

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 Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. 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...

Ludendorff's demand that Germany should ask for an armistice broke upon the Kaiser and the people with the violence of an unexpected thunderbolt.

November to see and hear the only men who could have been suspected of stirring up the revolt, and can hear what they had not the slightest idea of what was in the making.

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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, with a few shops on the outskirts of the town.

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 flared pig-tails and boys with peaked caps.

Woman Guided Prisoners. In the forest a young German woman was acting as guide friend to a party of Italian prisoners. She spoke their language, but not a word of French or English, it seemed, when she asked me how to get them over the frontier.

Boys Organize Resistance. On their way other boys joined them and they barricaded themselves in a primary school called after Nienkiewicz, the great Polish author. News of the resistance spread through Malmédy.

Prisoners Tell Foe Brutality. Speaking to our correspondent, they said they came from the Bulmen camp. Their one idea is to celebrate Christmas at home.

Revolution There Different From That Which Caused Russia's Tragedy. 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.

Second, Germany is subjected to no powerful, hostile internal propaganda. Third, if starvation actually threatened, Germany can set the Allies to help.

Third, if starvation actually threatened, Germany can set the Allies to help. Russia had nobody to aid her. These speak the difference between success and failure and tell the story of Russia's tragedy.

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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.

According to German law, Professor Kahl sets forth, no German can be delivered to a foreign power, and the Netherlands can only surrender the ex-Kaiser with permission from Germany, which she will not give, and it is even doubtful if Germany can demand that he be delivered to her by Holland.

PEACE CONFEREES DISCUSS TERMS

Allied Representatives Hold Four Sessions in Downing Street

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

By Wireless to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Dec. 5.

The Allied conference finished its labor last evening. Altogether there were four meetings in Downing street yesterday. At 10:30 a. 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 position of Holland and for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

PRINCE HENRY BACKS ORDER

Attached to Kaiser to End—Will Support Constitutional Powers

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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 supreme command, however, in view of the rapid development of the serious situation at home, had come to a decision of which he was not aware—that complete abdication was imperative.

Headquarters informed the Government of this and the Government, apparently regarding the whole matter as settled, circulated the news through the Wolff Bureau in the form of a statement by Prince Max, then Chancellor. The ex-Kaiser, indeed, learned of his abdication through that statement, of which he knew nothing until he saw it in the newspapers. His flight to the Netherlands followed, and on his arrival in this country both he and the German Government were under the impression that the entire matter of abdication had been fully and legally settled.

This ignorance, however, was dispelled in the Kaiser's mind, first of all, by State affairs arising out of his presence on Dutch soil and by the consequent necessity for legalizing his position. On November 20, therefore, he wrote out an act of abdication as far as he himself was concerned. This first draft of the document was written by the ex-Kaiser himself on a sheet of foolscap and in pencil.

The Berlin Government, hearing of this, went into the question and only then found out that a full and legal abdication was lacking. Legal advisers therefore, drew up the document in proper form, and on November 28 the royal exile signed it.

The ex-Kaiser would only sign a document settling his own fate, holding the opinion that he could not bind the other members of his family.

MASS-MEETING Metropolitan Opera House Friday, December 6th

DR. P. CLAXTON HON. MARCUS AARON HON. EDWIN STUART MRS. JAMES STARR MR. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

ROOFING

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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.

BAVARIA ASKS CONFERENCE

Cabinet Wants Questions of Assembly and Diplomacy Settled

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—Premier Blaise

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.

An evening at home, a good book and a bottle of sparkling, refreshing S & S GINGER ALE Try It! Sold at Drug Stores and Community Stores

KERENSKY SEES HOPE IN GERMANY

Revolution There Different From That Which Caused Russia's Tragedy

TELLS WHE HE FAILED

London, Dec. 5. "If Russia and 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.

Second, Germany is subjected to no powerful, hostile internal propaganda. Third, if starvation actually threatened, Germany can set the Allies to help.

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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. These men are from the 19th and 17th Regiments, and mostly from Manhattan, Brooklyn and North Carolina.

Speaking to our 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 of gross neglect. The German doctors refused to give adequate attention to slight wounds, which, they said, could wait. This was inexcusable.

They said 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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