

# PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH ALLIED CHIEFS

### First Meeting of Supreme Council Is Held.

### SCENE AN IMPRESSIVE ONE

### American Executive and Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Four Great Powers Assemble.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, consisting of President Wilson and the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers—Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy—met at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the French foreign office for the first formal exchange of views and to make arrangements for the procedure of the conference tomorrow, at which the full delegations will be present.

Today's meeting was chiefly interesting in its personal aspects—the bringing together for the first time in contact of the world's best-known statesmen, who are now the guiding figures of the congress, as they assembled was one of unusual activity.

#### Great Crowds Turn Out.

The day was dark and raw and the statesmen arrived at the meeting place in heavy wraps. The usual Sunday calm across the Seine was interrupted by the great crowds which lined the Quai d'Orsay, anxious to pay tribute to the notable personages concerned in the world's most dramatic function. Batteries of photographers and moving picture experts were drawn up flanking the entrances of the foreign ministry. Lines of soldiers and other guards preserved order.

Marshal Foch was the first of the high plenipotentiaries to arrive. He came at 2 o'clock, and finding himself in the van of the delegates, waited in the vestibule. The generalissimo was dressed in a very heavy field coat. He wore boots with spurs. On his uniform he displayed the insignia of his rank.

#### American Secretary Next.

Soon after Foch came Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State, accompanied by his military aide, who was followed by Mr. Frazer, counselor of the American Embassy, who is now attached to the person of Colonel House.

At 2:45 P. M. President Wilson's limousine swung up to the entrance. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and was greeted with "Vive Wilson." With the President and his wife was Admiral Grayson, the President's physician.

As he alighted, President Wilson lifted his hat to Mr. Wilson, who drove away with Admiral Grayson. President Wilson wore a dark suit and overcoat and a silk hat and carried a large leather portfolio.

#### Conference Is Private.

As Mr. Wilson entered the vestibule of the foreign office, Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, stepped forward to greet him and escorted him into his private office, where the conference was held.

M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, followed. He was alone and bore a serious mien. He was alone and wore a business suit and wore a derby hat. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, came soon after. He was accompanied by Signor Sonnino, his Foreign Minister.

The last to arrive was David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who motored up together. The British Premier also was in business attire. Mr. Balfour, in addition to his worldly clothes, wore a soft felt hat which was pushed back on his head. Military aides followed the British commissioner carrying a large dispatch case.

#### Long-Waited Meeting Starts.

In addition to the chief factors announced above were M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine; M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Construction.

As a result of today's council it is expected formal notices will be issued conveying the conference, assigning delegations for each country and the fixing of the hours of meeting.

Today's council ushers in the long-awaited meeting of the peace delegation. It is probable that new conditions for an extension of the armistice will be offered Germany at the meeting tomorrow of the Supreme War Council, according to the Matin.

#### Territorial Rights First.

The figures says the first discussion of the peace conference will involve the general question of territorial agreements. Immediately afterward it will deal with a settlement of territorial questions pertaining to the eastern border of France, the French representatives setting forth their views on the recovery by formal claim of Alsace-Lorraine and the media vivendi they will raise for the left bank of the Rhine. The newspaper concludes: "It is believed that in a maximum of two and one-half months, consequently in March, the plenipotentiaries will have settled in their details the preliminaries of peace and the conference will have finished its work. The congress will have only to work out a settled project."

# LEGISLATORS MAY MASK

### California Lawmakers Possibly to Take Thirty-Day Recess.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—(Early adjournment, possibly at the end of this week of the California Legislature, for the constitutional recess on account of influenza, was being discussed by members here tonight. The constitution provides for a 30-day recess during the session.

The Sacramento city influenza mask ordinance will become effective tomorrow at noon. While authority to enforce the ordinance on state property was questioned, it was expected virtually all the legislators would wear masks.

# SOCIALIST LEADERS TAKEN

### Ledebour and Ernst Meyer Reported Arrested in Berlin.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—George Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most expected winners against the Ebert government.

### Beer Prices Set Record.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The wholesale price of beer made a new high record today, when it went to \$20 a barrel.

# SECRETARY LANSING ATTENDS CHURCH WITH SISTERS IN PARIS



Secretary of State Robert Lansing, American delegate to the peace conference, is shown with his sisters, Emma and Kate Lansing, leaving the American Presbyterian Church in the Rue de Berry, in Paris. The Misses Lansing were Red Cross Workers in France.

# UNION FIGHTS BURLESON

### TELEGRAPHERS PLEDGED TO CONTINUE WAGE DEMANDS.

### Award Unfair and Postmaster-General Fails to Keep Faith With Employees, Says Resolution.

If Postmaster-General Burleson intended to toss out the gauntlet for a fight with the commercial telegraphers of the country by "disclosures" made from Washington Saturday, he will be accommodated. Simultaneous with similar sessions all over the United States members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in Portland met yesterday afternoon and fired a salvo of shrapnel at the portly Postmaster-General.

One of the first actions of the members of local No. 92 was that of confirming the correctness of the "confidential" communication of S. J. Koenkamp, international president, given publicity by Mr. Burleson with intent to discredit the union head and his organization. The sense of the resolution adopted was not only that Mr. Burleson quoted Mr. Koenkamp's confidential communication verbatim but also that the union members "will make every effort to do the things" it urges upon them.

Mr. Koenkamp's letter, "disclosed" by the Postmaster-General in press dispatches, called for "constant agitation, and gave this significant suggestion: "I wish you would read this with the understanding that certain plans are now under consideration whereby the telegraphers may lead a fight in which they will not show along the forested union."

The Portland local, over which President William Burke presided, devoted much time to elaboration of a resolution condemning Mr. Burleson for having signed failed in his duty to the telegraphers of the country, pledging action against him, denouncing continued discrimination against union telegraph employees and riddling the assertion that salary increases of 5 to 10 per cent have been effected. Compensation in the case of the railroad telegraphers was shown to make increases of but 1 to 3 per cent, with the McAdoo award to railroad telegraphers, effecting an increase averaging 25 per cent.

In part, the resolution follows: "Whereas, Postmaster Burleson has given to the press a statement disparaging a propaganda campaign alleged to have been instigated by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, wherein he accuses them of misrepresenting conditions which the telegraphers are now being forced to work and of desiring to create discord and dissension with the Burleson award of 5 and 10 per cent increases over existing rates of pay, and whereas, his organized press bureau is protecting the stockholders in their dividends, thus subordinating the welfare of \$8,000,000 commercial telegraphers to the payment of dividends and in defense of this Prussian policy is bringing all the influence of his position and his organized press bureau to bear; be it

Resolved, By Local No. 92 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, this day assembled, that Postmaster-General Burleson has signed failed in his duty to the telegraphers of the country, and in giving an obviously unjust award, but in his complete failure to keep his promise to have the conditions of their employment improved through discrimination because of their position and his organized press bureau to bear; be it further Resolved, That it is the sense of this local that all efforts to bring satisfactory conditions be continued with unabated zeal until such time as the commercial telegraphers of America are given a decent living wage and permitted to exercise their constitutional right of organizing without discrimination and that we pledge ourselves unreservedly to this end by making use of all lawful means in its accomplishment.

One portion of the resolution, omitted here, shows plainly how the elimination of time and a half for Sunday work has decreased many salaries. Details are set forth showing just how many employees suffer a decrease of as much as \$4.64 a month, while others meet small decreases, or an increase insignificant as 36 cents a month.

# ANARCHY AGAIN RAMPANT

(Continued From First Page.) Sixty-nine persons were buried Friday and Saturday in one cemetery. A heavy military escort accompanied the trucks which bore the coffins to the cemetery, and armed forces stood guard during the burials.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Isolated instances of shooting in connection with the port strike and that by the Anarchistic Fed-

# 200 SHIPS DIVERTED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

### Rebuilding of Pre-War Commerce Begun by U. S.

# JAPANESE CRAFT RETURNED

### Army to Give Up Tonnage Gradually as Forces Abroad Diminish; Holland Bottoms to Be Released.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Approximately 200 cargo ships have been diverted to peace-time trade routes since the signing of the armistice. This represents the net result of the United States Shipping Board's contribution up to date toward the rebuilding of the Nation's foreign trade. As rapidly as the Army can spare ships from the work of carrying supplies to the American Expeditionary Forces, they will be placed where most needed.

Between December 10 and January 10 the War Department released 148 ships, totaling nearly 900,000 deadweight tons, which had been devoted exclusively to the Army supply service. Others released prior to December 10 and several newly completed ships, intended originally for Army work, were released.

Japanese Ships Returned. About 50 of these ships, under 4000 tons, which were released the first of the year from requisition. Others are being operated by the Shipping Board, while several are neutral ships the charters of which have expired. The neutral vessels will be chartered to private firms.

Twenty-one Japanese ships are being turned back to their owners. These ships have been used on the Atlantic. One of them has been started through the Panama Canal on its return voyage, while the others will follow at once. It will cost the United States Government several million dollars to send the ships back to Japan under the rather severe charter terms, agreed to by the shipping board.

Dutch Vessels Released Next. It was learned today that the next lot of ships released by the shipping board probably will be the 37 Dutch ships seized by the United States Government, after Holland had failed to agree to terms for their use.

Negotiations are pending by which some of the Norwegian ships will remain under charter to the shipping board under more favorable terms than during the war. Some of the Norwegian ships already have been released. Owners of American ships which were requisitioned by the shipping board are clamoring for their release. All influence is being brought to bear in behalf of particular owners. The shipping board, however, takes the position that it cannot show any favoritism and will release ships only by classes. The first class of requisitioned ships were those between 2500 and 4000 deadweight tons, while the next class, it is expected, will be those between 4000 and 6000.

# LASTING PEACE IS DESIRED

### DUTIES OF WORLD CONGRESS IS EXPLAINED BY BRITON.

### Sir Henry Babington Smith Pays Tribute to ex-President Roosevelt at "Victory" Dinner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British high commissioner to the United States, in an address last night at a "victory dinner" of the Ohio State Society of New York, said that the peace conference not only to make peace but to prevent future wars. He said that in this connection he believed that President Wilson had rightly interpreted "the earnest conviction and desire of the whole world" in his demand for a league of nations.

Sir Henry said tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. He then took up the stupendous importance of unity in bringing victory to the allies in the war. "The one factor," he said, "which has enabled the mighty force at the disposal of the allies to be applied with the greatest effect, and which has contributed perhaps more potently than any other to the winning of the war, is the factor of unity—unity of aim, unity of effort, and unity of direction and command."

"The business of the peace conference is, no doubt, to make peace, but the world expects it to do more than this. It looks to it to make measures for the prevention of future wars. In insisting upon this as one of the prime duties of the conference, I believe that President Wilson has rightly interpreted the earnest conviction and desire, not only of this country, but of the whole world."

# BRITISH HIGHLY PRAISED

### EFFORT MADE IN WAR LAUDED BY U. S. AMBASSADOR.

### English Are Told That Example Set Is Help to United States; Nations' Ties Deepened Close.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—(British Wireless Service.)—The same great ideals and purpose animate both Great Britain and America, declared John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador, in his first public speech in London at a luncheon given in his honor today by the British branch of the pilgrims.

After paying tribute to his predecessor, Walter Hines Page, and thanking the English people for their hospitality to President and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Davis said: "Had I the opportunity I would say to every American and repeat to every Briton: These are indeed your kinsmen, study them; understand them; learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing. But after the history of these last red years, how little need there seems for such a lesson. Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war and marked in Pentecostal blood on the lintels of our homes?"

"I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate, if one desires, their admir-

able courage, your steadfastness and your dogged endurance. . . . "Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious blows of a heroic France, or Italy, or Belgium, or Serbia, or others of the allies, it is not too much to paraphrase the words of the dying Pitt and say that England has saved herself by her exertions and may well have saved the world by her example."

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Admiral Wemyss Cannot Go.  
LONDON, Jan. 11.—Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, it is announced officially, will be unable to leave England, owing to pressure of work, to attend the meeting of the armistice commission at Treves, at which the German armistice

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