

WILSON HEEDING VIEWS OF ALLIES

Not Pressing Own Ideas of Terms, but Seeking Those of Cobelligerents

UNDECIDED ON BOYCOTT

Likely to Modify League of Nations Scheme in Preliminary Organization

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, Dec. 17.—The President has been in Paris since Saturday without indicating in any authoritative way the attitude he will assume in dealing with the Allied representatives on the problems relating to the negotiation of the peace treaty.

It is becoming apparent, however, from what is said by those in a position to know his mind, that he has not come to France with a hard-and-fast formula for the adjustment of these problems. On the contrary, his notion appears to be that no single nation will be able to determine what is best to insure future world peace.

It is no secret that fear has existed in Europe, and to some extent in America, that the President had formulated views which would not admit of compromise.

Quite the opposite seems to be true, and there is reason to believe that the representatives of the Allied Governments will find him ready to understand and appreciate the considerations brought forward by them with a sensitivity and sympathy for the popular conceptions of American governmental aspirations.

Wants Frank Exchange of Views
The President has come to Paris, according to reliable information, with the purpose of making a frank exchange of views with the Allied plenipotentiaries—this exchange to be preliminary to any actual determination of the American program.

For example—and this cannot be too strongly emphasized—he is not inflexible in his views as to the organization of the league, but he is open to the preservation of peace. His heart is set on the league project, but it is understood that he is impressed by the fact that, with a divergence of opinion among the plenipotentiaries, it may be impossible to effect an agreement which will go to the extent that some hope for it—ex-President Taft, for example.

In this spirit of accommodation the President may be expected to take the position that the league at the outset should be loosely formed—that is, not bound by terms which would prevent its use as armed force to discipline other members which violate the principles of the league.

He is expected to be willing to concede that it is not feasible—certainly not at this time—to organize the league as a world government, with executive heads and judicial tribunals with power to determine what the member nations shall do in the event of a violation of serious disputes between them.

It is understood that the views of the President do not contemplate what would be a purely offensive and defensive alliance. It is felt by the American delegation that the American people would hardly approve such arrangements, and that the Senate would decline to ratify a treaty of that character.

It is obvious that differences will develop over important points of adjustment. Each nation views with different eyes on certain subjects. But there seems to be a cordial desire on all sides for the continuance of close relations between the Allies in spite of the rumors referred to.

It is inconceivable that the American delegates will not take issue with any effort to turn the conference into another Congress of Vienna, with the selfish desire not in accord with the rights of the peoples involved. Mr. Wilson on frequent occasions has shown that he was opposed to this mode of settlement. It is understood, however, that the President and his associates are in agreement with Senator Lodge in the greater number of the views which the plenipotentiaries have stated in the plenipotentiary peace settlement.

More detailed information is desired here before the American delegation can say just how far they are willing to accept the principles stated by the plenipotentiaries on the subject of the league.

Paris evidently has a mistaken idea that the twenty-one plenipotentiaries, so called, were the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries, who were only presented by him to the Senate last week as the ideas of the national committee of patriotic societies.

No Set Program Drafted
One gathers since the arrival of the plenipotentiary committee for the formation of a league of nations has not been drafted by the American delegation. The members of that delegation, including the President, desire to hear the ideas of the plenipotentiaries on the subject before reaching a determination on the course of the United States.

The matter of arrangements for the employment of an economic boycott to discipline offending members of the league is a case in point. The President and his American associates are believed not to have made up their minds as to the feasibility of such preventive means and to be more than willing to discuss the question freely with the representatives of the Allies.

It may be taken for granted that he expects to meet the heads of the Allied peace delegates in the friendliest spirit. Taken all in all, his position, when set forth, is likely to create a favorable impression and justify the hope for the continuance of a close relationship between the Allied nations which will work for permanent peace.

Paris Appreciates U. S. in War
The people of Paris are evidently determined to leave nothing undone to show their appreciation of the American effort in the war and Wilson's personal part in it. Yesterday the spectacle was virtually a repetition of Saturday's great demonstration in his honor.

Considerable curiosity was shown here before the President's coming as to the character of the reception he would receive from the population of Paris.

The American people should understand that the situation was complicated by the true circulation of gossip among those seeking to give the impression that the Allied governments contemplated a course at the Peace Conference which would be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

It was almost gained the impression, if one were to believe the report, that the American plenipotentiary had been so treated. But it was shown by the American plenipotentiary that the American plenipotentiary was not so treated.

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Copenhagen, Dec. 17.—(By A. P.)—Herr Mueller, in presenting the report of the executive committee to the congress of Soldiers and Workers' Councils, announced that Carl Kautsky had examined the documents in the German Foreign Office and had been unable to find that any had been destroyed. He confirmed the report that the resignation of Doctor Solif, the Foreign Minister, had been accepted by the Government.

The elections to the National Assembly in the former Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg were announced to the congress of Soldiers and Workers' Councils, Berlin and are as follows: Socialists, 2; Liberals, 16; handicraftsmen, 3; and peasant party, 1.

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TEUTONS ADOPT QUEER METHODS OF GOVERNMENT

Extremists Have Definitely Lost Their Hold on Capital

By JOSEPH HERRINGS
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Berlin, Dec. 15.—Via Copenhagen, Dec. 17.—Delegates from the Soldiers and Workers' Councils of all Germany will meet in Berlin tomorrow to elect a common executive committee in place of the present one and to vote on the question when the national convention is to be assembled.

In Berlin the election of delegates resulted in an overwhelming victory for the majority Socialists, who elected four, against the Independent Socialists' two, meaning that the latter and their allies, the Spartacists, have definitely lost their hold on the German capital. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of some strange manifestations that may prove at tomorrow's convention that Liebknecht, Luxemburg and company are not dead yet.

Delegates from most of the other districts will, according to all indications, be even more anti-Spartacus than Berlin's, and most probably the delegates from the provinces will have elected to the national convention that fixed by the Government that the Spartacist party will be dissolved.

An amendment to this has not yet been decided upon. The Spartacist party will cease to exist, the delegates and their constituencies will certainly desire to be commanded for their patriotic attitude in voting to accelerate their own termination in office.

The agitation in nearly the whole press, with the exception of that of the Independents' and the Spartacists' organizations, against the Soldiers and Workers' Councils is to a large extent responsible for the present situation. The Spartacists, however, have introduced Bolshevik methods, dealing with the municipal officials as if they were office boys and removing them at will. Neukölln has already been nicknamed New Moscow.

The mayors and municipal parliaments of all three suburbs have been discharged by those of the Soldiers and Workers' Councils, which disputed their legality on the ground that they were elected by the old three-class ballot system. The chiefs of the Soldiers

NOT PRO-GERMAN, SAYS INTERMYER

Denies Sympathy Was With Teutons Before America Entered War

APPEARS AS WITNESS

Explains Writing to Albert in Regard to Buying Newspaper

By the Associated Press
Washington, Dec. 17.

Samuel Untermyer, of New York, whose name has been mentioned in the investigation of German propaganda, appeared today before the Senate investigating committee to answer what he described as innuendoes and implications which made it appear that previous to March, 1916, his sympathies were pro-German.

"I was, of course, always solicitous, as were all of us," he said, "that a conflict be avoided and tried to do my humble part in any of my infrequent meetings with members of the German embassy toward preserving the peace by making them feel that our hands were not turned against them, although I always insisted with them, and they knew that I felt deeply that they were in the wrong."

"There is not a shred of basis for these vague implications. Being of German parentage, although it is almost a century since my people settled in Virginia, it would not have been unnatural under ordinary conditions, or in any sense improper, if my sympathies had at that time been pro-German. Sentiment was quite evenly divided for a time, due partly to our large German and German-American population and to the anti-English feeling in some quarters."

Judge Aaron Levy, of New York, who has been mentioned as negotiating the purchase of L. B. Miller's minority stock in the Warheit, a Jewish publication in New York, reiterated a statement to the committee in a telegram Saturday that he purchased Miller's stock and that Mr. Untermyer's connection with it consisted of a loan of \$35,000. He said Miller's statement that he was forced from the publication because of his pro-Ally tendencies was "pure fiction." He said that Count von Bernstorff once recommended Miller as reliable.

Referring to his letter to Dr. H. F. Albert in February, 1915, regarding the proposed purchase of a New York newspaper, Mr. Untermyer said Doctor Albert had expressed a desire to have the opportunity of meeting his friends on a purely business basis.

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FOE HOLDS MEXICAN RADIOS

25 Stations Declared Controlled by German Interests

Washington, Dec. 17.—Twenty-five radio stations in Mexico are controlled by German interests, which were backed by the former Kaiser's Government, J. Nally, president of the Pan-American Wireless Company, testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee today.

"It is pointing that the American continent is practically the business field of the United States, Nally said establishment of radio stations in Central and South America by interests in this country 'has been hindered by the Government, or at least, insufficient support has been given.'"

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