a graveyard in the moonlight. There were more crows in the air, circling over the ruined town, than there were human beings below in the littered streets.

Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, who stood steadfastly by his charge for four years, during which time scarcely a day passed without a German shell hurling death into the city, met the President at the fence of rough board which now excludes curiosity seekers and inclosures the rubbish into which this most historic edifice has been reduced.

The Cardinal conducted Mr. Wilson to the nave of the Cathedral, where in 1914 the Germans during their short occupation of the city placed their wounded, and then, being forced to evacuate, burned their men to death by incendiary shells that fired the roof, but did not damage the vault.

Ruin in Roofless Church

All over the flagging, worn smooth through the years of millions of feet, bringing Frenchmen to an hour's devotion, were piled heaps of rubbish, remnants of statuary and frescoes and fragments of columns and sculptures which were accounted the most perfect and complete examples of Gothic art. As the President and the Cardinal stood together looking upward, while the prelate briefly recounted the story of four years of constant destruction, they looked straight through to the clouded sky. The snow flurry that was covering the bare ruins of the outside also was laying a blanket upon the inside of the cathedral.

The chalky stone of Champagne, of which the cathedral was built, is scaling off from the effects of German fire and the falling snowflakes were mixed with an almost constant dropping of fragments. Pausing a moment before the scene of the crucifix, above the north door, and before the painting of the coronation of the Virgin, over the central door, Mr. Wilson viewed the destruction wrought upon those masterpieces by the burning of the scaffolding when the Germans set fire to the roof of the edifice.

Ruins of statues lie about the side door, and the great rose window, said to be the most beautiful in the world, where Field Marshal von Moltke, in 1870, sat and watched the sunset, is shattered by shell fire, until it looks like camouflage set up by the roadside. Mr. Wilson followed the Cardinal to the ruins of the chapel, where oldtime kings watched through the night at the time of their anointing, and to the ruins of the museum, where priceless Flemish tapestries were ruined.

President Wilson intends to accept the invitation of King Albert to visit Brussels. It is said in well-informed circles but has not fixed the date for his trip because of the press of business at Paris.

On his visit to the cathedral the President was shown where thousands of shells thrown from German batteries on two sides burst among the buttresses which support the main structure and where forests of sculptures, which ornament the structure, have been scarred, nicked and torn by fragments from the big shells, but very few of which ever reached the vault.

Works of Art Are Wrecked

Part of the vault, however, lies a heap of twisted and crumpled wreckage upon the main altar, where it was thrown by explosions which wrecked most of the stained-glass thirteenth century windows. Cardinal Lucon took Mr. Wilson outside, and they picked their way through rubbish heaps to a point from where they could view the shell-riddled painting of the "Last Judgment," above the south door; the symbols from Noah's Ark, about the great rose window; the statue of St. Anne and dozens of other works of art, of which virtually none escaped.

As they left the cathedral the Cardinal gave the President a stained-glass panel from one of the windows taken down in time to save it. The panel is unscarred. It is circular and about three feet in diameter. It shows a figure of the Savior done in many colored glass of the early centuries.

From the cathedral the President drove to view the ruins of the Town Hall, a specious specimen of the renaissance style of architecture and the Palais Royale, an eighteenth century edifice. These two, with the cathedral, comprised the most celebrated historical memorials of Rheims, and not one has escaped.

President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Paris at 9:50 o'clock last night from their visit to Rheims.

FLIES 260 MILES AN HOUR

Army Aviator Makes Ninety Miles in Twenty-two Minutes

Oklahoma City, Jan. 27.—(By A. P.)—Flying ninety miles in twenty-two minutes, an average speed of approximately 260 miles an hour, was the feat accomplished by Lieutenant Robert Baker, at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., it has become known here.

Lieutenant Baker attained the speed while making a flight from Fort Sill to Oklahoma City.

OMAGGIO AL VALORE DEI SOLDATI ITALIANI

Un Telegramma del Presidente Wilson alla Societa' Italia-America

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Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

New York, 27 gennaio.—Il Presidente Wilson ha espresso la sua ammirazione per le gesta delle Armate Italiane e l'apprezzamento per le accoglienze ricevute dal popolo italiano nel seguente telegramma giunto, ieri, alla Italy-America Society durante la "solenne manifestazione di omaggio all'Italia vittoriosa, che ebbe luogo alla Metropolitan Opera House. Ecco il testo del telegramma:

"Con speciale piacere mi avvalgo dell'opportunita' di inviare un saluto alla Societa' Italia-America riunita per commemorare le valorose gesta dell'Esercito Italiano e l'importante parte presa per il finale successo.

"Le cordiali e spontanee accoglienze fattemi dalla Nazione Italiana tre settimane or sono mi hanno toccato profondamente, ed io sono sicuro di giustamente interpretarle come una manifestazione di simpatia del popolo italiano al popolo degli Stati Uniti."

Parigi, 26 gennaio.—Il Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri Italiani, On. Orlando, alla Conferenza della Pace, durante la discussione della Lega delle Nazioni, ha fatto la seguente dichiarazione:

"Nessun popolo quanto quello italiano e' piu' pronto di accettare interamente i principi esposti dal Presidente Wilson, principi di legge non solo, ma principi di protezione e giustizia contro la violenza, e principio di sociale co-operazione e solidarieta' tra le nazioni. Questo e' un grande e storico giorno che sorge per i diritto dei popoli."

Il Conte Macchi di Cellere, Regio Ambasciatore Italiano in Washington, che venne in Europa al seguito del Presidente Wilson, durante una intervista relativa alla questione dell'Adriatico ha dichiarato quanto appresso:

"Noi siamo entrati in guerra col solo e precipuo intento di tutare la nostra situazione strategica e militare e per assicurare la pace e la sovranita' dell'Italia. Se la costa della Dalmazia non dovesse essere annessa all'Italia, i nostri giganteschi sacrifici sarebbero stati fatti invano."

Venendo alla conclusione, il Conte Macchi di Cellere disse che l'Italia non vuole tutta la Dalmazia ma una piccola parte, per la quale non esito' dichiarare che doveva assolutamente avere per ragioni puramente militari. Con il patto di Londra l'Italia avrebbe avuto tutta la costa dalmata, senza parlare di Fiume. Ora l'Italia vuol mantenere Fiume lasciando per il nuovo stato Jugo-Slavo una grande parte della costa della Dalmazia, parte che provvede ad un adeguato sbocco sul mare per la nuova nazione. L'Italia per ragioni strategiche, quelle cioe' che salvereb bero da ogni pericolo la costa d'Italia sull'Adriatico, ha bisogno della costa centrale della Dalmazia, ed il nuovo Stato Jugo-Slavo avrebbe costa abbastanza per costruire grandi basi navali. L'Italia sulla costa dalmata vuole appena 120 miglia, lasciando ai altri 650 miglia.

Washington, 25 gennaio.—L'annessa fatta dall' 'offical information bureau of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes,' che gli Italiani avevano tolta via la bandiera americana dal 'Dinara,' battello serbo-croato, nell'Adriatico, ha determinato una pronta risposta dell'ambasciata italiana la quale dichiara che gli Jugo-Slavi si servivano della bandiera americana sul 'Dinara' per far passare di contrabbando questo battello in qualche porto non occupato dalle forze alleate.

L'Ambasciata italiana aggiunge che il 'Dinara' e un battello austriaco, e perciò a disposizione degli Alleati e sotto tutela dell'Italia come tutte le altre navi austriache. Non c'era nessuna valida ragione di usare la bandiera americana.

SAYS D'ANNUNZIO "ROMANCES"

Paris Matin Answers His Exposition of Italy's Claims

Paris, Jan. 27.—(By A. P.) "Facts at times are forgetful," is the heading given in the Matin today to a paragraph expressing regret that Gabriele D'Annunzio has written an article for an Italian journal in which he accused France of working hand-in-hand with the Jugo-Slavs against Italy.

"The poet, the Matin says, has raked history to find arguments to stir up Italy against France, going back to the carrying off of the bronze horses from St. Marks, in Venice, by Napoleon.

"D'Annunzio," adds the newspaper, "recently declared he would write no more romances, but he has written one more, which this nation will read and forgive, remembering the poet's precious tributes to France and the splendid role he played in inducing Italy to enter the war."

SEIZE HOHENZOLLERN LAND

Metz Court Takes Ex-Kaiser's Property in Alsace-Lorraine

Paris, Jan. 27.—The commissionary of the Metz court has placed the property of the former German Emperor in Alsace-Lorraine under sequestration.

The decree of sequestration says at the beginning: "Wilhelm II, a German subject, is now in flight owing to the victorious advance of the Entente army, and has abandoned certain personal property in Alsace-Lorraine."

WANT UNION WITH SWISS

Austrians in Frontier District of Voralberg Sign Petitions

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—(By A. P.)—Petitions circulated in the Voralberg district, Austrian frontier, urging union with Switzerland, have met with surprising support.

In twenty towns and villages, about 58 per cent of the citizens signed. They are addressed to the Swiss Government and the Peace Conference.

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