

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL SERIOUS OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY, POLES AND BOLSHEVIKS CLASH, TOO

Polish Forces Now in Control Posen Province

The Polish Forces Have Seized the Principal Towns, Disarming the German Officers and Cutting Communication With Berlin--Disorders Break Out in Various German States and Government Have Hard Time to Quell Them

London, Dec. 31.—Polish forces now control Posen and have executed several German officers, disarming others, a Central News despatch reported today. Communication with Berlin has been cut.

German Govt., Unable to Withstand Poles in Posen, Seeking to Temporarily With Invaders

Copenhagen, Dec. 31.—The situation in Posen is extremely critical, according to the Vorwarts, of Berlin. The German Government has been asked to send troops there and Herr Landsberg, Secretary of publicity, art and literature in the Ebert Cabinet, has gone to Posen to negotiate with the Poles.

Armed Strikers in Westphalian District Attack German Guards Who Were Protecting Mines

Geneva, Dec. 31.—(Havas)—Disorders have occurred in the Ruhr Valley coal fields, in Westphalia, Germany. Armed strikers attacked soldiers guarding two coal mines and both properties were damaged. The strikers were finally compelled to resume work.

Murder and Pillage Rampant in German Silesia, Where Disorders of Bolshevik Character Start

London, Dec. 31.—Bolshevism broke out in German Silesia on Saturday, according to a Berlin despatch to the Express. Miners who are on strike have seized officers of the company's employing them, and under menace of loaded rifles, have compelled them to sign "all sorts of documents," the despatch says. It is said that the disorders are of a Russian Bolshevik character, and there has been murdering and pillaging in the affected region. Silesia has been declared a Bolshevik republic, it is said.

Many Arrests Made in Bavaria on Discovery of a Plot to Recruit Citizen Soldiers for Revolution

Munich, Dec. 31.—(By the A. P.)—Seventeen prominent men, including one non-Bavarian Duke, were arrested here Sunday evening by the police, assisted by twenty members of the local soldiers' council. The arrests caused the greatest sensation experienced by this city since the revolution.

The men who were arrested were at one of the largest hotels in Munich, and are said to have been engaged in a conference when the officers arrived. They say they were arranging for the recruiting of citizen soldiers, but the police accuse them of signing an attack on "existing institutions." It is reported that they apparently attempted to destroy a number of incriminating documents which the police seized. Three of the men were later released. The name of only one of the men detained is known. He is a Munich publisher, and is accused of distributing arms.

Excuse for Action. This forenoon it was learned that all but two of the men had been released.

REFUSE TO WORK ALONGSIDE HEARST

New York, Dec. 31.—Charles E. Hughes made public here last night correspondence exchanged with Mayor Ryan, in which was made known his refusal to serve on the Mayor's Committee to welcome home-coming troops because William Randolph Hearst was a member. Other prominent New Yorkers have also refused to serve.

In a letter declining his appointment, Mr. Hughes said he regarded "this relation of Mr. Hearst to the city's welcome as most unsuitable," and "our men cannot fail to resent it."

HUN LEAGUE TO PROTECT KAISER

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—(Havas)—A league for safeguarding the life and freedom of the former Kaiser is being formed today under auspices of the Tages Zeitung, which recently advocated establishment of a democratic monarchy. A general appeal has been issued to the people, urging them to join the league. All former diplomats and crown councillors have been asked to place themselves unreservedly at Wilhelm's disposal. The argument is advanced that the league would lend great moral support to Holland in protesting extradition of the former Kaiser. Prince Henry, in declining to head the league, suggested Field Marshal Von Hindenburg in his stead.

President Wilson and Party Return to France, King George and Queen Mary Accompanying Them to Station, With Irish Guards as Escort

Premier Lloyd-George Also at Station to See Them Off

QUEEN MARY CHATS WITH MRS. WILSON

Resignation of Italian Ministers May Delay Peace Conference.

London, Dec. 31.—President and Mrs. Wilson left Victoria Station at 9.18 o'clock this morning on a special train en route to France. King George and Queen Mary and the Duke of Connaught accompanied them to the station. Premier Lloyd-George was among those on the platform to see the President and Mrs. Wilson depart. The Scots Guards formed the guard of honor and the band of the Irish Guards played.

Mrs. Wilson chatted with Queen Mary and shook hands with all present as the train pulled out, the King and Queen waving their handkerchiefs and the band playing as it left the station.

Arrival at Dover. Dover, Dec. 31.—The presidential train reached Dover at eleven o'clock and little time was lost in boarding the steamer Brighton, which set out almost immediately on the cross-channel trip.

The morning was cold and raw, with a nasty east wind whipping the channel into whitecaps indicating that the crossing was likely to be a rough one. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, however, President and Mrs. Wilson both remained on the bridge of the Brighton waving farewell to those on shore, until the steamer left her pier.

On their arrival on the platform of the station, when the train reached here from London, a guard of honor consisting of a company of Royal fusiliers and bluejackets from the Dover patrol was lined up to greet the party. The President was received by Commander Boyle, Secretary to Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keys, Admiral Keys being indisposed and unable to attend in person.

As the Brighton passed out of the harbor her naval escort took positions on either side, accompanying her to mid-channel where French destroyers took over the task.

As the President was leaving England he telegraphed King George a message expressing deep appreciation of his entertainment in this country and wishing the English people a happy New Year.

The President returns to France, members of the party indicate, feeling that great progress has been made toward the achievement of his peace ideals. On the trip to Dover, Premier (Continued on page seven)

Hindenburg Favors Occupation Of Berlin by British Troops

The German Commander-in-Chief Apparently Sees No Way to Quiet Disorders and Prevent Spread of Bolshevism Except by Stern Decrees of Allied Troops.

London, Dec. 31.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has telegraphed German financial leaders that he will support British occupation of Berlin, it was reported in a despatch received by the London Daily Mail today.

Bolsheviks May Annex Lithuania, Says Stockholm

Capture of Thirteen Towns, Four Villages and Important Section of Railway by Bolsheviki Forces Reported From Moscow--The Holiday Season Spent in Bloody Warfare--Peasants Around Moscow in Revolt.

Stockholm, Dec. 31.—Russian Bolsheviki leaders were reported to have arrived in Vilna, prepared to annex Lithuania to the Soviet republic.

Red Army of Bolshevists Capture Kirbilehof And Advance Near to Riga, and Take Railway

London, Dec. 31.—Capture of 13 towns, four villages and an important section of railway by Bolsheviki forces was reported in a wireless despatch received from Moscow today. On Christmas Day, the despatch said, the Bolshevists captured Novo-Zykhoff, Savliyohi, Purovka, Shumilkova, Pogoreitay, Kodoff, Kordy, Orlovka, Klintay, Trupansk and four villages. Two days later they occupied the Zaporozhki railway from Nejnodneprovsk to Crispito. After a stubborn battle on December 28, the red army captured Kirbilehof. The same day the Letts took Ziegvoled near Riga.

Peasants in Region of Moscow Show Active Hostility to Lenine Government, but Badly Armed

Paris, Dec. 31.—(Havas)—The attitude of the peasants in the region of Moscow is alarming the Lenine Government, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Journal.

Early in December he reports, the peasants actively revolted, and it was a week before they were subdued. The Bolsheviki red guard broke down opposition with the utmost severity. The peasants were poorly armed and they were forced to surrender in large numbers. Numerous villages, the correspondent adds, were razed to the ground by artillery and large numbers of peasants were massacred.

The peasants, however, the correspondent continues, maintain their attitude of opposition to the Bolsheviki.

Bolshevists in Northern Russia Are Receiving Reinforcements, but Morale of Troops Low

Allied Headquarters in Northern Russia, Dec. 31.—(By the A. P.)—Throughout the past month it has been generally quiet on all sectors of the front. Bolsheviki forces attempted recently to raid the Allied line of communication in the Shenkursk region and there are signs that reinforcements are reaching the enemy.

The morale of the Bolshevists, however, is reported to be extremely low, the enemy's army being imperfectly clothed for the Arctic winter, in contrast with the forces of the Allies and the United States, and loyal Russians who are well furled and blanketed. Russians who were prisoners of war in Germany, and who have returned through the Bolsheviki lines, declare that the rations of the Bolsheviki troops is a considerable quantity of black bread and three dried herrings daily to each man. The Allied forces are receiving special winter rations, including a quantity of fats, based on the experience of Sir F.H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer. The morale of the men is high and, though anxiously awaiting a definite statement from the Allies as to the policy to be pursued toward Russia, they are reconciled to remaining during the winter in the Arctic.

Refuse Polish Request. London, Dec. 31.—Germany has refused to accede to the demands of the Poles, that Polish troops be permitted to use the railroads from the Polish border to Vlna, according to Warsaw advices to the London Mail. The Berlin Government is said to have based its refusal on the ground that permission from the Entente nations was necessary.

In the meantime, it is said, that the Germans have demanded that German troops returning from Russia be allowed to use Polish railways. It was urged by Berlin that one hundred thousand German soldiers would be otherwise compelled to march through Poland.

The Poles have consented to this arrangement, with the stipulation that the German troops would be disarmed. Berlin has not replied to the Polish conditions.

MANY LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-two lynchings occurred in the United States during 1918, according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute and made public last night. The total, which includes 68 negroes and four white persons, is an increase of 24 over 1917. Five of the number were women. The largest number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, where eighteen persons were thus put to death.

A New Government Organized in Turkey Which Promises to Throw Its Influence in Favor of Allies

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Havas)—A Liberal Cabinet favorable to the Allies has been organized in Constantinople under the presidency of Prince Sabhedin. This action followed the recent dissolution of the Turkish Chamber. The food situation in Constantinople, according to despatches reaching here, is deplorable, all articles having reached exorbitant prices. Distribution of water in the city has been interrupted on account of the shortage of coal. The shortage also has prevented the departure from Constantinople of German and Austro-Hungarian nationalists.

Some Uneasiness in Allied Quarters Over Divergent Views Of Clemenceau and Wilson

London Press Points Out that Apparent Differences Ought to Be Arranged With Pains and Patience—U. S. Paper on Old Game of European Diplomacy.

London, Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—Morning newspapers give great and equal prominence to the speeches of Premier Clemenceau before the French Chamber of Deputies and President Wilson's address at Manchester. By their headlines, and by placing in juxtaposition the striking passages and by their comment, the newspapers reveal a certain uneasiness in consequence of the apparent divergence between M. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson.

There is an obvious endeavor, however, to avoid anything suggesting the existence of a substantial disagreement, or promoting anxiety regarding the conference. Their desire seems mainly to show that M. Clemenceau's standpoint is not so remote from Mr. Wilson's as might appear at first sight and many differences that exist ought to be arranged with pains and patience.

American Press Comment. New York, Dec. 31.—The New York World, which usually supports the Wilson administration, in its leading editorial this morning says:

"The difference of opinion between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau in regard to the foundations of peace were brought into sharp contrast yesterday by the public utterances of the two men.

"Historically, the President is standing on firmer ground than Mr. Clemenceau. This war is the culminating tragedy of the 'balance of power,' which was devised to ensure peace, and which plunged the world into the most terrible war of all times. Mr. Clemenceau would continue to play the old game of European diplomacy, but he would shuffle the cards differently, making Great Britain and the United States underwrite the foreign policies of France and Italy for all time.

"So far as the United States is concerned, Mr. Clemenceau could hardly expect that his proposals should be seriously considered by the American government or by the American people. Conceding everything that is said against it by its opponents, the issue of nations still remains an interesting and hopeful experience, but many have finally begun.

South German States Are Holding Important Conference

Food Supplies the Principal Question to Be Discussed, but the Unity of the Empire and the Demands of South Germany for Equal Rights Will Be Taken Up.

Munich, Dec. 31.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, went to Stuttgart on Sunday to share in an important conference relative to food supplies. It is understood that ministers from all the southern German states are participating in the conference, which will also discuss the unity of the empire and changes regarding reciprocal trade relations between Czecho-Slovakia and Germany many have finally begun.