

POLAND APPEALS FOR RECOGNITION

General Pilsudski Wants Allies to Give Support to Government

DECLARES GUNS NEEDED

Army Required to Avoid Civil War and Thwart Bolshevik Agents

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Dec. 15.—The Government of Poland has been recognized by all the Allied powers in order to deal properly with the situation in Poland, General Joseph Pilsudski, the military head of the present government, told a correspondent in an interview.

General Pilsudski, who only nineteen years ago was arrested at Vilna, in Lithuania, his birthplace, and sent to Siberia and his persecution by the Russian Government has endeavored him to many Poles. He is generally believed to be the nobility, General Pilsudski, while he is the military head of the Government, signs all government decrees and is considered the real head also.

The Government now is in a period of transition," he said. "A permanent government will be established after the January elections to the diet.

"I am neither a Socialist nor a Bolshevik, but a democrat. I think the Bolshevik danger is imminent in Poland unless we are able to put up a fence against the Russian influence. Let me first say how happy I am that there is a united Poland. Our independence is due entirely to the Allies, otherwise it would always have been a fiction.

"We need an army," he continued, "to avoid the danger of civil war, and to guarantee the frontiers against Bolshevik agents or the infiltration of German troops, particularly those from the army of General Hoffman. These factors constitute a menace unless we get help from the Allies in the form of arms.

"The Germans are selling and giving arms to dangerous elements. It is even declared that they have delivered to the city of Minsk to the Bolsheviks in return for 40,000 rubles. This has resulted in much suffering for the Polish population there and the burning of houses and churches.

"If the army of General Hoffman breaks up there is danger that the 200,000 men in it will drift over our frontiers, robbing and causing disorders.

"It is necessary that our Government be recognized by the Allies. At present there are certain difficulties. Polish committee in Paris represents parties not in accord with the others here, but this internal matter is being arranged. Personally I desire a compromise.

"I am a strong admirer of America. It was my good fortune to visit there in 1905, although it was only for a few days during a jump across the continent.

"In an interview regarding reports of anti-Jewish outbreaks in Polish territory, Noah Priluck, a prominent Jewish member of the Municipal Council, a leader of the Jewish Nationalist party and a lawyer, said:

"In regard to pogroms, I have knowledge that they occurred at two places, Kleve and Lemberg. Four persons were killed at Kleve and 250 wounded.

"It is stated that 900 Jews were buried in Lemberg two weeks ago. I am informed they were killed by the regular Polish army because of unfounded reports, printed in a Lemberg newspaper, that the Jews were not neutral in the fighting there."

POLAND BREAKS WITH GERMAN Severance Due to Unfriendly Acts in Occupied Provinces

Amsterdam, Dec. 15.—(By A. P.)—Poland has severed relations with Germany, according to a telegram received in Berlin from Warsaw.

Poland, as a reason for the rupture, accuses the German authorities of unprovoked acts of acting contrary to Polish interests and working with the Bolsheviks. At the request of the Polish Government, Governor General von Beseler and the entire staff of the German mission, must leave the territory of the Polish republic.

Deserters Keep Berlin in Turmoil

Continued from Page One

tending the proposed insurgent session will be guilty of treason.

Wide rumors are afloat concerning the significance of Ehrenbach's move. It is reported that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will send troops to protect the meeting.

Dr. Hugo Haase in an interview declared that if Germany loses Alsace-Lorraine she will gain German Austria. He said Germany had enough food to last a few months, providing it was strictly rationed.

"The Government has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers for a 'people's army.' It is also urged demobilized soldiers not to remain unemployed, but to go to the country where labor is scarce and food more plentiful.

"The Workmen and Soldiers' Council was scheduled to meet today, Herr Brockdorf-Franz has arrived in Berlin from Copenhagen and probably will succeed Foreign Secretary Solf.

Baseil advices on Saturday said it was reported that Doctor Haase and Richard Barth had resigned from the German Cabinet. The foregoing dispatch indicates that Doctor Haase still retains his place in the ministry.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—(By A. P.)—Adolph Joffe, Russian ambassador to Germany, who was expelled from Berlin in November because of his activities in advancing the interests of the Bolsheviks, is reported in a Breslau dispatch, to have crossed the frontier after bribing members of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

He is said to be returning to Berlin for the purpose of attending today's meeting of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council in spite of the request of the Ebert cabinet that he keep away from this city.

COBLENZ TRYING TO WIN YANKEES

Shower Favors on Americans to Obtain Lenity at Peace Table

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

Bridgehead District Prosperous and Fairly Exudes Confidence in Outcome

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Coblenz, Dec. 15.—America is now the subject of one of the most earnest and determined propaganda campaigns ever undertaken by Germany. Our part in the war is being used as an apology by the German army and upon what America will and will not do present-hour politicians in Germany are building their hopes of propaganda.

The effect of this propaganda has been that the reception of the Americans along the Rhine has been not as a conquering enemy, but as friends. Not only that, but Americans are told that they won the war. It is being said all sides that America is a merciful nation which does not believe in imperialism or annexations or in crushing Germany.

There one has the situation in a nutshell. The German politicians are playing America as a great friend at the Peace Conference, counting on Wilson to save them from the wrath of England and France.

War Rules Moderate

At first blush one might easily say that the cordial treatment of the Americans in Coblenz was due to the fact that our army imposed very moderate regulations and restrictions upon the population compared to those of the French, British and Belgian armies. I put no faith in that, believing that no matter what restrictions were imposed the treatment would be none the less fawning.

German eagerness to take advantage of the opportunity is shown by the cry of famine which went forth when the politicians said that America would feed the nation. The starvation plea has been proved false by what the American Army of Occupation has done. If the testimony of what the troops have seen is not enough, one of the German newspapers the other day reprinted an American Army correspondent's story saying that food conditions in Northern France were worse than those in Germany, and concluded by saying that that showed how well the German Army had fared.

Attention Showed on Americans

The fawning upon the Americans that many former soldiers have but to enter a cafe to get the best table and the best attention without asking it or wanting it. Forthwith the orchestra plays American tunes. They get invitations to dinner and such things. They are told that America is not really angry with the German people, that the President did not like Wilhelm and von Tirpitz, but then neither do the Germans now, and, anyhow, President Wilson never had anything against the German people. It is asserted that all that changed and therefore America should be lenient.

If America at the peace table should do for these people what they are hoping for, there is a deep suspicion that the same German who are now fawning will be laughing at us. When they speak in lavish terms of America's greatness and say that the world knows America seeks nothing from Germany, they really appear to mean that America seeks no millions in treasure and, therefore, they reason that America will persuade C. Rhea, chairman of the American bridgehead commission, to assemble for purposes of political

GERMANS IN UNIFORMS BARRED FROM U. S. AREA

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Anti-Bolshevist Attitude of Returning Troops Saving Feature, Says Observer

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Sees Aim of Russians to Establish Military Front on Rhine

By HAROLD WILLIAMS

By Wireless to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. and New York Times Co. Berne, Dec. 15.—I have had a conversation with two distinguished German intellectuals recently arrived from Germany. Both maintained an independent attitude during the war. One in particular is a leading authority on English economic questions. I reproduce here the substance of their views on the present position in Germany.

My first informant was comparatively hopeful. He considers the danger of Bolshevism not serious, and drew particular attention to the strongly anti-Bolshevik attitude of the troops from the front. The troops after four years of fighting, desire peace and order, and in any case the German people, through

trade unions and other organizations, are much more highly disciplined than the Russian and recent anarchy.

Here Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, is a man of ideas and a poet. He is sincere, but not a practical statesman. He has abandoned now his opposition to a national assembly but still thinks parliamentarism is only a transitional form of government and still hopes to build up out of the present soviet a new form of democratic government on a basis of vocational representation; that is to say, there shall be an assembly including representatives of all classes, all vocations and all interests, councils of industrialists and intellectuals as well as of soldiers, workmen and peasants.

Auer, on the contrary, is a prosaic realist, and though he and Eisner should naturally complement each other, they seem to find considerable difficulty in working harmoniously so far, according to my first informant, who persisted in hoping that the sound principal spirit of the German people would overcome all difficulties.

He pointed out that in some parts of Germany, in Hesse, for example, the people were dissatisfied with the one-sided rule of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council and created people's councils representing all classes.

My second informant, an economist, was less optimistic in regard to the Bolshevistic danger. He pointed out that the military rule of the Russian Bolsheviks was growing, that they were advancing very near to the German frontier and that their declared ambition was to establish a Bolshevistic front on the Rhine. This was particularly serious at a moment when machine guns constituted such a powerful political argument in Germany, and when unarmored men were idle in the towns and constantly attending political meetings.

"The young men who now rule Germany," said this informant, "have excellent intentions and desire to maintain order. They think it is a question of machine guns, and don't realize that that is simply another form of militarism.

"The Entente Powers would do a good service if they would declare explicitly and formally to these young men that the order on which peace is conditioned is a government by a parliamentary majority."

Discussing the elections for a national assembly, my informant said the women's vote complicated the matter. In Catholic districts it would mean an enormous addition to the clerical vote, while the factory women would vote for the Socialists. The German intellectuals on the whole were completely bewildered on the whole they still believed in victory and never dreamed of revolution. Now they are completely unable to get their bearings.

ENLIST DISCHARGED OFFICERS Army Men, Freed of Commissions, May Get Back Old Rank

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., Dec. 15.—Authority has been granted to all enlisted men of the army who were discharged to accept a commission and who, having been discharged from such commissions, tender themselves for enlistment within three months after the termination of their commissioned service. These men are to be appointed to the grade held by them before they were discharged to accept commissions.

FRENCH BEGIN DEMOBILIZATION Start Disbanding Two Classes Christmas Day

Paris, Dec. 15.—The War Ministry has decided to demobilize the classes of 1892 and 1893 beginning December 23 and ending January 18.

The classes of 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 will be demobilized beginning January 21 and ending February 14.

DOUBTS HUN REPUBLIC Viviani Says New Regime Is Mockery, Untrustworthy

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 14.—Havard (By A. P.)—The German republic is a mockery and cannot be trusted, said Viviani, one time French Premier, in a speech tonight at a dinner given by graduates of Columbia University to mobilized graduates and students. He urged that "German culture" be preserved in French and American universities.

Colonel William Barclay Parsons presided. Other speakers were Henri Bergson, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Colonel Joseph A. Blake. Marshal Joffre sent his regrets.

GETS PART OF BAYER BUSINESS

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 15.—(By A. P.)—The Grasselli Company, one of the largest chemical manufacturing concerns in America, has taken the chemical end of the business of the Bayer Company, which was purchased in its entirety last week by the Sterling Products Company of Wheeling. It is reported that the aspirin end of the Bayer business, which was included in the big deal, will be brought to Wheeling, involving the building of a great manufacturing plant.

Discussion are prohibited unless sanctioned by the American military authorities. The proclamation orders also that all civilians turn over to the proper authorities all arms and munitions in their possession. The proclamation of laws in the area of occupation will issue licenses to the burghers of towns armed for police duties, after approval by the American military authorities.

The objectives of the American army of occupation were reached Sunday at various points. Spreading out like a great fan, the advanced units of the Americans took up their positions along the boundary of an eighteen-mile semi-circle pivoting on Coblenz.

The Thirty-second Division is occupying the bridgehead on the left, the Second Division comes next, and the First Division is on the right of the Second Division. Two French divisions are occupying a part of the bridgehead, their position being on the extreme right of the Americans.

As the various detachments reached the boundaries of the bridgehead, the infantry marched into the town behind bands playing spirited American songs. In some instances the bands gave concerts for the benefit of the natives while the infantrymen hustled about looking for quarters.

The officers are using public buildings as headquarters, but are being billeted in hotels and private homes. The main body of troops is camped just west of the bridgehead.

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Gift Suggestions

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