

MODERN RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON AVENUE ROAD BETWEEN HEATH AND LONSDALE. Containing large living room, dining room, kitchen and main sitting-room together with 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, billiard-room and large veranda. Apply M. M. WILSON & CO., 38 King Street East. Main 5450.

PROBS: Local snowflurries, but mostly fair, with moderate temperature.

The Toronto World

FRIDAY MORNING-DECEMBER 27 1918

VOL. XXXVIII—No. 13,925

TWO CENTS

WILSON'S GREAT RECEPTION TO U.S. PRESIDENT

French General Foresees in Re-arming of Hun Army

COMPOSITION OF PEACE CONGRESS IS TAKING FORM

Total Membership Will Be About Hundred or Hundred and Twenty.

FIVE FOR BIG POWERS Unofficial Advices Indicate Probable Personnel of Various Countries.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The personnel of the peace congress is gradually taking form. A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be 27 countries represented by delegates, and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

While the personnel of a few delegations has been announced, unofficial advices indicate that most of them will be formed in the near future. Belgium: Paul Hymans, foreign minister; Emile Van Dervelde, minister of justice; Baron van den Heuvel, minister to the Vatican.

Italy: Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, foreign minister, Leonida Bissolati-Bergamini, minister of military aid and war pensions; Gen. Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army, and Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE IN BEER STILL BANNED

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—There is absolutely no truth in the rumor that the federal government intends cancelling the restrictions on inter-provincial trade in beer and light wine. Hon. M. W. Howland, president of the privy council, stated tonight that in order to do this it would be necessary to cancel a portion of the order-in-council dealing with the manufacture and sale of such liquors, and no action in this direction had been taken.

GENERAL MANGIN FEARS RE-ARMING OF GERMANS

(By Wilbur Forrest, Special Cable to The Toronto World and N. Y. Tribune, Copyright, 1918.)

Mayence, Dec. 26.—Allied occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads promises to be a very lengthy one in the opinion of General Mangin, commander of the French Tenth Army, speaking at his headquarters today.

The new constitutional form of government has become dangerous because of the policy of re-arming troops and reinstating German officers, a condition which may lead to anything, even an attempt to replace the Kaiser. General Mangin commented to me lengthily on the servile attitude of the German people, who "seem to have lost their dignity."

The French zone of occupation is the quietest, according to the general. He announced that not the slightest disturbance on the part of the population, or retaliation for damage by the troops, had yet occurred. Occupying a portion of the zone are the French first and second divisions from Northern France, whose homes were despoiled in the most ruthless manner by the enemy. These men have shown no spirit of reprisal or revenge, and there is not the slightest danger from them, but danger may result from the instability of the German Government, which can lead to renewed chaos.

General Mangin has paid the highest tribute to the American doughboys, but suggested that our star work in some cases lacked experience because of the magnitude of the struggle. Our first, second and thirty-second divisions, which at various occasions were under his command, "are the best shock troops I ever saw," he said.

At the beginning of the July 18th offensive, which in his opinion was the turning point of the war, one regiment of our marines arrived on the battle field only fifteen minutes ahead of the zero hour, without their machine guns. "I had serious misgivings as to their ability to go ahead, but they did gloriously," he added.

ENGLAND WELCOMED CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Spent a Merry Christmas in Cities and Towns, Principally in London.

London, Dec. 26.—The Canadian soldiers spend themselves over England's big cities and small hamlets for the holiday. Eight days' leave granted from the camps. London was specially crowded and lavish hospitality was provided for the overseas troops. The biggest entertainment was at the Albert Hall, where 3000 Dominion officers enjoyed a variety of entertainment by leading stars, followed by a tea, dance and supper. The whole cost was defrayed by the supporters of "Beyond the Seas" Association, which has already done so much to make the stay overseas of officers in London happy.

A bountiful Christmas dinner was provided in every overseas club in London, and free conveyance provided subsequently to the Albert Hall. At the Canadian Beaver Hut, in the Strand, where many hundreds of Canadians nightly find lodging, the carol singing continues. Sergeant Claus brought each man a souvenir card.

Many men spent the rest day as the guests of private families in the outskirts of London. Probably 500 Canadians were thus entertained this Christmas.

The tram workers of London refused to work after 4 in the afternoon on Christmas Day, so not a few Canadians, finding the company of their new friends in the suburbs so congenial, were glad to sleep in the open before the drawing-room fire after their hosts had retired.

There was a big gathering as usual for young Canadian officers at the Perkins Bull Hotel at Putney.

Canadians returning from the front tell odd stories from Bonn. A little girl asked if they were going to throw the German children into the Rhine, as her father had told her that was what would happen. Our men make friends with children quickly, but prefer to keep the old inhabitants at a distance. Civilians are almost unctuous in showing respect to our staff officers.

ITALY THANKS FRANCE FOR AID IN ADRIATIC

Paris, Dec. 26.—Vice-Admiral Delbono, Italian minister of marine, has addressed a letter to Georges Leygues, the French minister of marine, expressing Italy's gratitude for the aid of the French navy in the Adriatic sea, in fighting the common enemy.

The letter pays tribute to the courage, skill and discipline of the French naval forces, and says the bonds of friendship between Italy and France have been visibly strengthened through the co-operation of the French and Italian fleets.

MEZIERES BOMBARDMENT DEMANDS REPARATION

Paris, Dec. 26.—President Poincaré, during his visit to Mezieres, criticized severely the conduct of the Germans who fired at women and children and set fire to the hospital there, and declared that France would secure reparation for such crimes. He was informed by the mayor that four hundred houses were destroyed, and numerous casualties caused by the German bombardment of the town a few hours before the armistice became effective.

BRITISH MAILS

British and foreign mail will close at the general postoffice as follows: Regular mail will close at general postoffice at 6 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 28.

Supplementary mail will close at this office at 9 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 28.

Registered mail will close at general postoffice at 5 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 28.

Parcel post mail will close at general postoffice at 4 p.m., Dec. 28, 1918.

SAYS PROFITERS USING AIRPLANES

Enormous Quantity of Booty Sent into Switzerland, Charge of Munich Paper.

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 the banks.

TRIBUTE TO BEATY BY U. S. ADMIRAL

Says That Without Grand Fleet War Would Have Been Lost.

New York, Dec. 27.—The adventures of the American overseas fleet in attempting to bait the German ships to combat; how a U-boat had rammed his super-dreadnaught, and how every effort to lure the enemy from its base was told yesterday by Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman on the flagship New York. It was he who commanded the American battle division in the grand fleet under Sir David Beatty.

The admiral said: "It is needless, in fact superfluous, for me to reiterate that which is known and recognized throughout the civilized world, namely, that it was the grand fleet which has been the very backbone of the structure which has made a victorious peace a certainty. Without it there is no question that the war long ago would have disastrously concluded with just the reverse conditions obtaining from those which now exist.

"No mention can be made of the grand fleet without our thoughts naturally turning to its commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir David Beatty, a man of rare accomplishments, a natural-born, tried, trusted and gallant leader.

"Under him our combined forces operated, just as later all of the allied armies were placed under the direction or command of Marshal Foch.

"And now, as to our operations with the grand fleet, it need be only sufficient for me to say that when we joined we were able to co-ordinate and home training, able to co-ordinate and co-operate with the British, so that in order to work homogeneously we adopted their signals and methods of communication, their plans, policies, manoeuvres and tactics.

"That we took our share of the work for more than six months. The New York shore was ablaze with Roman candles, set in place by the city's committee of welcome, and overhead burst thousands of rockets.

EXPECT FEDERAL HOUSE TO MEET IN FEBRUARY

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Parliament will be called, it is expected, for the second week of February. Although the cabinet has not yet decided on a definite day for the opening, arrangements are being made with the middle of February in view.

It was at first expected that session would be opened about the second week of January. Such a course was, however, found to be impracticable.

For the last few weeks there have been frequent daily sittings of the cabinet council with preparatory work under consideration.

LEAVE FOR SIBERIA.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 26.—Two thousand men under command of Brigadier-General Eickford left here today for Siberia on board the S. S. Proteuslaus.

MIGHTY ARMADA OF U. S. WARSHIPS IN HUDSON RIVER

Ten of Floating Fortresses Had Served With Fleet of Admiral Beatty.

WELCOME TO THE SHIPS And a Heartier Vocal Greeting Later to the Sailors Who Manned Them.

New York, Dec. 26.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson tonight were 21 ships of the floating fortresses, and super of the line, which, with cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft made the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor today after 18 months' service overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

In the teeth of a northwester, in the chill of a driving snowstorm, millions waited hours until the ten battleships of the homecoming armada appeared. This was New York's and the nation's tribute to the ships, far more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices. The social welcome came later when the rugged, weather-beaten tars who manned the ships debarked. And, with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head, marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first great victory parade.

Leading dignitaries in the cheering throngs, grimy soldiers returned from France. Passing in review before the secretary of the navy, in front of the State House, the homecoming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and as rapidly disappeared.

Like a Phantom Craft.

They seemed almost like phantom craft, grim, gray, weather-beaten and silent might; but as they dropped anchor the skies cleared and they shone revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multi-colored pennants.

Moving at only ten knots an hour, the first dreadnaught to pass the president's yacht. Mayflower, on whose bridge stood Mr. Daniels and Secretary of War Baker, Rodman, and the midget Arkansas, she thundered the salute of 15 guns for the secretary of the navy, and her band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The Hudson armada did not finish their salute when the gun-hoza began firing, and from them on the commanding was continuous. In swift succession the Nevada and the Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thos. S. Rogers, and then the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania, bearing Admiral Houghton, and the Maryland, in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. At two-minute intervals came the New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the Wyoming and Florida, with two kite balloons, towed by destroyers, completing the procession.

It is a magnificent sight of ships, despite the splendor of the flags with which they were decorated. All the battleships wore coats of winter gray, while the destroyers and auxiliaries bore the fantastic touch of the camouflage. Exclusive of all except battleships, the tonnage of the fighting craft now in the Hudson amounts to 424,822. The ten home-coming craft had a tonnage of 258,000. Not counting guns of smaller calibre, the battleships carry a total of 38 14-inch guns, 29 13-inch guns, and 55 12-inch. The Mississippi, New Mexico and other dreadnaughts made the battleships, which were the last word in naval architecture only a few years ago, seem puny craft, huge as they are.

Tonight a remarkable spectacle was staged 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, set in place by the city's committee of welcome, and overhead burst thousands of rockets.

SAY BURLINGTON MUST TRY COURTS

Ruling Made That Railway Commission Has No Power Over Hamilton Radial.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—As far as can be ascertained from the railway commission, any further action to compel the Hamilton Electric to carry out the commission's order to continue its Burlington service should be taken through the courts by the municipality. The Railway Act provides that in case an order of the commission is not carried out damages may be recovered in the courts in a civil suit, and the onus of prosecution rests not with the commission or with the government, but with the interests directly concerned.

Under the provisions of the Railway Act, the duties of the commission seem to be bounded by the declaration of what the rates and the service should be. If its ruling is not carried out, it is apparently up to the municipality to institute action, either to recover damages, which in the case of an allegedly bankrupt concern would be a discouraging prospect, or to force recovery of damages to apply for removal from the expiry of three months from the time damages were awarded. The practical benefit of either course to the municipality in securing the desired service is obviously very problematical.

Thomas White, the acting premier, has referred Burlington's protest to a special committee of the railway commission, and the railway commission refers Burlington to the Railway Act and passes the buck to the municipality and the courts.

ALLIED DECISION BLOW TO RUSSIANS

Opposition to Extensive Military Intervention Discourages Those in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The announcement by Sir Philip Pichon, the French foreign minister, that the entente had decided against extensive military intervention in Russia at present, has had a discouraging effect upon former Premier Lloeff and Kokovoff and other prominent Russians who are now in conference in Paris. This may be said in spite of the fact that they did not expect an immediate response to their appeals, because of the lack of unification of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviks and the inability of the remote provisional governments to co-ordinate their movements.

The Russian leaders continue their conference at the Russian embassy in the hope that they will get a formal hearing when the peace conference actually opens. Former Premier Lloeff, who is the chief spokesman of the Russian group in Paris, urges against delay in any extension of the entente military movement there because it would tend to enlarge Bolshevik territory and would play into the hands of the Germans, who are planning for the domination of Russia through co-operation with the Bolsheviks.

The French press rather generally voices the opinion that France would be unable to undertake an extensive military movement into Russia even if it were advisable. Prof. Baklanoff, the Russian representative in Washington, is the only Russian who has been received up to this time by Secretary Lansing, who both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing saw former Premier Lloeff in Washington.

NO CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR TROOPS IN SIBERIA

By W. E. PLAYFAIR. (Canadian Press Correspondent With the Expeditionary Force.)

Vladivostok, Dec. 21.—Owing to the policy of sending military mail to Siberia on Canadian transports only, the Canadian troops in Siberia are without Christmas letters or parcels, and the next transport of military mail is scheduled for the New Year holiday. The only mail received was a telegram on the Montague on Dec. 5.

The last vessel from Japan brought Avila's mail, but no military mail. British patriotic societies here are supplying Christmas puddings for the Canadians in the place of their own supplies, which have not yet arrived. The mail question has been taken up with Ottawa.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer. At. From.
Saxonia. New York. London.
Le Cocq. New York. Plymouth.
Garfield. New York. Havre.

SALE OF SPANISH MOROCCO TO FRANCE FOR BILLION FRANCS

Exchange of Gibraltar for Ceuta and Tunnel to Connect France With Africa Openly Discussed in French Chamber.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The cession of Spanish Morocco to France in exchange for a cash consideration of one billion francs, the return of Gibraltar to Spain by Great Britain and the abandonment of Ceuta, Morocco, to Great Britain by Spain, are being openly discussed. It is asserted that the Spanish premier, Count Romanones, recently, during his visit to Paris, made such a proposal to President Wilson and M. Clemenceau, the French premier.

While officials have declined either to confirm or deny this report, the question was freely discussed in the corridors of the chamber of deputies this afternoon. There also has been a renewal of the talk of the building of a tunnel across the Strait of Gibraltar and making a direct all-land connection between Africa and France, which might be extended to England if the English Channel were tunneled.

NECESSITY FOR UNIFORM NAVIES

Jellicoe Will Advise Dominion on Basis of Policy Already Adopted.

Special Cable From John W. Diefenbaker.

London, Dec. 26.—Announcement that Admiral Jellicoe is going to visit the Dominions in turn to advise on naval matters is the subject of free discussion in the London press, many papers having articles dealing with it. The Times, in its comment, seems to assume that the whole question of the form of naval activities by the Dominions is still open for discussion, looking to the adoption of a policy. It notes the provisions with which the Dominions placed their naval forces at the disposal of the empire, but adds "that should not obliterate the fact that the problem of the dominions' share in British peace times has not been solved."

The broader question of peace control of naval accessions to the dominions can hardly be usefully discussed at a moment when the whole balance of sea power throughout the world has been altered.

That the Times does not appreciate the actual situation is made clear by a public statement of Sir Joseph Cook, minister of the navy for Australia, as follows:

"It is fundamental to the idea of empire naval defence that, tho the dominions retain control of their ships, there should be a complete standardization of personnel, ships and equipment and that this should be up to the level of the best."

This statement is in keeping with the memorandum adopted by the dominion premiers defining a basic naval policy for the dominions, a summary of which was published in yesterday's despatch. Lord Jellicoe is thus to advise the dominions on the basis of policy which has been adopted.

ALL NORTHLAND TROOPS NOW HOMEWARD BOUND

Hull, N.S., Dec. 26.—The soldiers who returned on the Northland are now all on the way to their homes, and the train will leave for Quebec City, left about ten o'clock, and those for Montreal and Ontario points some time after midnight.

When a very large number return by a steamer the men are sent to their respective districts for discharge, but with a smaller number, as on the Northland, Halifax is made the discharge depot, and the men thus are enabled to go direct to their homes without further delay. On the first train there were five officers and 471 of other ranks; on the second 450.

With the Northland also came a draft of imperial for Siberia, who left here for Portland, Ore. The health officer, Dr. McKay, received instructions from Ottawa at 11.30 today to allow the ship to dock and disembark, which was what he had recommended. He found that the soldiers had been vaccinated and the men with the disease properly isolated. This man and his room-mate were sent to the quarantine station. The room-mate could have gone along with the others, but he preferred to stick to his friend and stay behind in quarantine.

BELGIAN CABINET OUT FOR ELECTORAL REFORM

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Belgian cabinet council at a sitting Tuesday under the presidency of the king, adopted a scheme of electoral reform intended to establish universal suffrage for the next elections, said an official despatch received today from Brussels.

ESTIMATED THAT TWO MILLION PEOPLE THROUGED TWO MILES OF PROCESSION—PRESIDENT MADE BRIEF ADDRESS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FROM BALCONY.

London, Dec. 26.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the King and Queen and Mrs. Wilson in the balcony of Buckingham Palace today, facing a multitudinous throng stretched clear down the Mall to the admiralty, half a mile distant, and overtook St. James' Park on one side and Green Park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the president's brief speech, but the people demanded that the showiness and gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has ever commanded with the memory of the oldest statesman.

The day's events constituted a tribute to the president and the United States which will be historic. The official ceremony—a reception by the Dover corporation and the navy; the welcome at the station by the royal family and the chief officials of the empire; and the state procession through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimson-crested beauteous from the Tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish. That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort and housed by high officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat, gave a flavor of novelty to the scene.

Welcome Was Spontaneous.

But the assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There had been no time to erect gazebos and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters, in foot, in motor, and other vehicles, carrying flags and their luncheon, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the president.

His gathering principally of the people. It was a diverse and picturesque throng such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers, among whom the colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals, attended by nurses, getting a full share of the cheer, and the popularity of the King and Queen was again testified to by the ovation given to them while driving to the station to meet the president. Everyone agreed that London has never known such demonstration, except on great national days when the British people have celebrated the augural of a new reign or a milestone in the old.

Two Million People on Streets.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting, and amid the thudding of the saluting cannon the president of the United States received a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

London was not satisfied with the tumultuous greeting accorded during the ceremonial drive to Buckingham Palace, where the president by Mrs. Wilson are staying as the guests of the King and Queen. Some 200,000 people completely filling the huge public square assembled to see the president, who appeared on the balcony half an hour after his arrival, when the president appeared on the balcony with the King. They were followed by the Queen, who waved to the American flag, and Mrs. Wilson, who carried a Union Jack, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. So prolonged and intense was the cheering that the president, showing great emotion, thanked in a few words the dignitaries of London for their great welcome. He said:

Made a Brief Address.

"I do not want to make a speech, 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 thru safely 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 newsmen for a short interview. The Duke who preceded President Wilson to France on the steamer Orianda.

Shortly after the president reached the palace he was met by the Duke of Connaught, who drove out in a motor car and called at Marlborough House, where they left cars for Queen Mother Alexandra. They drove thence to the residence of the Duke of Connaught, where cards also were left.

President's Arrival.

Before the president reached King George, with the Queen and Princess Mary, arrived at the station to the strains of the British national anthem. They were in animated conversation with the members of the cabinet, when the president's train pulled in sharply

LANSING PAYS TO WILSON HONOR OF CROWNED HEAD

Estimated That Two Million People Throged Two Miles of Proceesion—President Made Brief Address at Buckingham Palace, From Balcony.

London, Dec. 26.—The great moment of President Wilson's first day in England was when he stood with the King and Queen and Mrs. Wilson in the balcony of Buckingham Palace today, facing a multitudinous throng stretched clear down the Mall to the admiralty, half a mile distant, and overtook St. James' Park on one side and Green Park on the other.

Only a corporal's guard could hear the president's brief speech, but the people demanded that the showiness and gave him a greeting more clamorous than any other guest of the nation has ever commanded with the memory of the oldest statesman.

The day's events constituted a tribute to the president and the United States which will be historic. The official ceremony—a reception by the Dover corporation and the navy; the welcome at the station by the royal family and the chief officials of the empire; and the state procession through the heart of London—were colored with touches of medieval pageantry, even to the crimson-crested beauteous from the Tower, bearing halberds, which the British people cherish. That the central figure of the royal procession in quaint state carriages, attended by a military escort and housed by high officials, should be a civilian wearing a black coat and silk hat, gave a flavor of novelty to the scene.

Welcome Was Spontaneous.

But the assembling of the people was spontaneous. That was the chief note of the day. There had been no time to erect gazebos and windows were not advertised for rent. The people simply flocked in from all quarters, in foot, in motor, and other vehicles, carrying flags and their luncheon, and standing for hours in the cold for a chance to get a sight of the president.

His gathering principally of the people. It was a diverse and picturesque throng such as few capitals can muster, with a large element of soldiers, among whom the colonials and Americans seemed conspicuous and popular, a detachment of wounded from the hospitals, attended by nurses, getting a full share of the cheer, and the popularity of the King and Queen was again testified to by the ovation given to them while driving to the station to meet the president. Everyone agreed that London has never known such demonstration, except on great national days when the British people have celebrated the augural of a new reign or a milestone in the old.

Two Million People on Streets.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 people crowded the two miles of streets through which the state procession passed. These were canopied with flags and bunting, and amid the thudding of the saluting cannon the president of the United States received a popular welcome almost unprecedented in history.

London was not satisfied with the tumultuous greeting accorded during the ceremonial drive to Buckingham Palace, where the president by Mrs. Wilson are staying as the guests of the King and Queen. Some 200,000 people completely filling the huge public square assembled to see the president, who appeared on the balcony half an hour after his arrival, when the president appeared on the balcony with the King. They were followed by the Queen, who waved to the American flag, and Mrs. Wilson, who carried a Union Jack, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. So prolonged and intense was the cheering that the president, showing great emotion, thanked in a few words the dignitaries of London for their great welcome. He said:

Made a Brief Address.

"I do not want to make a speech, 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 thru safely 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 newsmen for a short interview. The Duke who preceded President Wilson to France on the steamer Orianda.

Shortly after the president reached the palace he was met by the Duke of Connaught, who drove out in a motor car and called at Marlborough House, where they left cars for Queen Mother Alexandra. They drove thence to the residence of the Duke of Connaught, where cards also were left.

President's Arrival.

Before the president reached King George, with the Queen and Princess Mary, arrived at the station to the strains of the British national anthem. They were in animated conversation with the members of the cabinet, when the president's train pulled in sharply

FOR RENT

30 KING STREET WEST. Ground floor and two floors over. Will remodel to suit tenant. Lease for term of years. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King Street East. Main 5450.