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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Rain to-day; colder at night; Saturday colder and strong southwest winds shifting to northwest.
Full Report on Page 9

VOL. LXXVIII No. 26,311 [Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918 * * * TWO CENTS {In Greater New York and within commuting distance} THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Wilson To Name Only 3 Envoys; Allies Demand Dutch Give Up Kaiser; Counter Revolt Begins in Germany

Mooney Saved From Hanging; Must Serve Life Term

Death Sentence Imposed on Labor Leader Commuted by Governor

Stephens Cites Wilson's Plea

President Wrote That Execution Would Halt International Affairs

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 28.—The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, condemned to be hanged on December 13 for the deaths of ten persons killed by a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade, July, 1916, was commuted by Governor W. D. Stephens to-night to imprisonment for life.

Governor Stephens's statement announcing the commutation said that in considering the case he had before him "the urgent appeal of the President of the United States that I grant commutation."

"Originally, in January of this year, I received a letter from the President asking me if it would not be possible to postpone the execution of Mooney until he could be tried upon one of the other indictments against him.

"Inasmuch as an appeal already had been taken to the Supreme Court of California, which appeal itself acted as a stay of the execution, there was at that time no occasion for action on my part. I take it that the President was not correctly informed as to the status of the case."

In explaining why he had not felt called on to act previously the Governor said:

"The case as presented to the California courts was that of murder, without further evidence of motive than the impossible tenets of anarchists, whose sympathies for the German cause in the war are well known. Their wild pacifist theories fitted into the widespread activities of the Kaiser's agents in this country.

Billings Convicted

"A number of persons of pronounced anarchistic tendencies were arrested shortly after the explosion and of these Warren K. Billings was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and Thomas J. Mooney was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

"So long as avenues of appeal to the courts remained open to Mooney, and he was availing himself thereof, I deemed it improper for executive authority to interfere."

The statement reviews the case fully and quotes the two messages from President Wilson, in which the action now taken by the Governor was suggested. The commutation, says the Governor, reduces the case to the status of that of Warren K. Billings.

Not Considered Martyr

"I refuse to recognize this case as in any fashion representing a clash between capital and labor," the Governor said, and he characterized as absurd the propaganda that would make Mooney appear as a martyr to the cause of labor. In support of this statement, he quotes a letter from Alexander Berkman outlining the plan afterward adopted for the Mooney campaign.

He denies that Mooney was a true friend of labor and characterized his previous record as such that it did not enlist faith in him among law-abiding citizens, but said in conclusion that this particular case had been decided on its merits.

President's Two Messages

The two messages sent by President Wilson follow:

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C., March 27, 1918.
"Governor William D. Stephens,
Sacramento, Cal.:

"With very great respect I take the liberty of saying to you that if you could see your way to commute the sentence of Mooney it would have a most heartfelt effect upon certain international affairs which his execution would greatly complicate.

"WOODROW WILSON,

"The White House,
Washington, D. C., 8:15 p. m., June 4, 1917:
"Hon. William D. Stephens,
Sacramento, Cal.:

"I beg that you will believe that I am moved only by a sense of public duty and of consciousness of the many and complicated interests involved when I again must respectfully suggest a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Mooney. I would not venture again to call your attention to

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McAdoo May Head Great Steel Pool

Special to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—It is probable that William G. McAdoo will be the president or managing director of the great pool which is being formed by the "independent" steel companies for the purpose of selling their products in foreign countries under the Webb-Pomerene act.

The capital represented by the pool cannot at this time be stated, as it is not known exactly how many concerns will become members of it, but those companies that have already signified their intention of joining, provided the government grants its permission, state that they are in a position to export steel to the value of $100,000,000 annually.

Miss Carnegie Engaged to Wed Roswell Miller

Date of Marriage of Daughter of Philanthropist To Be Announced Later

Miss Margaret Carnegie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, has become engaged to wed Ensign Roswell Miller, son of the late Roswell Miller, former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, it was learned last night. The date for their marriage has not been announced.

Miss Carnegie, who is twenty-one years old, made her debut on December 9, two years ago. She was graduated the preceding May from Miss Spence's School, 26 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Miss Carnegie always has taken an active interest in civic and philanthropic interest in civic and philan- years held the position of vice-president of the Armstrong League, the purpose of which is the dissemination of information regarding the dependent races, particularly the Indian and negro.

Roswell Miller, whose New York home is at 969 Park Avenue, enlisted in the United States Ambulance Corps shortly after the United States entered the war, and saw service in France. Then he enlisted in the navy, and last spring was selected to train for a commission. He was sent to Columbia University, where after intensive training, he was awarded a commission and assigned to Squadron 11 of the submarine chaser force.

Ensign Miller and Miss Carnegie have known each other for some time. Their meeting came about through Miss Dorothy Miller, sister of Ensign Miller, a chum of the steel magnate's daughter. Ensign Miller is now stationed at Bensonhurst, Long Island.

City Solemnly Gives Thanks For Victory

America Observes the Day More in Deep Reflection Than in Feasting

Churches Filled By Sober Throngs

Gray Skies Reflect Sincere Gratitude of Nation Remembering Gallant Dead

America celebrated yesterday the greatest Thanksgiving Day in her history. After the frenzy of celebration, after the first exultant confusion of victory, city and nation seemed to turn to a graver, deeper gratitude.

For the first time in many years New York observed the day less as a time for feasting and more as a season for prayer and solemn rejoicing. Pumpkin pies and other delicacies of the season were present on the tables of almost every home, even though that rara avis, the turkey, was missing in many instances. This phase of Thanksgiving Day was not forgotten, but it was in its churches that the city gave chief recognition to the day.

Blue skies and brilliant sunshine had welcomed the news that the armistice had been signed and that the terrific struggle in Europe had come to an end. Yesterday was a gray day—the gray of half mourning—and under sober skies New York, with the memory of its gallant dead ever in mind, held its festival of Thanksgiving for what their lives had bought.

Churches everywhere were crowded, and many who attended were not members of regular congregations. In great part sectarian lines were obliterated by the character of the celebration, and in some instances Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians and members of other churches joined forces and gave thanks together.

In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and in old Trinity the services of Thanksgiving were brightened by banners of the Allies, carried in the procession of the choir, and hundreds of soldiers and sailors mingled with those who knelt to thank God for deliverance. In Trinity Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East, was one of the speakers.

If a man in uniform within the limits of New York City went without his turkey dinner yesterday it was because he refused to eat. The city proved that it had learned thoroughly the lesson of hospitality to our fighting men. The War Camp Community Service worked all day long, trying to find enough soldiers and sailors to

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Army Chiefs Want Wilhelm Back in Power

German Government Orders High Command Home to Explain

Bavaria Breaks Ties With Berlin

Munich Declares Ebert Forces Hide Truth of Internal Conditions

LONDON, Nov. 28.—At a Berlin meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, Herr Barth, Secretary for Social Policy in the Ebert ministry, declared that a counter revolution was in full swing, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Several generals have issued counter revolutionary proclamations and have attempted to dissolve the Soldiers' and Workmen's councils.

Herr Barth said the chief army command had been ordered to come to Berlin, and that the dismissal of General Eberhard had been demanded, owing to the arrest of members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils on the Western front.

No reply had been received, Herr Barth continued, but if the order is disregarded the chief army command will be arrested.

Bavaria has broken relations with the Berlin government, according to a Munich message transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen.

The Munich dispatch states that a message has been sent to the Berlin Foreign Office by Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, stating that the Bavarian Foreign Office breaks its relations with Berlin, "owing to the efforts of

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Workers Terrorizing German Industries

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Inquiry among the leading industrialists to-day drew out the admission that many of the largest plants in Berlin already are being systematically terrorized by the working forces. The latter are demanding exorbitant wage increases, shorter hours and other concessions calculated ultimately to force the employers to shut down.

The propaganda of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been directly responsible for the usurpation of two big plants, which were boldly seized by the workingmen and are now being operated under their control.

At the Piechatzok Crane Works and the Imperator Motor Company plant, in the northern part of the city, the factory hands, with the aid of soldiers, threw out the management.

The funds and books of both firms were seized and a Red Guard soldier was placed in charge of the vault. The manager of the Imperator Motor Company, having scented trouble, succeeded in having the firm's bank balance transferred.

Hoover Calls Upon U. S. to Feed Millions

Conservation Is Vital in Guarding Peace, Administration Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An intensive campaign to bring home to the American people the need for food conservation so that 300,000,000 hungry people in Europe and the Near East may be fed will be conducted next week by the food administration.

Beginning next Sunday, when a message from Food Administrator Hoover will be read in the churches all over the country, every possible medium will be used during the week to awaken the nation to its "opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice for the relief of millions released from the German yoke."

Each day of the week will be set aside for a special feature of the campaign.

"The conservation week campaign," said the food administration statement, "will bring out the need for saving food and sharing it with the Allies and the liberated nations. Conservation is absolutely vital to the Allies and vital to the relief of stricken Europe.

"Famine is the mother of revolt and anarchy. If we allow hunger to take its toll of life in Europe the red scourge of revolution is bound to spread and we will see a definite collapse of the peace for which we fought and bled. We entered the conflict with the avowed purpose of establishing world peace, and if we allow this to be disrupted by uprisings and anarchy we will have destroyed the very thing for which we entered the fray and which is now in sight.

"In the coming year we must send 20,000,000 tons of food to Europe—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. The magnitude of this undertaking may better be understood in comparison with our pre-war exports of less than 6,000,000 tons a year and the export last year of only 1,800,000 tons."

Headquarters of the Commission for Relief in Belgium will be moved from New York to Washington December 1. This was announced to-day by officials of the commission, who explained that the activities of the organization have become so intimately associated with the functions of the various government departments that there is need now for centralization.

Six American Relief Officers in Germany

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—According to a Treves dispatch published in Monday's issue of the "Düsseldorf Nachrichten," six American officers, described as "of the American relief committee," arrived at Treves, conferred with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and proceeded to Coblenz.

2 Emperors To Be Called To Account

Vienna to Try Charles, Archdukes and Others Who Started War

Count Czernin Among Those to Face Jury

Graft Also Charged to the Former Ruler and High State Officers

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Entente Allies have decided to demand that Holland surrender the former Emperor of Germany to justice, according to "The Daily Express."

The Vienna government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war, including Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister when the war broke out, and Count Czernin, Foreign Minister at a later period, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to-day.

Former Emperor Charles, the Austrian archdukes and a number of generals are also to be tried, according to these advices.

Would Publish Hungary's Secrets

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—The German-Austrian National Council is negotiating with the Hungarian and Czech governments to obtain their coöperation in the publication of diplomatic pre-war documents and in an investigation into the responsibility for and conduct of the war, the Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" reports.

Recent revelations have been made, he says, to the effect that former Emperor Charles had secretly drawn 1,500,000 crowns on the army account, while charges involving Archduke Frederick and other high officers in connection with army contracts also are to be looked into.

The diplomatic investigation will be directed chiefly against Count Berchtold, who was Austo-Hungarian Foreign Minister when war broke out, and Count Czernin, later the occupant of that office, the latter being accused of summarily rejecting alleged American peace proposals in the fall of 1917 and at the beginning of the present year.

The statement made in the Bavarian disclosures to the effect that the late Count Tisza, then Hungarian Premier, was opposed to the hostile tone of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia is said to conform to the facts. Count Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, on the other hand, is represented as having proceeded in the manner of a ruthless dictator.

Foch Gave Armistice Solely to Save Lives

Knew That Within Ten Days Entire German Army Must Surrender

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The war correspondent of the British wireless service at headquarters in France says that when the German delegates came to see Marshal Foch with regard to the armistice, the Marshal, as well as the British High Command, knew perfectly well that a few days more—the Marshal put it at ten days at the most—would have seen the surrender of the entire German army into his hands and the culmination of the greatest victory of all ages.

"The Marshal," says the correspondent, "renounced that great victory deliberately and with his eyes open, because continuation of the struggle must have cost a certain number of French and British lives, and he could not have it on his conscience to sacrifice one life after it was in his power to make peace on terms of victory."

Briton Says Germans Buried Prisoner Alive

LONDON, Nov. 28.—According to an official statement issued to-day, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps said that while a prisoner, he was working in a hospital near Soissons where English prisoners were suffering badly from dysentery.

While still alive, a man was put into a coffin and some German soldiers were preparing to nail the lid of the coffin down.

"I protested," said the officer, "that the man was not dead, but I was laughed at and pushed to one side. The Germans proceeded with their gruesome task and afterwards informed me that they had nailed the coffin lid down with four and six-inch nails."

Marshall Decides To Stay in Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Vice-President Marshall announced to-night he will remain in Washington during President Wilson's absence in Europe. He has cancelled his proposed speech-making tour for the League to Enforce Peace at the request of the President, in order to be here to receive the Crown Prince of Japan and his mission. Mr. Marshall said:

"The President asked me to be in Washington next week for the official reception of the Crown Prince of Japan. We talked over the question of my being in Washington while he is absent, and I decided that it would be best for me to remain here. The reception for the Crown Prince and the opening of the new session of Congress are the immediate reasons for my breaking my speaking engagements."

The Vice-President said there was no other hidden reason and denied reports of disagreement between President Wilson and himself, adding:

"But the facts of the whole matter such as they are, ought to be, and will be, I understand, made public from the White House."

Editors' Tales Of Allied Row Much Alike

Kent and Rook Say Same Things; Baker Makes a Denial

Two newspaper editors, using almost identical phraseology and verbal twists, yesterday informed New Yorkers that the stage was being set against America at the peace conference and that French and British politicians are preparing for "rough-and-tumble" sessions of that body.

The two articles, apparently coming from widely different sources, advanced the same arguments in the same words to show that unless President Wilson went to the Versailles conference these "politicians" would have things their own way, and that the people of all of the European nations who look to Wilson as their advocate would not be properly represented.

One statement, a three-column article, from the pen of Frank R. Kent, managing editor of "The Baltimore Sun," was telegraphed to "The New York Times." The other, appearing as an interview with Colonel Charles A. Rook, editor in chief of "The Pittsburgh Dispat h" was published in "The New York Herald."

The editors were members of the party of newspaper men who returned Friday after several weeks in Europe. Colonel Rook, at the Astor, said last night that the similarity of the two statements was due to the fact that he and Mr. Kent had taken up the matter contained in them on their trip home. He said that the views expressed were their own, and not those of anybody they might have seen abroad.

"The Baltimore American" says to-day:

"Possibly merely by chance is the coincident announced that Henry White, of Baltimore, will be the 'Republican' to be named on the peace commission from this country. Mr. White's son is one of the owners of 'The Baltimore Sun,' which, throughout the war has been a sort of 'me-too' newspaper for the Democratic administration."

In Washington the stories created a good deal of surprise. Commenting on the statement made in the "Sun" article that Pershing had had disagreements with the Allied commanders, Secretary Baker said:

"I have not read the story and can make no comment on its contents. I happen, however, to be able from personal observation to say that the relations between General Pershing, Marshal Foch, General Pétain and Marshal Haig were cordial, sympathetic and in every way happy. I did not see Marshal Haig on my last trip to Europe, but I did see General Pétain and General Pershing together several times in prolonged conferences and I saw Marhsal Foch and know that their relations were as I have described them to be.

"The great offensive which Marshal

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Col. House, Lansing and White Likely To Be Chosen

White House Callers Are Told President Will Go Abroad as Adviser

Sailing Time Is Still Kept Secret

Expected to Depart on the Day After His Address to Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The impression is growing among those who have talked with President Wilson about the peace conference that the American delegation will be limited to three members, and speculation over the personnel has about narrowed down to these names:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

HENRY WHITE, Ambassador to France and to Italy under the McKinley administration.

EDWARD M. HOUSE.

There has been no announcement, and there may be none before the President addresses Congress next week, but it was said to-night that White House callers had been given to understand that these men would be the American envoys. It also was indicated very definitely that reports of the President having decided to sit at the peace table himself as a delegate were untrue.

Not to Sit as Delegate

He goes to take part in the great preliminary meetings of the heads of the associated governments and to see the formal conferences under way, but not to serve as a delegate.

In addition to the accredited delegates there will be a large party, including, besides the military, naval, diplomatic and economic experts, other specialists in the multitudinous questions to be dealt with. Among them will be men of high rank, prepared to participate in discussions that will take place outside of the formal conference and in position below only the accredited delegates, who, it is assumed, will take ambassadorial rank.

Sailing Time Still Secret

The exact time of the President's sailing for Europe apparently still is unknown to any one except the President himself. He is expected to depart the day after he addresses the new session of Congress, beginning Monday, and the address usually is delivered the second day of the session.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson to-day attended the Central Presbyterian Church where simple services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor, who read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation before preaching the sermon.

Dr. Taylor said to-day marked the most striking Thanksgiving in the history of the world, and that it sees the world enter upon the post-war period, which, he said, "has responsibilities, problems, ideals and visions all its own."

President Wilson did not leave the White House after returning from church. Only members of the family were present for dinner, and the President later spent several hours working on his address which he will deliver before starting for Europe to attend the peace conference.

Washington Afraid Of Lopsided View Of Peace Conference

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With only four or five days remaining before President Wilson will start for the peace conference and leave the United States government to be run by wireless and cable for six weeks or more, no one in Washington besides the President himself seems to have more than the remotest idea what the United States government will demand at the peace table, nor through whom, other than the President, Colonel House and

They Seem Unbelievably Small