November 17, 1917.—Clemenceau is the new premier of France! Newspapers full of it this morning.¹ Shopping all morning, and lunch at Café de Paris. Willards are here from Madrid, left cards

¹ After being in power only two months, the Painlevé Cabinet was overthrown because of its hesitant attitude in dealing with the great public scandals then agitating France. It was forced out by an adverse vote on its proposal that an interpellation on the scandals be postponed. The Chamber turned to Clemenceau, interpellation of the scandals be postponed.

interpellation on the scandals be postponed. The Chamber turned to Clemenceau, whose constant and eloquent attacks on all enemies of France, and insistence on fighting the war to a victorius end, marked him as a fit leader for the crisis.

He formed a Government on November 16th.

on our "dear colleagues" the Sharps. Received us in salon to which after three [years] of residence they bear no possible relation; they might as well live in the public "parlour" of an hotel.

... Sharp swinging in; tails of long frock coat balancing, and trousers caught on one unbuttoned shoe; forgetting my manners, my eye must have wandered to it, for he explained that he had had an attack of phlebitis. Nothing to say—save Sharp's blowing.