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The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26 1918

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ALLIES DECIDE NOT TO INTERVENE IN RUSSIA

LEADERS AGREED ON FUNDAMENTALS OF WORLD'S PEACE

President Wilson, in Address to Troops, Says Settlement is Comparatively Simple. U. S. PRESENTED CHART Everyone Concerned Realizes That It Must Be a People's Peace.

Chaumont, Dec. 25.—Immediately after the reception at the Hotel de Ville, President Wilson, with General Pershing and party motored to Humes, where the president reviewed a detachment of the First Army of the American expeditionary forces.

Mr. President and fellow soldiers, we are gathered here to do homage to the commander of our army and navy. For the first time an American president will review an American army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic, beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world.

"Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the president that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause.

"You, Mr. President, by your confidence and by your army and navy, made the success of our army, and to you, as our commander-in-chief, may I now present the nation's victorious army."

President's Address. In reply the president said: "Gen. Pershing and fellow comrades, I wish I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how everyone has put his heart into the high purpose which you have accomplished, and something more. You have done your duty, and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"And now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered, when you came over here only to do your duty, and you have done what it was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman came to me and said that if we didn't insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

"Everybody at home is proud of you, and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection. The whole people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which no other army, because our country is like this country, has ever been so proud of the stand taken, of the purpose for which this war was entered in by the United States.

"You knew what we expected of you, and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expected of me; and I am happy to say my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to co-operate, any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles will do no more than be their application. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who presented themselves are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

"This is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the nation, of which you constitute so essential a part.

"Must Be People's Peace. "And everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and that nothing must be done in the elements of the peace of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the allies.

"It is difficult, very difficult, men in any normal speech like this to show you my real heart. You men probably do not realize with what anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced and how proud we are that every step was in advance, and not in retreat; that every time you set your face in any direction you kept your face in that direction."

GERMANY PINS FAITH ON FOURTEEN POINTS

"We Wash Our Hands of Russia," Says Bernstorff in Interview--Does Not Favor Handing Ex-Kaiser Over to Allies.

Paris, Dec. 25.—"All the belligerents have accepted President Wilson's 14 points, and the only question to be discussed is their interpretation," said Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, in giving his opinion of what Germany's attitude would be at the peace conference, according to the Geneva correspondent of The Morning Post.

"German," declared the count, "will keep to the president's program, which grants each people of an ethnic group the right to dispose of itself."

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Asked about the white book which Carl Kaunitz is said to be preparing in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff said: "I don't think the book will be the individual responsibilities of the persons who directed Germany in 1914. It will rather show the collective faults of the regime."

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BEAR THE TANT OF BOLEHEVISM

Thousands of Released Russian Prisoners Are Being Caught on Return.

Warsaw, Dec. 25.—The flocks of released Russian prisoners who are making their way homeward through Poland, all of which appear to be tainted with Bolshevism and are recognized as a danger in this respect by the Polish authorities, are in fact already causing much trouble by their lawlessness in their search for food.

The Bolsheviks are taking advantage of the penniless plight of these first thousands of released prisoners, whose total number is estimated at 2,000,000, and have picked up several thousand of them for their army by offering the men clothes, food and money, the lack of which there is plenty, since the Bolsheviks control the printing presses for the production of rubles.

The first important arrests have just been made of Bolshevik emissaries, who are arriving from Russia with millions of rubles for the purpose of agitation and are spending several thousands of rubles daily. Four men were taken in custody on this occasion. They claimed they had the right to spend their money as freely as they pleased. They are declared to be the most part Russian slaves, nearly all of them bearing passports issued by Count Kasler, who was expelled from here a week ago.

The Bolsheviks began by robbing and killing the inhabitants of the cities. Then they attacked the bourgeoisie, the merchants. Now they are reaching the bottom and trying to rob each other."

Need U. S. Interference. "Only American interference can deal with the situation," declared Alexander Leuchin today in talking with the correspondent. "It will not be done by mere hunger. It is a mistake to assume that it will die with hunger, because that is what is started with. At the present time there is no food in the cities and the people are starving."

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ALLIES ARE AGAINST INTERVENING IN RUSSIA

Paris, Dec. 25.—The allied governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, at least for the present, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is represented, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her getting back to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and dangers of all kinds.

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MAY TAKE WEEKS FOR PRELIMINARIES OF CONFERENCE

Probable That Several Countries on Tentative List Will Be Restricted at First.

Paris, Dec. 25.—More than three weeks probably will elapse before the general peace conference assembles. It is unlikely that any official statement will be issued in the meantime concerning the number of governments to be represented or the tests to be applied to determine the right of applicants to participate.

Technical experts attached to the delegations of the principal powers already have given much study to this subject. If negotiations to reach an agreement on this point have not been undertaken already it is certain they will be immediately after President Wilson's return from London.

Notwithstanding the indisposition of the British Government to inject business into Mr. Wilson's visit, it is possible that in his conference with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour the foundation may be laid for settlement of the question of representation which Mr. Wilson probably has discussed with Premier Clemenceau.

It is considered probable that several countries on the tentative list will be closely restricted at the beginning, when broad questions of policy will be outlined. But additions to the list of delegates may be made at the conference gate to details and general principles. Still later another class of nations may be admitted, including the neutral powers, to the foundations for the formal signing of peace treaties.

Admission of Delegates. Theoretical questions are subject to mutual examination and challenge in case of doubt, but actually, in the forthcoming conference, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and later perhaps Belgium, by reason of sentimental considerations, probably will reach an understanding as to the admission of delegates.

The neutral powers probably will be allowed to participate when the stage is reached where it is desirable there should be a world-wide adoption of the plans prepared at the preliminary sessions for the permanent settlement of war issues and the assurance of permanent peace.

There already are indications that there will be applications from numerous small states, some of them existing before the war and others resulting from the collapse of Russia and the division of Austria and Turkey. In this category are the Zionists of Palestine, Arabia, Armenians, Georgians and small governments in Mesopotamia, which the British and French governments already have promised recognition or protection.

Complexities of Organization. The Czechoslovak republic already has been recognized by most of the nations of the entente and by the United States, Siberia, Finland, the Ukraine, Estonia and numerous other fragments of Russia are seeking recognition.

It is expected that the leading powers will reach a preliminary agreement regarding the disposition to be made of these claimants, but this will be subject to the approval of the general conference when it is assembled. It was pointed out today that these complexities of preliminary organization are almost identical with those which confronted the Vienna congress, and which held the entire assembling of that body for many weeks.

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FORCE IS NEEDED TO CHECK ANARCHY

Prince Lvoff Says Army of 200,000 Men Would Be Adequate in Russia.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Prince Lvoff, who is the guest of Basile Miklakof, Russian ambassador to France, and who is participating in the lengthy conferences being held here by Russian statesmen, discussed his views of the immediate future in Russia with the representative of the Associated Press. He said:

"Additional entente military forces are necessary to restore order and check anarchy in Russia. It is impossible for the disorganized country to right itself otherwise."

"I am not a military expert," he said, "but I believe that many troops would be necessary, and my opinion on that subject would be of little value, but in my judgment 200,000 soldiers would be adequate. The position is weak. Petrograd practically has ceased to exist, and could be taken with slight resistance."

In reply to a question as to what form of government would be best for Russia, Prince Lvoff said that it "must be a republic."

Paul N. Milukoff, former Russian foreign minister, who was ordered to leave France because of alleged passport irregularities, has gone to London. He was accompanied by several politicians from Ukraine who came from Odessa with him.

MODERATES DESIRE UNITED GERMANY

Realize That Strong Industry and Healthy Trade Are Necessary to Union.

Coblenz, Dec. 25.—Appeals for the union of all the Liberal parties which desire a republic and do not wish the new Germany to fall into the hands either of reactionaries or Socialists were made at a meeting Sunday of the German democratic party, which assembled in Coblenz to adopt a platform.

The party desires a united Germany, including German Austria; equality before the law of citizens of all classes, male and female; freedom of thought and religion; a free press and free speech, but no arbitrary attacks on the rights of the church. Families with many children, it is declared, should be protected from excessive taxation.

So that the burdens may be borne, strong industry and healthy trade are necessary, as well as freedom of trade from the fetters of war industries. The abolition of war industries is desired.

The party advocates the living of free peasants on free soil. Officials must be insured a livelihood, in order to insure good service. There must be sympathetic care for the war-wounded and for the dependents of the fallen soldiers, which would be made a point of honor in the new Germany.

CHAUMONT GREET PRESIDENT WILSON

In Reply to Address, Says It is But Renewal of an Ancient Friendship.

Chaumont, Dec. 25.—President Wilson received a most cordial welcome today from the people of Chaumont, a town which has been closely associated with the history of the American expeditionary forces in France and is now the headquarters of the French command-in-chief.

The presidential train, which left Paris at midnight, drove into the Chaumont station at nine o'clock this morning. General Pershing, General Witherell, the French officer commanding the zone, M. Fossion, minister of the department of Marne, and M. Levy-Alphandery, mayor of Chaumont, were on the platform to receive the president and Mrs. Wilson, who, after responding to the cordial greetings, passed through a saloon hung with red, white and blue bunting to the courtyard, where a company of the 109th French infantry and a company of the 10th American infantry were drawn up to render honors.

The exterior of the station and the courtyard had been decorated for the occasion by American soldiers with the French and American colors. After passing the guard of honor in review, the president took his place in a motor car and the crowd followed to the city hall. Dense crowds massed behind the lines of guards in khaki; the streets were brilliantly decorated and hung with banners bearing inscriptions of welcome.

As the party passed thru the people of Chaumont joined in a continuous acclamation of the president.

All this part of France lay under a gray cloud and banks of drizzling cold rain when the presidential train pulled into the station. The weather declared the weather was exceptionally fine, as compared with the usual drizzle and rain, and everyone had a broad smile and everyone had a mud-bespattered khaki uniform.

In response to an address presented to him at the Hotel de Ville soon after his arrival, President Wilson said:

"I feel that I have been peculiarly honored in the generous reception you have given me, and it is so obviously delightful because it so obviously comes from the heart. And I cannot but believe that it is an instinctive response to the feeling that in my own breast, because I think that every one, who feel contact with our soldiers, cannot but realize the debt we owe to the men who are fighting in the name of the United States for France."

"It is an ancient friendship, but it has been renewed and has taken on a new youth. It is a friendship which is not only tentative, but one based upon a communion of principle."

"Did Not Come as Strangers. "You have spoken very generously and beautifully of the relations which have sprung up between yourselves and our soldiers. That is because they came not only to associate themselves with you as the champion of liberty, but they came with personal affection in their hearts for the people of France, and it must have been that which you realized. They did not come as strangers in their thoughts. They brought with them something that made them feel at home the moment they were at Havre or at Brest in France."

"So I am very much moved by being thus drawn, as they have been, into your midst, and it is the more grateful for them that they are here, and wish to thank you very warmly for them and the people of the United States. I like them, shall carry away with me the most delightful recollections, and in my heart shall always say as I now say: 'Vive La France.'"

GERMANS RETURN STOCKS. Paris, Dec. 25.—The Germans have returned stocks taken from the banks in northern France amounting approximately to six billion francs. Several safes, weighing from five to seven tons each, which the Germans did not open and are now in Brussels, will be brought back shortly to Valenciennes.

MAY QUARANTINE STEAMER NORTHLAND

Brings Thousand People to Halifax, But Has Case of Smallpox Aboard.

Halifax, Dec. 25.—The steamer Northland arrived today with 1,050 passengers, of whom seventy-seven are returning soldiers. It is expected the steamer would dock at ten o'clock today, but it was delayed because the health officer went aboard that there was one case of smallpox and one of scarlet fever among the passengers, and it was necessary to allow the ship to be docked or disembarkation to take place, and the steamer remained at anchor in the stream. The two sick men were removed to the quarantine station at Lawlor's Island, and the facts were communicated to Ottawa, leaving it to the authorities there to decide whether the ship should be allowed to dock tomorrow or so into quarantine for a period of fourteen days. It was considered likely that the former course would be pursued, and the disembarkation staff were directed to report at the pier at nine o'clock on the assumption that the ship would dock.

Returning Officers. Among the returning soldiers is Sergeant H. C. Wolfe, a former Winnipeg man, who was taken prisoner by the Germans early in the war, and since then has been held by them, the past year having been spent in the officers' camp in Holland. The following officers are on board: Capt. Isaac Alkin, Springfield, Ont.; Capt. Victor B. C. Lewis, H. B. East, N. S. Lebreton, Ottawa; Lieut. Roy T. Brown, 109 Charlotte street, Brantford, Ont.; Lieut. W. C. Gard, Baheray, Man.; Lieut. George Samuel Christie, Brandon, Man.; Lieut. Thos. H. Elliott, Goderich, Ont.; Lieut. P. D. Duvaux, 103 Fort street, Montreal; Lieut. H. H. Vailley, Lindsay, Ont.; Lieut. J. S. Douglas, 17 Burlington ave., Toronto; Lieut. G. H. Lerre, 161 Telfer street, Winnipeg; Lieut. R. D. W. Brown, 37 East St. James street, Brockville, Ont.; Lieut. A. D. Stacey, 44 West King street, Brockville, Ont.; Lieut. R. M. Bell, Newcastle, N. S.

PARISIAN CHRISTMAS A GLOOMY TIME

No Merrymaking—Restaurants Close Early, and Food at Fabulous Prices.

(Special Cable to the World). Paris, Dec. 25.—Paris, by common consent, has decided that the time has not yet come to celebrate Christmas merrily. The restaurants and cafes closed last night at nine-thirty exactly, instead of remaining open as usual on Christmas eve, and being crowded until six in the morning with merry families of parents and children at tables booked weeks before. Merry merrymaking and a half killed in the war, and merrymaking is impossible while the whole richest part of France lies a ghastly waste and desolation.

The orchestras are not yet permitted to play in the restaurants and cafes, and there is no public dancing. The cost of living is excessively high and articles of the commonest household consumption have been proved to have risen over 112 per cent. In many places, a single apple costs a dollar, and the leading cafes ask a quarter for a glass of plain water. Paris delectables sell at shops for \$5 a pound. Hotel accommodations are at a premium owing to the enormous influx of people, officials and otherwise, for the peace congress. A large proportion of the hotels have been requisitioned for various allied services, and the hotels which remain are unable to accommodate the excess number of visitors. One man last week tried 13 different hotels without securing a room.

CANNOT MAINTAIN ORDER WHEN PEOPLE ARE UNFED

Budapest, Dec. 24.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian leader, in addressing the people's assembly today, complained that the allies were not carrying out their part of the armistice agreement. He declared that it was impossible to maintain order while the food necessities of the country remained unsatisfied, and otherwise, for Count Karolyi told the assembly he had sent a message to President Wilson expressing adherence to the president's principles, and protesting against what he declared were violations of the conditions of the armistice. He was confidently awaiting the president's decision, he added.

SNOW FROM GLACIERS CAUSES FLOODS AT LYONS

Lyons, Dec. 25.—Heavy rains and melting snow on the glaciers have swollen the Rhone to such an extent that most of the cellars and basements in this city have been flooded. The bridge built in 1914 was swept away by the high and rapidly flowing waters. The entire plain both to the north and south of Lyons is inundated.

TO ABOLISH ALL TITLES.

Munich, Dec. 25.—The new Wartburg government, says a Stuttgart despatch, proposes to abolish all nobility, titles and power.

EX-EMPEROR'S HEALTH IMPROVED AND HE RECEIVES HUNDREDS OF LETTERS DAILY.

Amerongen, Holland, Dec. 25.—William Hohenzollern's health shows a marked improvement, but he is still compelled to exercise the greatest precautions owing to the penetrating and damp cold weather. Since Saturday the former emperor has not left his suite of apartments in Amerongen Castle, but has been able to join the members of his retinue at all meals. He occupies other periods of the day in reading hundreds of letters reaching him from all parts of the world. He receives only an occasional telegram, and these rarely evoke a reply. Several days during his illness the ex-emperor saw only his wife and his immediate attendants.

The former emperor still remains in her apartment, not even going to the gardens within the surrounding moats.

Yesterday morning a Christmas tree was brought into the castle for the celebration, which was a most unpretentious affair. Those participating besides the ex-emperor and empress were a number of officers who had resigned their commissions in the German army in order to remain in the vicinity of their former ruler's residence, and household servants and orderlies. Several of these officers were busy throughout the day arranging the details of the celebration, in which Count von Bentinck participated. They purchased presents which the former emperor and empress exchanged according to custom, and also gifts for the attendants.

QUESTION OF MOROCCO DISCUSSED AT PARIS

Paris, Dec. 25.—During the recent visit here of Count Romanones, the Spanish premier, extended consultations are reported to have been held by the premier with French and American statesmen regarding the Moroccan question, which was discussed in both its military and financial phases. The future status of Gibraltar is said also to have come up for consideration.

On his arrival at Madrid Premier Romanones is understood to have expressed great satisfaction over the result of his conferences.

It was reported in Paris on Dec. 23 that Premier Romanones planned to return to Paris in the near future to confer with the allied and American representatives over questions vitally concerning Spain. In connection with the status of Gibraltar, it was declared in some quarters that the Spanish premier contemplated raising the question of its return to Spain, that country expressing willingness, if necessary, to concede Ceuta, on the Moroccan side of the strait, to Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar, holding that possession of Ceuta by the British would afford equal strategic advantage in modern warfare.

Bolsheviks Have Arrested U. S. Consul at Tashkent

Odessa, Dec. 21.—The Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Treadwell at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, according to a wireless message received here.

King's Wishes for a Merry Christmas

Ottawa, Dec. 25.—The governor-general has received the following telegram from His Majesty the King thru the secretary of state for the colonies: "Buckingham Palace. "Another Christmas has come around, and we are no longer fighting. God has blessed your efforts. The Queen and I offer our heartfelt good wishes for a happy Christmas and many brighter years to come. To the disabled, sick and wounded, we send a special greeting, praying that with returning health you may be comforted and cheered by the vision of those good days of peace for which you have sacrificed so much. (Signed) "GEORGE R. I." To which his excellency has replied to the secretary of state for the colonies: "25th December, 1918. "I respectfully beg you to convey to His Majesty the grateful thanks of the people of Canada for His Majesty's most gracious message and Christmas greeting. The special reference to the sick and wounded will be deeply appreciated. (Signed) "DEVONSHIRE."

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