



300,000 Yanks Coming Back Home Monthly In Foe's Ships

Hurley Going to Europe to Have 15 German Liners Turned Over to United States

Building Plans Not to Slacken

Ships Bringing Troops Across Will Return With Food Needed by Our Enemies

Just as soon as the formalities involved in taking over fifteen great German passenger ships can be completed the return of American soldiers abroad may be started at the rate of 300,000 a month. It is estimated that not more than eight months will be required to bring back the entire expeditionary force if this rate can be maintained.

To Answer Food Plans

Incidentally, Germany will be given a decided reply to the pleas of its women concerning the food problem when Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover, who will sail with him, arrive in France. They will be told that just as soon as the fifteen great passenger ships now lying in the harbors of Bremen and Hamburg, together with an almost equal number of Austrian ships, are turned over to the Allies supplies of food will be started for the hungry Germans in them.

On the eve of his departure Mr. Hurley discussed the ship question in detail. He disclosed the fact that the problems involved in the rationing of the former enemies of the Allies and the returning of the 2,200,000 Americans now on what were the firing lines but a few days ago will be solved together.

Want Ships at Once

As soon as Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover reach France they will go into conference with the Allied Maritime Transport Council, and if the German ships now at Hamburg and Bremen have not yet been taken over they will ask that they be demanded at once. Since German food will be delivered more rapidly if the ships are immediately forthcoming, it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in obtaining them. Each of the ships will carry a maximum of 15,000 men. By their use alone it will be possible to return an average of 600,000 men each day—or as rapidly as they were needed across to France when the demand for them was greatest.

Head of Shipping Board

The head of the shipping board definitely announced that all of the shipping yards in the country would continue working at capacity until ships had been turned out in sufficient number to handle the normal peace-time needs of the world. The advent of peace, he said, instead of decreasing the demand for ships made them an imperative necessity.

Twenty Million Tons Deficit

According to figures given out by Mr. Hurley, there now is a deficit of 20,000,000 deadweight tons for the entire world. This tonnage, he said, represents eight times the total of seagoing ship construction in the United States during the calendar year of 1917. This is true in spite of the fact that ship production here in 1917 was

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\$150,000 Theft Of Liberty Bonds; 2 Brokers Held

Two New York Men Are Indicted on Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods

With the arrest last night of Louis Kardos of the brokerage firm of Kardos & Co., 67 Exchange Place, and Adolph A. Koentrich, of 1322 Avenue I, Brooklyn, believed to be his business associate, the police think they are well on the way toward clearing up thefts of more than \$150,000 in Liberty bonds which have taken place in the financial district in the last ten days. The brokers have been indicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Harry Goldman, who is believed to have engineered the scheme, pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sentenced Monday to two years and eight months' imprisonment. Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley said last night that in view of developments he would ask that Goldman be held in the Tombs indefinitely.

Alleged Agents Arrested

Two of Goldman's alleged agents have been arrested and one of them sentenced on his plea of guilty of grand larceny. Two cigar store clerks who are alleged to have kept the intermediaries between Goldman and the brokers, through whom he sold his plunder, are under indictment. Goldman's plan, the authorities say, was simple and based upon the shortage of labor and the wealth of securities changing hands daily in Wall Street. He is said to have placed youths as messengers in brokers' offices with instructions as soon as a considerable amount of negotiable securities was entrusted to them to report to him with the securities.

The plan worked so well that messengers continued apparently to work it on their own responsibility after Goldman was behind the bars, else another took his place as director, for several thefts of the kind took place after Goldman's arrest. The biggest losses were sustained by Strong & Sturgis, 30 Broad Street, \$52,000; Herzfeld & Stern, 27 William Street, \$29,000; Richard Whitney & Co., 14 Wall Street, \$20,000, and Finch & Tarbell, 120 Broadway, \$35,000.

Other Thefts Reported

Other thefts aggregating \$15,000 have been reported to the police, all of them occurring in similar circumstances. In most cases a considerable part of the stolen securities consisted of coupon Liberty bonds. Fifty-one thousand dollars' worth of the \$52,000 stolen by Strong & Sturgis's messenger has been recovered, as has all of the \$35,000 stolen from Finch & Tarbell.

Albert Weiss, eighteen years old, pleaded guilty to the theft of the \$52,000 from Strong & Sturgis and was sentenced Monday to the Elmira Reformatory. He was found in uniform at a naval training station at Hingham, Mass.

The two brokers arrested yesterday are alleged to have accepted from Goldman ten \$1,000 bonds taken in this theft, giving Goldman \$4,500 for them. Nine of the bonds are said to have been recovered and \$42,000 worth previously had been recovered.

Samuel Shapiro, nineteen years old, is awaiting trial on the charge of taking the \$35,000 worth of bonds from Finch & Tarbell. Twenty-three thousand dollars' worth of the securities is said to have been found on him with \$2,000 in cash, and he is alleged to have told the police where the remaining \$10,000 was.

Will Ask Wilson to Place French Statue

Nation Wants President to Start Shaft Marking U. S. Aid in War

PARIS, Nov. 15.—President Wilson will be invited to lay the cornerstone of the proposed monument at the mouth of the Gironde River commemorating the help given to France by the United States in the war.

British Labor Asks Seat at Peace Table

Bolsheviki and Socialists Are Cheered at London Conference

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The labor conference to-day unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by James Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labor party, demanding that labor be represented at the official peace conference and that international labor congress sit concurrently. There were cheers for international socialism and Bolshevism.

Railroad Ownership Hinges on U. S. Test

McAdoo Believes Economies Gained by Unity Will Show Results

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Regardless of the end of hostilities, Director General McAdoo intends to unify railroad operations and pool facilities throughout the period of government control, which will end twenty-one months after peace. Mr. McAdoo, together with other observers of government policies, is represented as believing that on the unified control during the next year or two depends permanent government control and ownership, or restoration of private management.

Germany Turns to Moderates And Begs Wilson to Avert Chaos; Allies Will Hurry Peace Parley

Lansing Will Be Chief U. S. Peace Envoy

Allies Hasten Conference to Avoid Anarchy, Aid Industry

President May Be At First Sessions

House, Root and Brandeis Mentioned to Sit at Versailles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics, and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the Allies and the American government to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened today with government business, believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Inter-Allied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and the nations which shall be admitted to participation.

Anarchy Threat Considered

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it was understood today that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated governments to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of insuring the attendance of the commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy.

Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the Allied governments to relieve the civilian populations of the Central Powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

Might Hurt Industry

There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the Allied countries.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference, attention to-day turned to the composition of the American commission. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the capacity of a delegate or commissioner. It is known that Secretary Lansing will head the American commission, and Colonel E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, were mentioned as others likely of selection.

Besides the delegates, a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff and now American representative on the Supreme War Council; Major General Enoch Crowder, judge advocate general and provost marshal, a veteran of the Hague Conference; Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, acting judge advocate general, and Vice Admiral William S. Sims and Captain Ridley McLean, formerly judge advocate of the navy.

Congress Left Out

James Brown Scott, formerly solicitor of the Department of State and at present secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace, also a participant in the last conference at The Hague, is believed to be under consideration as secretary for the American commission. There will, of

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Wilson Asked By Berlin to Save Nation

PARIS, Nov. 15 (British Wireless Service).—As a result of investigations made in Lille and the region of the Department of the North, very precise charges have been made out against German officers guilty of having ordered or of having themselves committed shocking crimes.

In the presence of evidence that has been revealed by a commission of inquiry, the Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice has ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question.

They will be tried by court martial in their absence if the Allies are unable to accomplish their arrest, but whatever sentence may be passed will remain valid.

France to Try Hun Officers for Crimes at Lille

PARIS, Nov. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The new German government has sent a message to President Wilson appealing to him "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy," to send plenipotentiaries as quickly as possible to The Hague or some other city.

The following message has been forwarded to Secretary of State Lansing at Washington:

"The German government and the German people have gratefully taken cognizance of the fact that the President of the United States is ready to consider favorably the sending of food to Germany. Distress is urgent.

"I believe I am not appealing in vain to the humanitarian feelings of the President if I ask you to submit to him the request that, in order to save the German people from perishing from starvation and anarchy, he will as quickly as possible send to The Hague or some other place plenipotentiaries."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The German appeal to President Wilson to send plenipotentiaries to The Hague or to some other city as quickly as possible, "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy," had not reached Washington to-night in official form. There was no indication as to what disposition would be made of it, but it was regarded as probable that it would be referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Says German Press Suppressed Allies' Offer to Feed People

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—The "Politiken" quotes the British Military Attaché here, Colonel Wade, as saying in an interview that the Germans, in publishing the terms of the armistice, omitted six or seven articles, including that relating to the Allies providing food if necessary.

U. S. Tells Germany To Send Its Appeals To All the Allies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The State Department, in a note addressed to German Foreign Secretary Self, has advised the Berlin government to communicate its requests to all the Allied governments, and not to the United States alone. The German Foreign Office was also advised that the various communications received from it will be forwarded by America to the Allied governments.

This government has taken the position, in complete agreement, it is understood, with the Allies, that any measures for the relief of Germany which constitute modifications of the

U-Boat Crews Vote To Fight Revolution

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The crews of German U-boats, at a mass meeting at Brunsbuttel, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to "The Daily Express," resolved to oppose the revolution and reinstate the officers. They decided to fly the national flag instead of the red flag.

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3 Bourgeoisie Join German Government; Berlin Quiet

Waldstein, Dernburg and Erzberger Will Go Into Cabinet With the Socialists

People's Rule Makes Good Impression

Civilians and Soldiers Discard Red Insignia; Demand Disbanding of Red Guard

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen quotes a message from Berlin saying that three civilian politicians will enter the German Cabinet—Herr Waldstein and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, to represent the progressive popular party, and Mathias Erzberger, who will represent the Centrists.

The summoning of a Constituent Assembly has now been prepared for, the correspondent says. Thursday in Berlin was quiet. The first Cabinet formed in Berlin after the overthrow of the Kaiser was composed entirely of Socialists, including both majority and independent branches. The first acts of the all-Socialist government were the confiscation of Prussian crown lands and the proclamation of general democratic reforms. The moderate parties had no voice in the first government, whereas Waldstein, Dernburg and Erzberger, whose entry into the Cabinet is now reported likely, are all political moderates and of the bourgeoisie party.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is known as Germany's first merchant statesman. He came to the United States in September, 1914, without official status, but was generally regarded as the Kaiser's unofficial spokesman. He was the leader of the German propagandists in America.

Holland Asks Citizens' Aid in "Grave Crisis"

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15 (By The Associated Press).—All reports reaching here from Germany are of a more hopeful tone. A good impression has been made by the Socialist government's pronouncement concerning the Constituent Assembly. The "Vorwaerts" declares that the pronouncement "makes the Constituent Assembly a certainty."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Hamburg Fremdenblatt" is encouraged by the events of the last few days. He reports that a large part of the members of the Soldiers' Councils have removed the red bands from their sleeves.

Soldiers First

Not all danger for democracy has passed, the correspondent adds, but he says the government can rely on the soldiers, who are the "real holders of power."

At a meeting of soldiers the withdrawal of the order for the formation of a civilian Red Guard was demanded. One Socialist speaker who said, "But, comrades, you are Socialists," was answered with the shout "We are soldiers!"

The same Socialist speaker's declaration that it was a duty to spread the revolution to England and France was loudly disapproved.

Against Arming Laborers

A resolution was passed that the Berlin soldiers would view the arming of laborers with distrust as long as the government failed to declare expressly for the summoning of a constituent assembly as the sole basis for the adoption of a constitution.

A good impression has been created by the government's order to the soldiers to obey their officers and maintain discipline.

The Prussian government has announced that Prussia's future will be determined by a constituent assembly and the Württemberg government has



PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE AMMUNITION FACTORIES IF WE DO OUR DUTY

Naval Truce Terms To Be Fixed at Sea

Admiral Beatty Will Meet Helgoland Foe, Admiral Hipper

LONDON, Nov. 15 (By The Associated Press (2:58 p. m.)).—The German cruiser Königsberg, which is carrying the German delegates to arrange the naval terms of the armistice, will be met by British warships this afternoon, it is understood here, and will be escorted to a point at sea where the German delegates will meet Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet.

A Berlin wireless dispatch received in London Thursday announced that the Königsberg put to sea at 1 p. m. on November 13 with the plenipotentiaries of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the German fleet. The German delegates are accompanied by Admiral Hipper, the chief of the High Seas forces, who will act as an advisor.

Ludwig III, Former King of Bavaria, Is Among the Missing

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15 (British Wireless Service).—The whereabouts of Ludwig III, former King of Bavaria, is unknown, according to a dispatch from Munich. The "Frankfurter" announces that the Bavarian government has adopted an eight-hour working day in all state departments.

Saturday Night, 10:30 o'clock, at Hotel Astor. VICTORY BALL.

See theatrical page for programs of famous artists who will appear. Tickets at hotel, restaurants and theaters. United States War Bonds, Headquarters (Theatrical and Motion Picture Building), 119 W. 42nd St. Phone Bryant 9520.—Advt.

French delegate to the inter-Allied commission entrusted with the carrying out of the naval conditions of the armistice. Two French torpedo boats accompanied the cruiser.

Ex-Crown Prince Is Disarmed by Dutch

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.—Former Prince Frederick William of Germany arrived at Maastricht Tuesday from Spa, having taken a circuitous route in order to avoid mutinous troops. The party, which travelled in three motor cars, was held up by frontier guards because all its members were armed. Interment was ordered, but when it became known that one of the party was the former Crown Prince all were disarmed and detained until the arrival of the Dutch commander at Maastricht and other officials.

The ex-Crown Prince accompanied the commander to the latter's home, where he remains, with his suite, under guard, pending instructions from The Hague.

Government Defies Minority and Avows Intention of Keeping Order

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—The Dutch government has issued a proclamation urgently appealing for the cooperation of citizens in a "grave crisis." It says the minority is threatening to seize power and declares its determination to maintain authority and order.

Presence in Holland of Former Kaiser Is Blamed for Trouble

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Information reaching here from official sources indicates that the situation in Holland

Fleeing Son of Former Kaiser Forced to Give Up His Weapons at Border

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