

GERMAN ELECTION FIXED FOR JAN. 19

Congress of Soviets, by 400 to 70, Fixes Early Date

RADICALS CRY "SHAME"

Scheidemann Says Government by Soviets Means Civil War

By JOSEPH HERRINGS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Berlin, Dec. 21 (via Copenhagen). At exactly 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a day of the hottest discussion and much confusion, the conference of delegates of the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils voted that elections to a national assembly should be held January 19.

This was done by the delegates rising from their seats. Some 400 rose in support of January 19, and only the Independent Socialists, about seventy in number, remained seated. Not even the most enthusiastic adherents of a national assembly had expected such a result.

Chairman Leinert was just about announcing the vote when suddenly a storm broke from certain parts of the gallery. "Shame, shame!" some persons cried, and "cowards, we shall teach you a lesson yet. You're robbing the people of the fruits of the revolution!"

Hurrahs from the regular Socialists and handclapping soon drowned these shouts of the Spartacists, who evidently predominated in the gallery.

Phillip Scheidemann, in a stirring address, told the delegates very plainly that if the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils continued in operation unspokeable would befall Germany, worse even than what had been suffered already. They were bound to drift into Bolshevism, he said, no matter how little form Germany into a second Russia, but worse than the latter, because in Germany there was much more to destroy.

Even the Spartacists would not wish to imitate Russia, Scheidemann said. He said he believed they were serious in this, but no matter how hard they tried to evade Bolshevism, it was sure to come to them unless there was a change. "There was but one chance, Scheidemann declared, to avoid a catastrophe. The whole nation must be made to stand behind the Government, and must be made responsible for it. He was absolutely convinced that the German people were behind the present Government. He concluded as follows: "The war and the revolution have prepared for this election. You have prepared for the country must not be influenced by what you see here in Berlin. Thank heaven, Berlin is not Germany! (Great applause). If the Government remains in the hands of the Soldiers

GERMANS FAVOR UNITY OF NATIONS

Bernstorff Declares His People See Salvation in Wilson's Proposal

WORKING FOR ADOPTION

Former Ambassador Says Completed Plan Will Save World Eventually

By CHARLES H. GRASY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Dec. 21. I HAVE had an interview with Lord Northcliffe, who said: "You ask me for my experiences and opinion as to the extraordinary manifestations in connection with the visit of President Wilson to France. It is admitted on all hands that nothing like this has ever been seen in Paris within living memory."

"It is difficult to analyze the inner meaning of these manifestations. They are a mixture of curiosity on the part of the citizens of the sister republic to see the first United States President who has ever crossed the sea during his term of office, of intense gratitude to the United States for backing up France and of the old, traditional affection and admiration of the French for the Americans. But the chief factor is the belief that a man has come from a long way off to prevent more wars."

"French crowds don't generally make much noise. Flag waving and handclapping and 'vives' are their usual signs of appreciation, but during the President's visit they are really vociferous and they give an extra shout when General Bernstorff is seen."

"Where the greatest enthusiasm is shown is in the poorer parts of the city. There I am told the feeling is universal that the President is the man who is about to set up a league of nations to stop war. That is very understandingly advocating the idea, even during the days when the German armies had every prospect of victory in the field."

"In order to further the plan in any way possible in Germany we have founded a German league of nations society, with a membership representing all classes of political opinion. These members include Friedrich Ebert, Hugo Haase, Prince Max of Baden, myself and numerous other men prominent in German Government affairs."

"A few months ago such an open society would have been bitterly assailed by the Pan-German press, but now the society meets universal indorsement."

"Always Favored Idea "Personally, I have felt sympathetic toward such a league ever since President Wilson's speech on the subject in May, 1918. Unfortunately, however, my views then found little sympathy in the Imperial Government. But I have always favored the league, not only since the break in relations between the United States and Germany, but before that event."

"From various sources recently it has been indicated that German leaders are still actively engaged in German propaganda work, with a view to splitting the Allies at the Peace Conference so as to profit by such a division in the final settlement. The foregoing dispatch, viewed in this light, may mean that Van Bernstorff's indorsement of the League of Nations idea is for the purpose of bringing about its defeat."

Without consenting to be quoted on this point Von Bernstorff reiterated his statement made on leaving the United States in 1917, namely, that he had done everything in his power to prevent a break with the United States. He asserted that he had never for a moment doubted the gravity of this error on the part of the Kaiser's Government.

Returning to the subject of the league of nations, which, with the ex-ambassador as with every other German in official life, seems to be the paramount issue of the hour, Bernstorff said: "All classes of Germans are hopeful that the league will be created. This sentiment is not new. A majority of the German people have long held the view that the whole future of humanity depends upon a world organization of this kind. Many of us were already con-

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French See in Wilson Man Who Will Prevent Wars

Hail Him as Chief Hope for Lasting Peace, Says Northcliffe—Surprised at President's Good-Natured Smile

By CHARLES H. GRASY

able, for nearly every French family has lost a father, brother, husband or sweetheart. In some cases all the male members of the family have been killed. In almost every family living in the provinces in which the Germans invaded a woman has been seized, and nothing more has been heard of her since."

"Among the saddest things I have read are the columns of 'disappeared' (disparus) persons and little personal advertisements praying for information concerning some male or female relation who has vanished. The man who is believed to be going to stop this sort of thing for all time is, therefore, acclaimed as a kind of demigod."

"A minor reason for the enthusiasm which marks the demonstrations is the general surprise of the crowds at the President's good-natured smile. Newspaper photographs published in Europe have always represented him as a man of severe and pedagogic expression. Therefore, the people are astonished to find him smiling as I waving his hand as his little cavalcade passes through the biggest crowds that I have ever seen in my life."

"Judging by the American newspapers that I have read, the league of nations is a somewhat abstract and academic subject, but the nearer you get to the battlefields where the dead are buried the stronger the desire becomes for it. The proposed league will receive powerful backing in England from all political parties, and it is apparently warmly indorsed in France."

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FORMER KAISER WALKS OUTDOORS

Has Recovered From Chill, and Ear Trouble Is Alleviated

AFFECTED BY STRAIN

Condition During Last Few Weeks Alarmed His Friends

By the Associated Press

Amersongen, Dec. 21. Former Emperor William, who had been ill during all the present week, was able to walk about the grounds today taking advantage of a few hours of fine weather. He has been confined to his bed since last Sunday. The ex-emperor appeared to have recovered from his chill, and while his ear affection still troubled him, it was understood to have been greatly alleviated.

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amersongen, Dec. 21.

It was about three weeks ago that William II felt somewhat ill for the first time since his arrival in the Netherlands. At the beginning of the month he stayed indoors for three or four days, his physician advising him that it would be well to forego even his usual walks in the grounds of Count Bentinck's residence.

"That terrible experience he had gone through with in leaving Germany began to have a visible effect on his nerves. It is hardly possible for ordinary mortals to realize the effect of such a tremendous ordeal."

"From the proudest royalty to hopeless exile is indeed a fall which must tell with the utmost severity even on a man of the strongest nerves, and the ex-Kaiser has certainly not those strong nerves he was believed to have possessed. It is beyond all doubt that he is now feeling deeply the full tragedy of his sudden and unparalleled downfall."

"During his first stay indoors, however, he was able to do a good deal of work in connection with his correspondence, and adding to the vast and as yet unfinished manuscript which will fill his own colossal story one day to the world, he kept his usual hours, and his health did not give any anxiety. On December 8, indeed, he was able to enjoy an afternoon shooting on the estate near Amersongen of Count Bentinck's brother."

"On Friday night, that is, just a week earlier than usual, after a short consultation with his physician, on Saturday he did not leave his bed, and on Sunday morning a somewhat severe recurrence took place of that ear complaint which has troubled him from infancy, and really to a much greater extent of late years than is generally supposed."

"The usual remedies which for many years the ex-Kaiser has never been without were applied and the patient obtained considerable relief. He did not, however, attend divine service. The most anxiety, I am informed, is

GERMAN ROBBERS STRIPPED POLAND

All Industries in Country Must Be Rebuilt Along New Lines

ECONOMIC STATUS BAD

Tarnowski Sees Danger of Russia Falling Into Hands of Teutons

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Dec. 18 (delayed). Poland was stripped of all material and machinery during the German occupation, which ended November 11. On that day a few thousand soldiers of the Polish legion, aided by the population of Warsaw, disarmed more than 20,000 German soldiers who had planned a revolt against their own officers. All food and all telephone wires were removed by the Germans.

All industrial plants were robbed and dismantled with the result that Poland will have a hard job to start in again, even if financial and political conditions were of the best, observers say. Discussing the economic situation in Poland, Stanislas Lartowski, director of the Commercial Bank of Warsaw, said to the correspondent today: "It will take nearly \$2,000,000,000 to repair the damage done during the German occupation and to put us on our feet properly and to develop our great natural resources. Our oil products return 300,000,000 marks annually, and we are rich in coal and salt mines, potash, forests and agricultural products."

"First, we must establish a sound government which will have the confidence of the outside world. Any government must have money to run itself, but it cannot get money without confidence. When such a government is established we will put out foreign loans for the purpose of buying materials and starting up factories. It is even necessary for us to obtain loans in order to buy clothes, also machinery and locomotives. Everything in the country must be rebuilt along new lines."

"The Germans transported home all the machinery from the industrial city of Kalisz, and then set fire to the city. This was one of their great crimes in 1914. They did this although there was no battle fought there. They drove out the people by bombing the city and then robbed it methodically."

"The Germans also requisitioned all the factories and machinery in Lodz, which is the Polish Manchester, with its vast cotton and woolen mills. During their entire occupation they continued to loot Lodz. Even last September they carried away all the iron plates and floorings from the factories."

"Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, Austro-Hungarian representative in the United States at the time diplomatic relations were broken, said today that he felt keenly that the Allied Governments had not recognized Poland. The program of the present Government for the division of lands and the ownership of mines and all industries, Count Tarnowski thought, would lead to an economic stress in Poland, because it was too early to put such plans into execution."

REPLACE BELGAN MACHINERY

English Textile Experts Will Assess War Damage to Factories By Wireless to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. and New York Times Co. Leicester, Dec. 21.—The textile experts charged with the duty of assisting the restoration of the factories damaged during the war in Belgium and the north of France are about to leave England. They will assess the damage done to the factories and draw up schedules of the new machinery required to replace that destroyed or carried off by the Germans. The commissioners will determine in consultation with French and Belgian authorities the quickest methods of supplying the factories with spinning and hosiery-knitting machinery for the production of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics.

SWEDES IN ESTONIAN WATERS

British Supply Arms and Ammunition to Bolshevik Opponent Copentagen, Dec. 21.—(By A. P.)—While the British fleet was bombarding Bolshevist forces near Revel, on the Gulf of Finland, a Swedish fleet occupied Estonian waters according to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin. Berlin advices to the National Tidende say that the British warships have not landed troops, but have supplied Estonian forces with arms and ammunition.

CAN'T MEET ALLIED DEMAND

Germany Lacks Half Million of Tonnage Required Paris, Dec. 21.—(By A. P.)—Instead of the 2,500,000 tons of shipping demanded of Germany by the Allies to carry out the provisioning of that country, mentioned in the armistice, the German authorities will be able to collect only 2,000,000 tons, according to German advices by way of Geneva.

Know Your New Brothers

Millions of the oppressed peoples of Europe have just emerged from the darkness of autocracy into the sunlight of freedom, self-government, commercial and industrial development, and progress toward a higher civilization.

The POLES, formerly a strong, heroic nation, but overwhelmed and crushed by invasion and oppression, and split into fragments by their conquerors, are now to be reunited and given a free road to their national destiny.

The LITHUANIANS, doubly oppressed by German landowners and Russian bureaucrats, will now become masters of their own lives and national affairs, either as one independent state, or in federation with other Baltic states.

The CZECHO-SLOVAKS, that great race of Bohemians; Moravians and Slovaks which for 500 years has kept alive the inspiration of its torchbearers of liberty and freedom in the middle ages, have now at last thrown off the heavy yoke of Austrian tyranny and claimed their place in the family of free nations.

The JUGO-SLAVS, ground down by Austria, and severed from their Montenegrin and Serbian kinsfolk, have gathered their strength and seized the prize of liberty and reunion won for them in the world struggle for democracy.

Watch the unfolding history of these and other resurgent races as it is told from week to week in

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