

ARMISCE MORGUE BY LUDENDORFF

Maximilian Harden Dates German Collapse From August Last

TELLS OF REVOLUTION

Plan to Send Out Navy to 'Die in Honor' Started Revolt

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

London, Dec. 5.—The London Times quotes from the issue of Maximilian Harden's Die Zukunft of November 25 a speech which Harden delivered a few days before...

He says that Albert Ballin was called in by one of Ludendorff's satellites in August as the only man who could tell the Kaiser the truth—Ballin, who in the first weeks of the war had been banished from the sea because he recommended immediate peace negotiations.

At that time, according to Harden, there was a terrible scene and a lady threatened the chief of the staff...

In August, Ballin traveled to Wilhelmshaven and the Kaiser would not see him alone. The conversation took place in the presence of the chief of the Emperor's civil cabinet, Herr von Berg, and Ballin went away with nothing done.

Ludendorff's next move was to tell Admiral von Hintze, then Foreign Secretary, that he must make peace, but weeks went by without Hintze making any progress.

Ludendorff Demanded Armistice Suddenly Ludendorff's demand that Germany should ask for an armistice broke upon the Kaiser and the people...

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CHILDREN WAVE AND SMILE AS BRITISH ENTER GERMANY

Elders Sullen, but Polite, in Town of Malmédy, Where French, Is Spoken—English Troops Find Town Possesses Plentiful Supply of Good Food

By PHILIP GIBBS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Malmédy, Germany, Dec. 5.

Here and there some small children, watching from cottage windows or in their mothers' arms, waved their hands with their friendliness of childhood for all men on horse, as the British cavalry rode into this city, and they were not rebuffed.

Round the harbor town we came down into Malmédy, lying in a narrow valley with some of its streets and houses climbing up the hillsides.

It was a typical little German town, with here and there of the modern country type in Germany, with wooden balconies and old pitched roofs, and beyond very real and clean, and the houses were not far from the center of the town.

The shops were bright, and I saw a display of wooden soldiers and flaxen-haired dolls and toy engines as though for the German Christmas which is coming, and in one little garden there was a figure of a little girl in a blue dress.

People Speak French. The main motive and German signs boards were at every turn in the street, where there were many people going to church, well-dressed men and women, long-legged school girls with flaxen pig-tails and boys with peaked caps.

The people here were not typically German and many of them at least had the neutral spirit of people who live close to the frontier and speak two languages or three, as at Malmédy, where every one is equally familiar with German, French and Walloon.

Some of the people in the crowd spoke to me in good French and were very polite, expressing their admiration of the appearance of the cavalry and their astonishment at the beautiful look of the horses after four and a half years of war.

I bought a newspaper in a shop and found it was La Semaine, printed in French, yet all the news was German and of German sympathy.

A German officer and interpreter, who spoke to me in the crowd, spoke to me in good French and was very polite, expressing their admiration of the appearance of the cavalry and their astonishment at the beautiful look of the horses after four and a half years of war.

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BOYS OF LEMBERG BEAT BACK FOES

Unarmed Youths Kept Ruthenian Invaders From Capturing City

GENERAL'S SON LEADER

With Companion He Started Fighting With Fists, Taking Arms From Foe

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Dec. 5.

A special correspondent of the London Times, who has returned to Vienna from a visit to Galicia, describes the fighting between the Ruthenians and Poles for supremacy in Lemberg.

He says in one way and another from 5000 to 6000 Ruthenians were concentrated in and around Lemberg toward the end of October, all armed, and most of them wearing Austrian uniforms with a blue and yellow cockade.

At 4 p. m. on November 2, Ruthenian troops seized all the public buildings in Lemberg except the railway station, and their armed troops took possession of the town.

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Allies Will Not Get Kaiser, Asserts Berlin Professor

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende says that Professor Kahl, of Berlin, denies emphatically that the ex-Kaiser can be delivered to the Allies.

HOW TO ABDICATE, KAISER'S PUZZLE

Thought Flight From Germany Sufficient to Renounce Throne

WOULD KEEP PRUSSIA

Only Desired to Give Up the Crown of Empire—Aided by Lawyer

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

It now appears that the formalities connected with the abdication of William Hohenzollern were badly mixed up and muddled and that both he and the German Government were ignorant of the proper formalities.

When he fled by night from Berlin to German army headquarters, he harbored the idea of merely abdicating as German Emperor and not as King of Prussia, and he appears to have put the supreme command in possession of his thoughts.

The Allied conference finished its labors last evening. Altogether there were four meetings in Downing street yesterday.

At 10:30 p. m. there was a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, at which Premier Hughes, of Australia, General Smuts, and other representatives of the dominions were present.

At 11:15 (this cabinet meeting became merged in a general conference, at which all the foreign delegations were present.

At 4 o'clock the Premier had a conference with the French and Italian delegations, and at 5:30 there was again a full conference, at which the foreign representatives were present with the members of the cabinet, including the dominion representatives, and also Arthur J. Balfour, Winston Churchill, Walter Long and Lord Milner.

The object of the conference was to discuss matters of common interest and also to exchange ideas with regard to the territorial aspirations of France and Italy. Among the former category may be mentioned:

First, Extension of the armistice. Second, The date of the opening of the peace congress and the number of delegates to be sent to it by the principal powers.

Third, Amount and nature of the indemnities to be demanded from Germany and what was once Austria-Hungary. Fourth, Replacement by Germany of merchant shipping destroyed during the war.

Fifth, The future of German colonies. Sixth, The position of the Poles, newly emancipated Bohemia, the southern Slavs, and other liberated nationalities. Seventh, The question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

PRINCE HENRY BACKS ORDER

Attached to Kaiser to End—Will Support Constitutional Powers

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—Prince Henry of Prussia has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian royal house, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, in which he says:

"I am forced to recognize the king's abdication and will assist in the policy for order and the constitutional government. But on the other hand, I consider myself personally attached to my king to the end of my life and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head."

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ROMANOFFS SHOT ONE AFTER ANOTHER

Czar's Last Request That Wife Die in His Arms Granted, Says Former Valet

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 5.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Kiev newspapers publish a story given by the valet of the former Empress of Russia, of the murder of the entire Romanoff family by the Bolsheviks. According to this story the once royal family was compelled to live in a single room of a convent at Ekaterinburg for weeks before the murder, under guard of Bolshevik soldiers who insulted them shamefully.

The valet said on July 17 all the members of the family were taken to the cellar of the convent and placed against the wall and shot one after the other. According to the story the murderers granted the last request of the former Emperor Nicholas that his wife, who was ill, should die in his arms.

According to the valet, the Grand Duchess Tatiana was only wounded by the shots of the riflemen and was killed by blows from their rifle butts. All the bodies were burned in the outskirts of Ekaterinburg.

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BAVARIA ASKS CONFERENCE

Cabinet Wants Questions of Assembly and Diplomacy Settled

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—Premier Eisner

of Bavaria, according to an official dispatch from Munich, has telegraphed to Premier Ebert and Herr Haase, of the German Government, that the Bavarian cabinet is unanimously of the opinion a conference of the representatives of the German Governments should be summoned immediately at Jena, Saxe-Weimar, or some other meeting place to agree on a program of foreign and internal policies.

Indispensable points, it is added, include the questions of the national assembly of the foreign ministry and the publication of documents.

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KERENSKY SEES HOPE IN GERMANY

Revolution There Different From That Which Caused Russia's Tragedy

TELLS WHE HE FAILED

London, Dec. 5.

"If Russia had Germany's present opportunity she would now be a great democracy like America," Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, declared in an interview today, in which he drew a comparison between the Russian and German revolutions.

"I believe the German revolution, although started under similar conditions and with similar aims to the Russian revolution, will be able to avert Bolshevism.

"There are three striking features in which the two differ. First, Owing to peace having been attained, Germany can devote her entire effort to internal reconstruction instead of being compelled, like Russia, to defend herself simultaneously from the foe.

"Second, Germany is subjected to no powerful, hostile internal propaganda. Third, If starvation actually threatened, Germany can set the Allies to help. Russia had nobody to aid her.

These points, he said, were the difference between success and failure and tell the story of Russia's tragedy. If Russia had Germany's present opportunity she would now be a great democracy like America.

When the old regime was overthrown Russia had to fight an outside foe from one hand and do the best she could to build up herself with the other. As a result she was unable to perfect the new economic and political structure sufficiently strong to withstand the strain.

"The Russian army was worn-out, with German propagandists. As an example of this every time I issued an order while preparing for the July offensive Ippicht appealed to the Russians not to obey. These appeals were widely circulated. At the same time Germanophiles were active internally and their cumulative impact against Russian morale was tremendous.

Russia faced starvation single-handed and fell down. It was physically impossible for her to meet the situation unaided. If a similar food crisis arises in Germany the latter has the right, under the armistice, to appeal to the Allies, in which even the Allies should respond for their own protection against Bolshevism. Therefore, Germany is not obstructed by any of the great obstacles which caused Russia's failure.

The former Premier, sitting in the parlor of a friend's house in the secluded Cambridge Stairs terrace and speaking in French, paused for a moment. He had greatly aged in appearance since I last saw him in June. When he resumed speaking his voice was tense with earnestness.

PRISONERS TELL FOE BRUTALITY

Wounded Men Neglected at Bulmen While Doctors Stand Around

EXPECT AMERICAN FOOD

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, Dec. 5.

One hundred and twenty German prisoners have arrived at Nymegen, the Netherlands, where they will remain until transport accommodation from Rotterdam is arranged, it is available. These men are from the 19th and 17th Regiments, and mostly from Manhattan, Brooklyn and North Carolina.

Speaking to your correspondent, they said they came from the Bulmen camp. Their one idea is to celebrate Christmas at home. The prisoners were captured between September 23 and 29, but were kept in a detention camp behind the lines until a week before the armistice, when they were sent to Bulmen.

All stated that their treatment was barbarous at the detention camp, many who were only slightly wounded dying owing to gross neglect. The German doctors refused to give adequate attention to slight wounds, which, they said, could wait. This was inexcusable, and plenty of doctors were standing around doing nothing. They appeared to be only interested in frightfully mutilated cases.

The wounded were often obliged to walk many miles with undressed wounds. One man had a slight bullet wound in the arm. Attention was refused and he was made to walk miles, his wound getting worse, till blood poisoning set in and he died. The prisoners bore their treatment philosophically and uncomplainingly.

They say the universal question put to them in Germany was, "Why did America declare war?" and that, whereas their treatment before the armistice was abominable, it improved after its signature and they heard that America favored Germany and would send more provisions. In fact, it was asserted that three boxloads of food-stuffs had already left America for Germany.

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