

WILSON DEEPLY TOUCHED AS HE FACES VETERANS

Pledges American Soldiers He Will Do His Bit to Preserve Fruits of Their Sacrifices.

By Associated Press.

Chaumont, Dec. 26.—President Wilson yesterday pledged himself to the American troops in the field to attain a peace which would preserve the fruits of the sacrifices they have made.

The president came up from Paris to spend Christmas day with the men who have done such a great part in winning the war.

Historic old Chaumont, headquarters of the American army, did itself proud in its reception of the president.

The oldest inhabitant was out with his age-old silk hat, the prettiest little girl was in her best gown.

The streets were lined with American and French troops and the sidewalks were choked with Frenchmen cheering themselves hoarse.

The moss-grown roofs of the houses were loaded with folks from the countryside who had nothing for the raw, chill wind that swept over the land or for the occasional rain or the touch of snow.

Chaumont Civilians Wild.

Cold, gray cloud banks shut out the sun and the ground was wet and sodden.

But there was no dampness in the welcome. Chaumont simply went wild.

The American troops, muddy, cold and soaked, but happy, seemed just as enthusiastic as the country people.

The president's train arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning and the party went at once to the city hall, where there was a formal reception, speeches and the presentation of flowers.

Less than a tenth of those invited could enter the small room, while already in the hall.

Let commemorating the president's visit. There were speeches, all in French, by the general commanding the district, the mayor and the prefect.

The president nodded appreciatively and smiled from time to time. Just as he began to make his reply, the military band in the square outside broke into the strains of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The president spoke to the dramatic accompaniment of the notes of the famous old American fighting hymn.

The preliminary ceremony was soon over and the president and his party took motor cars to Langres, where selected troops from six divisions were waiting to be reviewed.

They were gathered in a field which might be likened, geographically, to the battlefield of Gettysburg. It lies on a gentle slope between two elevations, with a range of hills on either side and a road running along the top of one of them.

Makes Speech to Troops.

General Pershing opened the ceremony with a brief speech in which he presented "the victorious army" to the president.

The president addressed the troops as "My fellow countrymen" and a silence, which he characterized as the quiet of peace, settled down over the spot as every man of the 10,000 stood at attention and strained to catch the president's words.

For a moment as he spoke the sun broke through a lift of clouds and lighted up the scene, the massed troops in their khaki, looking like great waves of winter killed grasses in the fields, then like long flashes of dulled winter sunshine.

Some persons of the party remarked that they were, indeed, the sunshine which had dispelled the gray mist.

The president spoke for about five minutes earnestly and as loudly as he could. Probably half the troops heard him. They all seemed to recognize the historic significance of the occasion.

There stood by them an American president, the first in history to review an American army on foreign soil.

There stood a president for whom no like privilege had been available since Lincoln stood on the firing line with his troops north of Washington.

Certainly no other president of modern times has reviewed so large a body of fighting men fresh from the battlefields.

Langres is not a battlefield; it is not a devastated section of France. As a matter of fact it has not seen a battle for more than a hundred years.

It is one of the portions of this country saved from the ravages of the invading hordes by the men who were reviewed by the president there today.

War Crosses Plentiful.

That this reviewing place does not stand on the rim of the crater of the volcano did not diminish the significance of the event for every man taking part in the review had seen action. War crosses were plentiful; the men had been through all and were veterans in every sense of the word.

There was an unmistakable flash of wholesome pride in the president's eye and a catch in his throat as he looked at them and remarked what a privilege it would be to have been one of them.

The moment the president finished speaking the review was on. The headquarters band began to play a French air, then switched to "The Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Swanee River," "Maryland and Dixie."

The notes of the American airs were swept over the bleak fields to the blue hills in the background as the men began to march.

Front formation wheeling past the reviewing stand, eyes right.

First came the men of the Sixth division, veterans of the Meuse and Argonne offensives; then infantry and machine guns of the Twenty-sixth, veterans of the Chemin-Des-Dames, Chateau Thierzy and the

Pretty Girl Held By Police



Ruth Lloyd at Whose Home Murdered Man Was Visitor.

Argonne. The men of the Twenty-ninth, also in the Argonne offensives, were next and a composite battalion of the Seventy-seventh.

Detachments of the Eightieth, who were in the fighting at Verdun last October, and detachments of the Eighty-second followed.

The review was brought to an end by a long train of ammunition wagons, dragged through the mire by the inevitable army mule, who seemed to be the least interested of all, and a company of 15 whippet tanks, which stowed and skidded about in the mud and made every one wonder how the man inside must feel in battle.

At the close of the review General Alexander stepped up to the stand and presented Mr. Wilson with one of the little silken statues of liberty, which the men of the Seventy-seventh wear on their shoulders to denote their division.

Dinner Plan Changed.

The president and party then reentered the motor cars, going to Christmas dinner with the officers of the Twenty-sixth division, composed entirely of New England troops.

Dinner was served in one of the empty wards of an old French hospital several miles away. It had been the president's wish and plan to dine with the troops themselves, but in the crush of arrangements something went wrong and the plan was not carried out.

The president seemed to enjoy the dinner none the less. It consisted of army bread without butter, roast turkey with dressing, boiled onions, French lettuce and coffee without cream. All was served in the simplest style and with little ceremony.

The headquarters band gave the president four ruffles and four flourishes when he came, and when he went away he simply waved his hand to all, and with a smile said: "Well, goodbye. Hope to see you again soon."

From dinner the president went on a tour of billets in the nearby neighborhood, all of them on the road returning to Chaumont, and inspected personally several of the places where the men live with old French families, some of them in thatched huts.

The president told those about him that he had passed through the greatest day of his life.

The French thought it was a great day for them and the Americans were sure it was no less great for them. All the American troops in the vicinity who were not concerned in the review were somewhere to see what was going on.

Pope Pledges His Support of Peace Congress Decisions

Rome, Dec. 26.—In reply to Christmas greetings of the Sacred college, Pope Benedict expressed a wish that the decisions of the coming peace congress not only would re-establish order, but would give a new birth to human sentiments which will render communion with our brothers and the sacrifices made for them sweet.

The pontiff declared that he would do all in his power to facilitate acquiescence in the decision of the congress in order to insure a just and durable peace.

General Fayolle Given Medal.

Paris, Dec. 26.—(Havas).—General Fayolle of the French army, recently received the American Distinguished Service medal. It was given him by Col. Bentley Mott, who went to Kaiserlauten as General Pershing's representative.

Wilson Stops Motor Cars For Aged Woman's Flowers

President Notes Distress of French Grandmother Along Road and Sees Her Desire Granted.

Chaumont, Dec. 26.—Just as the presidential line of motor cars on the way to review the U. S. troops yesterday gained the crest overlooking the men, a very old French woman standing at the roadside waved frantically at the passing cars to take in a bouquet of flowers she wanted to give to Mrs. Wilson.

The long line of cars had swept on, showering the dismayed old woman with mud, when the president caught the situation and stopping the line he sent a colonel back through the mud to get the flowers.

A temporary halt had been built over the quagmire of the reviewing field to the stand and then the president took his place, surrounded by General Pershing, Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson, General Liggett, General Alexander and General Hale, commanding the Twenty-sixth division.

A raw wind swept the place with a vicious bite, and while the band was playing the members of the presidential party were glad to stand tight.

WEATHER WORN TARS OF FLEET GIVEN WELCOME

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ed to the bridge and doffed their hats to the fighting men.

Then getting under way, the Mayflower moved along with the transport and after a sailor had wiggled to the larger vessel the compliments of both secretaries the yacht's band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Instantly those aboard the Saxonia, who were able to stand came to attention and then at the end of the anthem, broke into a prolonged cheer.

In beginning its tour of the fleet, the Mayflower first reached the Florida, last to anchor. As the yacht moved through the lane of fighting craft with the home fleet to port and the veterans to starboard each ship was dressed and from each of the new arrivals came the strains of the national anthem, played by the ship's band as the Mayflower came abreast.

Line Extends Six Miles.

Under the shadow of the New York shore, 300 yards apart, the "bridge of steel" extends six solid miles from Fifty-fifth street to Fort Washington park, where, in revolutionary days an iron chain was stretched across the river to bar the progress of hostile craft.

A touching scene was enacted in the main saloon of the Mayflower, where Mr. Daniels welcomed his guests. Among those invited to witness the review from the presidential yacht were the wives of naval officers home at last after 18 months' service in foreign waters.

The officers devoted no more time than courtesy demanded to paying their respects to the secretary, before greeting their wives, Mr. Daniels showed no disposition to chide them.

Rodman Leads Parade.

The reception ended, Mr. Daniels and Admiral Mayo landed, entered a machine and drove to the head of the long column of sailors formed on Broadway. Rear Admiral Rodman led the line on foot.

With a detachment of marines at its head, the column moved down Broadway to Fifty-ninth street, crossed to Fifth avenue and then swung down that historic thoroughfare.

At the public library Mr. Daniels and Admiral Mayo left the line to take their places with the other members of the Mayflower's party, who had preceded them to the reviewing stand.

Following the marines were platoon after platoon of sailors from each of the ten ships which came home today. Each contingent carried the ship's flag at its head and each received round after round of applause.

Fully 10,000 men were in line and in many instances dogs taken aboard in England as mascots, scampered along with their shipmates, gaily decorated with American and British flags. After the parade the men immediately embarked for their ships, there to receive shore liberty.

Tonight a remarkable spectacle was seen on the Hudson. Each ship was brilliantly illuminated, with electric lights making the river a sea of fire for more than six miles. The New York shore was ablaze with roman candles.

German War Profiteers Removing Booty Out of Country by Airplanes

Munich, Dec. 26.—The Munich Post, today prints a startling charge that German war profiteers, unable otherwise to get their booty out of the country, have resorted to the use of airplanes. According to the newspaper, several airplanes have taken securities of enormous value from Frankfurt to Switzerland.

The Post urges the government to seize capital where it is available, especially in banks.

POLICE LOCATE 2 PERSONS WHO SAW THE HOLDUP

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tery, Glynn was shot near his head and the condition of his overcoat and flesh indicate that the shot was fired at close-range. No motive for the crime has been ascribed, other than the holdup story.

When Glynn's body was found, his pockets contained a watch, a diamond ring and \$11 and another ring was on a finger.

Mr. Anderson, one of the Wednesday night celebrants, stated that he is a sheep rancher at Irvington; that he came to Omaha to celebrate the time in a fancy-free manner. He told Chief Briggs that he happened into a soft drink parlor at Thirteenth and Douglas streets, known as "Skinner's." There he met a party of men whom he joined. He said they were all strangers to him. Two of the men were Glynn and Bruce and the other man is the fourth man now being sought by the police.

After several hours of pleasantness in the soft drink place, Anderson related, they engaged a taxicab from the Paxton hotel stand and then all drove to the Drexel hotel, with no particular object in mind. From the Drexel hotel they proceeded to the Lloyd woman's place on Twentieth street, near Nicholas street.

Chief Briggs ventured his opinion that the chauffeur "had the number" of the Lloyd place and was accommodating his passengers by going there.

Drink Some Booze.

Briggs has checked up the fact that the men were served whisky in the Lloyd woman's place and that the Davis woman was there. After a convivial period in the Twentieth street house, the party drove back to the Drexel hotel, where the men conversed for a few minutes. Glynn, Anderson and Bruce agreed to return to Miss Lloyd's house for more conviviality.

"When Glynn, Bruce and myself mentioned that we were going to return to the Twentieth street house, the chauffeur and the fourth man of our party left us and that was the last I saw of them," Anderson related.

Anderson stated that he, Glynn and Bruce started back to the Lloyd house and reached Sixteenth and Cuming streets when, just as they turned the corner to go into Cuming street, two men commanded them to stop.

"One of the men was masked. When they searched me they told me to run, indicating south on Sixteenth street. I started back. Anderson continued, "and at the corner I met a soldier, who told me that he had witnessed the hold-up. I went back to the Drexel hotel with the soldier and did not witness the rest of the hold-up."

Heard Several Shots.

Anderson stated that while returning to the Drexel with the soldier he heard several shots fired.

The police are endeavoring to locate the soldier for the value of information he may offer to assist in clearing up the affair.

Bruce, who is said to have been with Glynn when the latter was killed, is being investigated by the police. Chief Briggs will not allow newspaper men to interview Bruce.

Anderson is unable to give a very definite account of the hold-up to the time that he did a quickstep back to the Drexel. He is unable, according to Briggs, to state who the highwaymen were. He declared, however, that the general appearances of one of the gunmen tallied with a description of a man he met in the earlier hours of the night.

Ruth Lloyd at first denied that the men had been in her home, but later admitted the fact when quizzed by Chief Briggs. She stated that the party of five had been entertained in her apartments and that whisky was served.

Alvin Wick, arrested in Ruth Lloyd's room, told the police that he is a baker.

Two Men Saw Holdup.

Two occupants of the Reo hotel, North Sixteenth street, told the police that they were awakened by the sounds of shots at 3:20 o'clock. They looked out of a window and saw a man standing at Sixteenth and Cuming streets, holding his hands up while two men were searching him.

A clerk at the Drexel hotel reported that a few minutes before Glynn, Anderson and Bruce left the hotel on the second early-morning occasion he observed two men talking to them. He gave accurate descriptions to the police who are inclined to believe that these are the same men who have been robbing drug stores in Omaha for several weeks.

In his investigation of what occurred in the Skinner saloon, drunk party Chief Briggs stated that Anderson said no liquors were bought there.

"The men in our party had bottles of liquor while we were at Skinner's, but they did not buy them there," Anderson said.

French Killed and Missing in War Nearly 2,000,000

Paris, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made in the chamber of deputies today by M. Abrax, under-secretary of state that France's losses in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers 31,300, men 1,040,000. The number of dead, prisoners and men missing was given as 42,600 officers and 1,789,000 men.

The missing aggregate 3,000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 438,000 men.

German War Profiteers Removing Booty Out of Country by Airplanes

Munich, Dec. 26.—The Munich Post, today prints a startling charge that German war profiteers, unable otherwise to get their booty out of the country, have resorted to the use of airplanes. According to the newspaper, several airplanes have taken securities of enormous value from Frankfurt to Switzerland.

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RADICALS SEIZE WAR MINISTRY IN HUN CAPITAL

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sailors with machine guns as soon as it arrived.

The sailors then attacked the headquarters and captured Wels and his aides. They were detained in a palace, but were released ultimately.

Ebert Summons Guard.

About the same time a crowd of sailors marched to the chancellor's palace for the purpose of interpellating the Ebert-Haase cabinet. The members of the cabinet were detained for two hours. Premier Ebert, fearing that an attempt was being made to overthrow the cabinet, summoned the Potsdam guards. Three companies of infantry and a battery of field artillery presently appeared before the palace, behind the iron gates of which were 80 sailors with machine guns. The troops demanded that the sailors disarm and disband. It appeared for a while that a serious clash was impending, but Ebert finally mounted a motor truck and announced that the government wanted both armed forces to withdraw.

The cabinet, he said, was satisfied to dispense with further protection. A long controversy as to which side would move first was settled by the simultaneous departure of guards and sailors in opposite directions.

Wels, the military commander, had been particularly obnoxious to the radicals and there had been strong rivalry between the republican guard under his leadership and the public safety police organized by the independent socialists. Both organizations probably will be supplanted by mounted troops which are now stationed in local barracks.

Herman Molkenbier, former head of the soldiers' section of the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council, has been appointed military commander in Berlin in succession to Wels.

Mutineers Hoist White Flag.

London, Dec. 26.—The mutineers who had been holding out in the Red palace at Berlin have hoisted the white flag and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the messages adds, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

Nearly 100 persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to the latest reports from the German capital, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The republican guards tried several times to take the royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors, but were repulsed.

Many soldiers belonging to the Berlin guard and a few of the republican guards joined the sailors, Vorwaerts reports.

Civilians Join Sailors.

When these reports were sent a large number of armed civilians were continuing to join the sailors, not only at the royal stables, but in the Koenigsstrasse. This street, with all its houses, was reported in the hands of the sailors, who were supported by the Spartacists. They demanded that Premier Ebert and Secretary Haase resign and be replaced by George Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Further fighting was anticipated, it was added, as the Spartacists and the sailors had decided to attempt to force the guards to return to Potsdam. The guards were stationed in Unter Den Linden and at the Werderscher platz.

Seize Royal Castle.

According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, a force of 800 sailors on Monday formed a guard and seized the Red castle, one of the former royal palaces. They blocked the main streets and entered the public buildings and arrested Herr Wels, the military commander of Berlin; Herr Fischer, his adjutant, and Dr. Bongard.

The republican guard, with machine guns and artillery bombarded the castle. Holes were made in the walls, the porches were destroyed and all the windows smashed. The balcony, from which former Emperor William once made a speech in which he declared: "I know no parties," was partly smashed. The castle, but the sailors were still holding another large building at the time the dispatch was filed. The square in front of the castle was littered with stones and missiles.

500,000 on Roll of Italian Dead in European War

New York, Dec. 26.—Italy's losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregate 2,800,000, according to Col. Ugo Pizzarello, of the Italian army, who arrived here recently on a mission for his government. He gave out figures today amplifying an announcement made in Paris last Saturday by Salvatore Barzilai, a former member of the Italian cabinet, that Italy had lost 500,000 men in killed or dead of wounds in the war.

GREAT LONDON CROWDS SHOUT FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

dent Wilson traversed the streets of London to Buckingham palace today was a short one. There were intervals of 100 feet between the units.

As the procession passed through Pall Mall, Dowager Queen Alexandra, Queen Maude of Norway, Princess Victoria and Prince Olaf unceremoniously came out of Marlborough house and stood on the pavement. The crowd fell back. As the president's carriage passed he leaned forward to salute the royal group, who waved a welcome to him. The same act of welcome was repeated when the carriage with Queen Mary and Mrs. Wilson passed.

Appears on Balcony.

As soon as President Wilson and his party entered Buckingham palace the crowds outside, including several hundred wounded soldiers in the palace yard, began cheering. Then came shouts of "We want Wilson! We want Wilson!"

In response to the president and Mrs. Wilson, together with King George and Queen Mary, appeared on the second floor balcony.

Mr. Wilson laughed and waved his hand, indicating that he would rather not speak. Mrs. Wilson waved a small union jack. The crowd, however, insisted on a speech, so the president waved the chorus of voices to silence and then addressed himself especially to the wounded soldiers.

"I do not want to make a speech," he said, "but I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the welcome you have so generously given me. I hope each and every one of you will come safely through to enjoy the fruits of the victory for which you so courageously fought."

As soon as the president's speech was concluded the party re-entered the palace, where King George received a large group of American newspaper correspondents, including those who preceded President Wilson to France on the steamer Orizaba.

Leave Cards for Queen Mother.

Later President and Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson drove out in a motor car and called at Marlborough house, where they left cards for Queen Mother Alexandra. They drove thence to the residence of the Duke of Connaught, where cards also were left.

English country folk gathered all along the railway from Dover to the suburbs of London to see President Wilson's train go by today. They sat on fences and clustered on tree tops and roofs despite the bitter cold for a glimpse of the train. They waved and cheered as the train went by at 60 miles an hour.

Welcome at Dover.

Dover, England, Dec. 26.—The weather was bright and crisp this morning and Dover wore a festive appearance with its decorations and its animated throngs ready to welcome President and Mrs. Wilson. Their arrival was signaled by the firing of a royal salute. Large crowds lined the admiralty pier and its approaches long before the president came ashore.

The duke of Connaught, with his suite, accompanied by John W. Davis, the American ambassador; the earl of Reading, British ambassador to the United States; Lord Herschell and the mayor of Dover, were on the pier to meet the visitors. The mayor presented an address of welcome to the president. President Wilson then reviewed the guard of honor from the naval garrison of Dover.

The scene in the harbor as the presidential vessel entered was an animated one. Airplanes and seaplanes in large numbers circled overhead, while the warships in the harbor, which joined the shore batteries in firing the salute, were gaily dressed with bunting. The crews manned ship and cheered as the presidential boat passed into the harbor.

In reply to the address of welcome, President Wilson said: "We have come through many serious times together and therefore can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates, because nothing brings men together like a common understanding and a common purpose."

"It is, therefore, with deep emotion and peculiar gratification that I find myself here afforded the opportunity of matching my mind with the minds of those who, with a like intention, are proposing to do the best they can and that can be done in the great settlement of the struggle."

Ship Has Quick Passage.

The steamer Brighton, on which the president crossed the channel, had a quick and smooth passage and arrived at Dover just about midday. The steamer was met at Calais by Sir Charles Cust, the king's roquerry, and Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keys, who accompanied the party to Dover. Four French destroyers escorted the Brighton to mid-channel, where British destroy-

U. S. Destroyer Flotilla Starts on Homeward Voyage

Queenstown, Dec. 26.—Ten American destroyers, flying their long "homeward bound" pennants, steamed out of the harbor today amid the roar of whistles from shipping. Seaplanes dipped over them as they disappeared in the fog.

In the returning flotilla were the destroyers Stockton, Wilkes, Allen, Duncan, Rowan, Kimberley, Beale, Downes, Davis and Simpson. They were accompanied by the tug, Genesee.

With the departure of the squadron the harbor of Queenstown was cleared of all American vessels except the flagship McVie. The trip home will be by way of Azores.

Senate Holds Short Session.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The senate held a brief session today and adjourned until Monday. Formulation of a definite government policy relative to the construction of ships and their cost, in order to increase the American merchant marine to meet our needs after the war, was urged during a discussion of the ship question.

Fourteen Hundred Ill Arrive.

New York, Dec. 26.—Following the homecoming battle fleet into port today came the British liner Saxonia, from Liverpool, with 1,400 sick and wounded officers and men, mostly surgical cases.

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Innumerable medicinal products are sold in the form of plain white tablets. Plain white tablets are sometimes offered when Aspirin is called for.

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