

Hourly Temperatures. 3 a. m. 27 1 p. m. 29 4 a. m. 27 2 p. m. 29 5 a. m. 27 3 p. m. 29 6 a. m. 27 4 p. m. 29 7 a. m. 27 5 p. m. 28 8 a. m. 27 6 p. m. 28 9 a. m. 27 7 p. m. 28 10 a. m. 27 8 p. m. 28 11 a. m. 27 9 p. m. 28 12 m. 26 10 p. m. 28

ONE BILLION RUBLES PRINTED IN U. S. HELD

Washington, Dec. 30.—One billion rubles in bank notes printed in this country and sent to Russia aboard an American transport is held at Vladivostok awaiting a decision by the Japanese, British, French and United States governments as to its disposition. News of the transport's arrival came in an Associated Press dispatch last night. The notes were ordered by a Russian bank some time ago, but rapid changes in government in Russia made the standing of the bank a question that could not be determined. The question also arose as to whether the delivery of the shipment would further inflate the Russian currency, already inflated under the bolshevik regime, which is still issuing notes.

PROPOSE ALLIES ENTER BERLIN TO IMPRESS HUNS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—A resolution proposing that an army of allied and United States troops triumphantly enter Berlin to impress upon the minds of the Germans the fact that Germany has been decisively defeated was introduced today by Representative Doolittle of Kansas, democrat.

WOULD BREVET ALL DRAFT BOARD MEMBERS

Washington, Dec. 30.—A bill to confer the rank of captain by brevet on all chairmen of local draft boards and the rank of first lieutenant by brevet on other members of such boards serving during the war, was introduced today by Senator Henderson of Nevada.

'GRAB-ETERIA' METHODS IN CHICAGO NEW YEAR'S EVE

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The revelry of New Year's Eve in Chicago promised to be enlivened by a test of strength between several of the large downtown hostilities and members of the cook's and waiter's union now on strike. The striking employes have declared they would not assist in serving guests at three of the largest hotels and that a state law would be invoked if the hotel men kept their promise to fill the places of the striking waiters with women. This law prohibits women from serving intoxicating drinks.

Meanwhile the managers of the LaSalle, Sherman and Grand Pacific hotels, where the strike is most effective, report capacity reservations for tomorrow night and that they will serve their guests "somehow." One hotel expects to provide a novelty by having the guests serve themselves.

ARMY OF 1,500,000 PLAN OF UTAH SENATOR

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—An army of half a million men as a part of the permanent military establishment of the nation is favored in a resolution introduced today by Senator King of Utah, democrat. The resolution declares that even after the declaration of peace the United States will be required to maintain a considerable force in Europe for some time.

BRITISH MAN GERMAN SUBS ON WILSON'S VISIT

Manchester, Dec. 30.—The inspection of the Manchester ship canal by President Wilson and his party had several picturesque features. All the ships in the inland harbor were dressed brightly with flags and streamers and the presidential party passed. The British "mystery ship" and two German submarines were in the harbor. At first glance the "mystery ship" appeared to be an ordinary steamer, but as the president and his party approached, the ship showed its real character. With all the rapidity and effect of a great conjuring trick, the dingy vessel became a fully armed war ship. Parts of the upper works left and guns appeared with gun crews at their stations. The German submarines were manned by British sailors.

ELEPHANTS PLAY ROUGH AFTER GAINING FREEDOM

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 30.—Four elephants brought here to perform in a vaudeville theater this week broke away from their keepers today and made away from the play grounds for three hours. One of the animals became wedged between two houses and pulled part of the walls away with him. The public power house and broke in the door with a gentle rap and advanced in a friendly fashion to meet Engineer J. Kral, who was in charge. Kral rubbed his eyes and disappeared. The animal scratched her back on the switchboard, reducing it to twisted metal. The four trunks were finally captured.

MONTANA JOINS RANKS OF PROHIBITION STATES

Helena, Dec. 30.—Midnight tonight saw Montana's statewide prohibition law in effect. Officials everywhere are pledged to enforcement. Doubt exists whether beverages containing less than two percent alcohol may be served and test cases are expected. Liquor dealers in the cities generally were said to have sold out their stocks.

Cold Wave Arrives on Time; Snow in Western Nebraska

The cold wave scheduled to reach Nebraska last night arrived on time. Temperature around the zero point is predicted for tonight. Snowstorms are reported raging in South Dakota and west in Nebraska, and are said to be headed east. Northwestern trains were reported stalled by the drifts in South Dakota last night, with the wind blowing a gale and the snow drifting badly.

Diplomats Leave Petrograd.

Washington, Dec. 30.—All diplomats have left Petrograd, the State Department was advised today, except those of the Swiss and Persian legation.

HUGE U.S. NAVY IF LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT FIRMLY FORMED

AVERS U.S. NOT READY TO SUCCOR WOUNDED

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon Scores Baker and War Department for Inefficiency.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the military committee, declared in the senate today that the United States was as unprepared to take care of returning wounded soldiers as it was unprepared to enter the war. He said his charge of inefficiency made last winter had since been admitted by the administration in the enactment of the Overman law.

"God only knows how many lives have been sacrificed needlessly due to unpreparedness, even up to the time the armistice was signed," Senator Chamberlain said.

"The charge of treachery was leveled against some of us who criticized. I passed under the yoke, but if my criticism has saved one life of a soldier in France or in the United States senate."

Regarding American casualties Senator Chamberlain said: "Take the number of men on the battle front and the casualties—the dead, wounded and missing—there has been practically 17.6 per cent of the boys on the front killed, wounded or missing."

"Turning to the home-coming wounded he continued: "Lack Hospital Facilities. "What I criticize, is the fact that we have not the hospital facilities. If the War department paid one-half the attention to preparations for receiving these boys as they are to getting legislation through congress in order to protect contractors who made contracts for war supplies over the telephone in violation of law, this matter would soon be settled."

Senator Poindexter of Washington asked if it were a fact that the president was responsible for the acts of the executive departments Senator Chamberlain replied that the president could not be held responsible for all the acts of the departments.

"In the failure to pay salaries of soldiers and the failure to construct hospitals, would not one word from the president remedy the whole matter?" Senator Poindexter asked.

"Wants Action by Baker. "Yes," said the Oregon senator, "and one word from the secretary of war could remedy it also, and it is that word that I am trying to get."

"But the people of the United States do not know the secretary of war," Mr. Poindexter insisted. "They did not elect a secretary of war, they elected a president and did not know who was to be secretary of war."

Senator Chamberlain criticized what he said was the government's failure to formulate a definite demobilization policy on a "same basis." He said he did not believe there should be a hasty demobilization, but added that the men in the army should know what is going to happen to them.

In concluding his speech Senator Chamberlain praised the army for the work it had done in the war. "I don't believe any army in the world ever made such a splendid record," he said.

Burleson Denies Charge He Exceeded Authority In Taking Cable Control

Postmaster General Replies to Charges by Hitchcock That "He Came Very Close to Breaking Faith With Congress;" Says Soldier Mail Was Delivered in Thirty Days.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Criticism of Postmaster General Burleson for taking over the marine cables after the signing of the armistice was renewed today in the senate. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, precipitated the discussion after presenting a letter from Mr. Burleson in which the postmaster general denied that he had exceeded his authority and asserted that the order taking over the cables had been signed by the president November 2.

Senator Hitchcock said the postmaster general had come "very close to breaking faith with congress" and that he was not justified in taking over the cables after hostilities ceased. He also accused Mr. Burleson of suppressing the order for some time.

Watson Says Time Changed. Senator Watson, republican of Indiana, charged that the date on the order had originally been fixed at November 14, but because of the signing of the armistice sooner than expected, it was changed to November 2.

"When the order was made," said Senator Watson, "the date was first put down as November 14, the armistice having been signed on the 11th of that month. Afterwards, the date was erased and November 2 was inserted. I have every reason to believe that that fact is susceptible of proof. The object of it is apparent without comment."

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, republican, said he had been informed the order was signed by the president on November 2, but it was not countermanded by the secretary of state and it was "never published or exhibited to any one until after the war had closed and the armistice had been signed."

Read Burleson Letter. "Even the date when it was exhibited to one of the telegraph companies was blank and the order was never made before the signing of the armistice," Senator Kellogg declared.

In his letter to Senator Hitchcock, Mr. Burleson said: "Of course, my dear senator, no one knows better than you that a public official is not called upon to notice the doings of irresponsible bathers who may criticize or misrepresent his official actions, but when a critical statement is made by a senator of the United States, it not only justifies but calls for response."

"Of course, it is not true that I have of my own will ruthlessly seized and taken possession of these cables; of course, it is not true that I have taken possession of them just to gratify my personal convictions, personal opinion and personal wishes; of course, it is not true that I have reached out to control business activities the congress did not intend to put in my hands. I feel that a reply to all such charges can be conclusively made by quotations from a motion to dismiss, filed by the representatives of the law department of our government, made by direction of the attorney general of the United States to a silly suit recently instituted (for publicity purposes) in a court known to be without jurisdiction against the postmaster general in which these unfounded charges are set forth."

Mail Reached Soldiers. Mr. Burleson in his letter also branded as "utterly without foundation" charges that most of the mail addressed to soldiers overseas failed to reach its destination. The department, he said, had delivered to the various military units in France nearly seven million pieces of mail.

Want to Sell Quick. "The gardener wants to sell his load of produce in bulk to the grocer or commission man," he declared. "He doesn't want to fool around with retail customers. We have tried this before when we built the public market house at Fourteenth street and Capitol avenue some years ago. The gardeners wouldn't come there and the building stood empty all people referred to it as 'Zimman's lolly.' Let us be very sure that use will be made of the proposed building before we build it."

A suggestion was made that the Auditorium be used as a public market, but opinion was that this would cost more than erection of the structure at Fifteenth and Davenport streets. The question was postponed for two weeks.

HEART OF ENGLAND TOUCHED BY WILSON

President Spends Last Day in Britain at Manchester: Made to Feel at Home.

Manchester, Dec. 30.—The people of Manchester made President Wilson a free man of their city today. They did more than that; they made him at home.

It seemed as though all the men, women and children of the town and many from Lancashire-at-large, cheered the president as he emerged from the crowded five hours in which he made a sort of democratic royal progress from one point of interest to another, which was strenuous enough and vast enough to exhaust, even the hardest political campaigners.

The general atmosphere of all the proceedings was intimate and friendly; often the people got near enough to shake hands. Even the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city had a tone of homely simplicity and seemed more like a college commencement than a formally staged ritual. The assembly sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which could hardly have occurred at a state banquet in the Guild Hall.

No Separate Peace. It was a happy inspiration that led the adherents to throw open the largest hall in the city, instead of following the custom by holding the ceremony in the municipal chamber. This by no means reduced the effect of the important speech the president delivered.

His most important pronouncement perhaps to Englishmen, the most important he had made in England, that the United States would make no covenant with any powers except one with all the powers, was not lost upon his hearers.

No other audience during his European appearances has absorbed the president's utterances so eagerly, so understandingly, and has so quickly responded to every point. No other audience has resembled so noticeably the character and types of people to whom the president had been accustomed to speak at home.

Perhaps this was because Lancashire has contributed so many citizens to the United States and has and follows American affairs with keener interest than most English counties.

Visits Docks. The first item in the day's program, was a drive to the famous docks which have made Manchester an inland port. Here the shipping extended a beflagged and vociferous greeting to the president while the workmen from all the big warehouses and factories around hung from the windows and stood on the roofs. Part of the drive was through the poorer districts, where a few of the children were too poor even to have bought American flags to wave.

Later the president made a brief appearance in the balcony of the Royal exchange, where he spoke. Finally he took lunch with 200 prominent men in the Midland hotel where he made an acknowledgment of Manchester's hospitality.

Only the weather was unfriendly (Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

Dakota Congressman Asks Investigation of Care of Soldiers

Suspicious Rumor That French and Yanks Differ Is Dispelled by Pichon

Foreign Minister of France Says No Notable Divergence Exists and "Together We Will Establish Laws to Record Peace in Immortal Principles for Which Soldiers Died."

Paris, Dec. 30.—This has been the most active day's discussion in peace conference circles, since the American delegation arrived, as the declarations of Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon in the chamber of deputies last night gave a rallying point in the form of the first official announcement of the plans of the French government.

The statements disclosed that France had determined upon its line of action on practically all the questions involved, including a society of nations, on which M. Pichon said the details were now being formulated.

Premier Clemenceau's statement on the freedom of the seas was the first announcement from a high authoritative source. This was accepted as showing that the British and French viewpoints were in accord. M. Clemenceau's reference to his talks with President Wilson indicated that they had tended to bring out the significance of the French premier's previous conversations with the British prime minister regarding the action of the British fleet during the war, without which he admitted France could not have continued the war, as well as his favorable attitude toward the future British fleet.

The sentiment prevails in conference circles here that the American attitude will not become definite until further knowledge is obtained concerning the conversations between President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George.

Now Commanding Figure. M. Clemenceau's overwhelming majority on the vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies makes him a commanding figure in France, similar to that of Lloyd George as a result of the British elections. La Liberté in an editorial today scores the opposition for yesterday's debate in the chamber of deputies, charging that it was endeavoring to arouse between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson an artificial conflict, although it asserts

cordiality, mutual esteem and agreement on general views between the prime minister and the president. Deputy Paul Monnier, director of Verite, the socialist organ, and mouthpiece of former Premier Caillaux, in an editorial with regard to the views of President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau says: "The two men have nothing in common. On the one side is the old policy of military alliances, ruinous armaments, eternal war and secret diplomacy; on the other side, democracy, mistress of herself, imposing a universal alliance of the people on out of date governments. There is now an abyss between France and America."

Pichon With Wilson. Stephen Pichon, the foreign minister, said to the Associated Press today: "You asked me in what spirit the French government is preparing to participate in the peace negotiations. It is agreeable and easy for me to reply that the ideal which sustained us during the war is guiding us effectively on the eve of peace. This defines our policy. "We have been attacked. We want security. We have been despoiled. We demand restitution. We have been devastated; we want reparation. "But that which we asked for ourselves, we demand for all and hence are clearly in accord with President Wilson."

Quotes Wilson's Words. "Rumors of suspicious origin have attempted in the past two weeks to lead one to the belief that notable differences existed between the allies on the conception of peace. In order to dispel doubts and to bring forth the truth, I can do better than to appropriate the words spoken in London by your president and to declare that the exchanges of views which have just taken place between him and the allied governments have proved the complete accord regarding the meaning and purpose of the duty for the accomplishment of which we have gathered."

America Not Interested In European Politics to Uphold Balance of Power

Manchester, Dec. 30.—The text of the president's address to the Free Trade hall audience is as follows: "My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: Perhaps I may be permitted to add, fellow citizens: "You have made me feel in a way that is deeply delightful the generous welcome which you have accorded me, and back of it I know there lies the same sort of feeling for the great people whom I have the privilege of representing. "There is a feeling of cordiality, fraternity and friendship between the two great nations, and as I have gone from place to place and been made everywhere to feel the pulse of sympathy that is now beating between us, I have been led to some very serious thoughts as to what the basis of it all."

Defines Friendship. "For I think you will agree with me that friendship is not a mere sentiment. Patriotism is not a mere sentiment; it is based upon a principle, upon the principle that leads a man to give more than he demands. Similarly friendship is based not merely upon affection, but upon common service. The man is not your friend who is not willing to serve you, and you are not his friend unless you are willing to serve him. And out of that impulse of common interest and desire of common service arises that noble feeling which we consecrate as friendship. "And so it does seem to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. You know that heretofore the world has been governed, or at any rate the attempt has been made to govern it, by partnership of interest, and that they have broken down."

Interest Separates Men. "Interest does not bind men together. Interest separates men. Fear the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interest, then jealousy beings to spring up. There is only the thing that can bind peoples together and that is common devotion to right. "Ever since the history of liberty began men have talked about their

LIMIT ALL WARSHIPS OR BUILD BIG POWER

Secretary Daniels Tells Committee President Agrees With This View of America's Ocean Program.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Unless a league of nations or other tribunal that will make certain the limitation of international armament is established, the United States must build the greatest navy in the world, Secretary Daniels today told the house naval committee.

"It is my firm conviction," declared the secretary, "that if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Wilson's Views Same. With the completion of the proposed new three-year building program, adding ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers and 130 smaller craft to the fleet America still will rank second in naval strength to Great Britain said the secretary, who appeared before the committee to make his final recommendations for the 1920 naval bill which the committee is considering.

"Does the president back the policy to make us the first naval power in the world?" asked Representative Kelly of Michigan. "Yes, if competitive building is to continue," said Mr. Daniels. "We are now easily the second naval power, but this program will not make us the first."

The naval secretary said that if a league of nations is established America must provide a large part of a world police force necessary to enforce the league's decrees. "Asks Power to Stop Work. He added, however, that with such a league formed, it would not be necessary to carry out the full construction program and asked the committee to include in the bill legislation empowering the president to stop construction at his discretion if an international agreement should make limitation of armament a certainty."

"I would like to let the world know that we are tremendously interested in the president's proposition for reduction of armament," declared the secretary. "In reducing from \$200,000,000 to \$55,000,000 the amount asked for work on the new building program during the year beginning next July, Secretary Daniels said that some further construction was necessary "because we want some more modern ships in our police force."

Mr. Daniels gave the committee a report showing the relative strengths of the navies of the leading nations of the world. Figures for the Japanese navy were not available, he said.

U. S. Second Power. Great Britain has in operation of building of battleships, 13 battle cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 111 light cruisers, 216 patrol and gunboats, 409 destroyers, 219 submarines, 98 torpedo boats, 32 flotilla leaders, 220 airships and 897 miscellaneous ships. The United States, with the second largest navy in the world, has built or projected 39 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 8 armored cruisers, 49 light cruisers, 342 destroyers, 181 submarines, 152 coast torpedo boats, 17 torpedo boats and 569 other vessels.

France has 29 battleships, 21 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 92 destroyers, 121 torpedo boats, 70 submarines, 39 airships and 183 other craft. Italy has 18 battleships, 7 cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 5 monitors, 15 flotilla leaders, 84 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 85 submarines, 30 airships and 442 miscellaneous vessels.

Russia before quitting the war, had 18 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 12 heavy and 9 light cruisers, 128 destroyers, 54 submarines, 13 torpedo boats, 14 airships and 90 miscellaneous vessels.

Temporary Personnel Increase. Before the armistice was signed Germany had 47 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 51 other cruisers, 223 destroyers, 175 torpedo boats, 243 submarines and 564 miscellaneous