



Congress Indignant Against Wilson, May Send Senate Committee of Eight to Peace Parley; New York Welcomes 5,000 War Heroes To-day

“Unofficial” Reception Is To Be Hearty

Citizens Name Committee to Greet Troops When Mayor Fails to Act

Transport Expected In Harbor by Noon

Hylan Contents Himself With Criticism of Plans for “Avenue of States”

New York citizens, taking authority into their own hands, to-day will express the gratitude of the nation to the first organized group of America's victorious war heroes to reach home.

Some time to-day the first shipload of the contingent of aviators to return will sail up the harbor and, actually as well as figuratively, into the outstretched arms of enthusiastic citizens who hurriedly organized themselves into a reception committee yesterday.

A little tug, bearing a big canvas sign with the words “Welcome Home,” will meet the transport some place off Sandy Hook.

But the city will officially take no notice of this, the first homecoming of Pershing's crusaders. Mayor Hylan paid no attention to the approach of the homeward bound transports except to attempt to block the plans of one of the voluntary bodies that is organizing the states into a great national reception committee. It was said last night that the organization would pay no attention to his letter of protest.

Expect Ship at Noon

Definite arrangements for to-day's reception to the aviators could not be completed last night because of lack of final information from the War Department. It is thought the transport will reach harbor waters about noon and will dock at Hoboken two or three hours later.

The tugboat that will carry the reception committee to the transport will be manned by members of the Aero Club of America. A committee, headed by Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, will go aboard the transport and outline a plan for showing the aviators as much of the city as Sunday restrictions will permit. Other members of the committee are Henry Woodhouse, Augustus Post, Charles Edwards and Captain Robert A. Bartlett.

Hylan Criticizes Plans

Mayor Hylan's only official action in the matter of greeting the returning fighters took the form of a letter to the Fifth Avenue Association, in which he criticized its plan to turn Fifth Avenue into an Avenue of the Stars, the decorating to be in the hands of committees from each state in the Union. Incidentally, he announced that the committee, of which Rodman Wanamaker is head, is the only one having authority to act in this connection, thus eliminating the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which George W. Loft is chairman.

Indications last night were that the Mayor's attempt to balk the Fifth Avenue Association's plans would result in nothing. Robert Grier Cooke, president of that body, said that he had not yet received the communication. From another source it was learned that the organization of state committees would be pushed as originally planned without regard to the action of the Mayor.

The letter to Mr. Cooke, which is the first intimation that the Mayor had taken the duty of welcoming returning soldiers out of the hands of his own Committee on National Defense was as follows:

“My attention has been called to your activities in soliciting financial aid and seeking the appointment of a committee by the Governors of the various states for the decoration of Fifth Avenue for the home-coming troops.

Mayor Has an Alibi

“As I understand it, the plan of the War Department is to return the troops from the several states to their various training camps for demobilization. This would make it impractical even if it were advisable to ask aid from the other states.

“Rodman Wanamaker has been appointed chairman of the reception committee to welcome the home-coming troops. The Mayor's committee on decorations, which will be appointed within the next few days, will have entire charge of the plan of decorations throughout the city. This committee will be the only authorized committee to speak or make any preparations for the city.

Germany's Defeat Quiets Morocco

TANGIER, Nov. 30.—The news of the conclusion of the armistice and of the downfall of Germany has spread rapidly in the rebellious regions of Morocco. It has caused everywhere a feeling of stupor, invariably followed by a movement of submission.

In the region of Tadla numerous refractory tribes submitted when they learned of the defeat of Germany and of the downfall of the Emperor. Throughout the rebellious zone of Morocco the tribes are now joining the Entente side and giving demonstrations of loyalty.

Paul Chapman Saved; Is Given Life Sentence

Governor's Commutation Cheers Youth, but Fills Mother With Grief

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The sentence of death imposed upon Paul Chapman, youthful Brooklyn choir boy, for complicity in the murder of Harry Regensberg, a Brooklyn cigar store proprietor, was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Whitman to-day. The time for Chapman's execution had been fixed by the Court of Appeals for the week beginning January 6.

The Governor, who gave out no prepared memorandum in announcing his decision, said executive clemency had been granted solely because of the prisoner's youth. Chapman was slightly more than sixteen years old when he was convicted last February.

Governor Whitman said he had gone over the record of the case carefully. He said he had no doubt of the guilt of Chapman nor of the fairness of his trial.

The murder for which Chapman's life was at stake until to-day was committed on the night of October 28, 1917, when he was tried at the trial. Chapman and a companion were robbing Regensberg, who was shot and killed.

Though official notice of the commutation of sentence has not been received at Sing Sing, Chapman was told the news yesterday.

First Thought of Mother

“It will be good news for my mother,” he said. “I never thought I deserved to be sent here to the death house, because I did not fire a shot. This is the best news I have ever received, and I'm very glad of it.”

The news did not come to Chapman as a complete surprise, for the Rev. A. M. Peterson had told him that his friends expected Governor Whitman to commute the sentence before the end of the week.

To Mathew W. Wood, his attorney, and to his mother the commutation came not only as a surprise, but as a great disappointment.

Governor Whitman last week had told a Tribune reporter that he intended to commute the sentence to twenty years, and that Mrs. Bahrenburg, Paul's mother, might be so notified. The little woman was almost overcome with relief and emotion when informed of this expected executive clemency. She was at the newspaper office Friday waiting for confirmation of the report.

Stunned With Grief

When the news came yesterday that the commutation was not to twenty years but to life, Mrs. Bahrenburg was stunned with grief. When she was finally able to talk she could only say: “I am grateful for what the Governor has done, but Paul is such a boy, I fear he would almost rather have died. I had firmly believed the Governor would be more lenient.”

Mr. Wood said he was disappointed, and while grateful for over this leniency on the part of the Governor, felt that Mr. Whitman had acted prematurely in not waiting for petitions which had been coming in to Mr. Wood daily.

“There are already more than 30,000—more than half of which ask for a complete pardon, and not one suggests life imprisonment. In the case of a boy such as Paul, commutation to life imprisonment is almost equivalent to death. I am sure that this sentence does not meet with the approval of those interested in the case.

New List Adds 28,000 to U. S. Losses in War

Total American Casualties, Exclusive of Prisoners, Now 262,723

175,000 Troops Home in December

Transport Soon to Reach 300,000 a Month; 649,000 Slated for Return

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—General March, chief of staff, announced to-day that an amended casualty report from General Pershing had increased the total losses of the American expeditionary forces to 262,723, exclusive of prisoners. The figures regarding prisoners were unintelligible in Pershing's cablegram.

The new report adds more than 28,000 names to the American total for the war.

General March corrected an erroneous impression that the 27th and 30th divisions, reported as withdrawn from the British lines, had been designated for early return to the United States. These two divisions, he explained, have been returned to Pershing's command and have not been assigned for transportation home.

United States Commanders Decorated

The chief of staff announced that General Pershing had been directed by President Wilson to confer the distinguished service medal on General Bliss, Lieutenant Generals Liggett and Bullard, and Major Generals Dickman, McAndrews and Harbord.

General Pershing's report of casualties up to November 26 follows:

Killed in action.....28,363
Died of wounds.....12,101
Died of disease.....16,634

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Red Flag Is Lowered By Students at Leipzig

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (By The Associated Press).—A red flag hoisted over the University of Leipzig at the behest of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council was hauled down Friday night by a committee of the student body comprised of soldiers just returned from the front.

The students then posted a bulletin saying that their action was a protest against the menace to academic freedom. The notice also expressed “shame and sorrow at the failure of the German people to present a united front in the heaviest hour of the nation's destiny.”

Lihtuania Declares Itself a Republic

Karl Ullman Chosen First President of Baltic State by National Council

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The Republic of Lithuania has been proclaimed in Riga in the presence of the National Council and great numbers of the population, the “Rhenish Westphalian Gazette,” of Essen, states. Karl Ullman is the first President.

Lithuania is one of the Baltic provinces which, under the Brest-Litovsk treaty, remained in an indeterminate position as regards its political status. The landed aristocracy and barons sought annexation to Germany, while the people desired a plebiscite. For some time there has been a struggle between the Bolsheviks and the National Council, which is a democratic organ, and was willing to put up the question of independence, reunion with Russia or federating with the other Baltic states to a vote of the people.

Germans Surrender Seized Russ Warships

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Allied Naval Squadron which recently passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, anchored off Sebastopol, the Russian naval base in the Crimea, on November 26.

The Russian ships, which were in the hands of the Germans, and also some German submarines were surrendered to the Allied naval representatives.

Kaiser Signs Formal Act Of Abdication

Renounces Crowns of German Empire and Prussian Kingdom

Releases Soldiers From Fealty Oath

Members of Suite Think Wilhelm Plans to Return to Power

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—William Hohenzollern has definitely renounced all future rights to the crowns of Prussia and Germany and has released all officials and officers from their oath of fealty, according to the text of a document signed by the former Emperor, which is quoted in a telegram received here from Berlin.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Nov. 29.—It is understood here that William Hohenzollern has been awaiting the arrival of his wife before going elsewhere. Germans in his suite believe he will return to Germany and are optimistic enough to think he will resume the throne.

Cheered by Wife

A member of Count von Bentinck's household said to-day that the former Emperor was greatly moved when his wife arrived and seemed particularly delighted. One of Herr Hohenzollern's servants is reported to have said that his master was “much brighter,” and to have added: “Things are looking better for us.”

The former Empress was accompanied to Holland by a party of eight. The party comprised Countess von Keller, a lady of honor; Prince von

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Text of Document by Which Kaiser Yields German and Prussian Crowns

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (via Basel) (By The Associated Press).—The text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German government “in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication,” follows:

“By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. A release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and also all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederate states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as their Emperor, King and Supreme Chief.

“I expect from them, until a new organization of the German Empire exists, that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

“Made and executed and signed by our own hand, with the imperial seal, at Amerongen, November 28. (Signed) “WILLIAM.”

Germany Asks Congress May Neutral Body Quiz Wilson on Fix War Blame

Suggests Allies Turn Over All Secret Documents to Commission

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (via Amsterdam).—The German government has proposed to the Entente nations that a neutral commission be established to examine the question as to who was responsible for the war.

The proposal is contained in a note sent to Switzerland for transmission to France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. It asks that all the belligerents place their secret documents at the disposal of the commission.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The “Tagblatt,” of Berlin, says it has been officially informed that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has demanded the most speedy retirement of Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary. The council also has ordered the seizure of all documents relating to foreign affairs and the old government system.

Insists on Ex-Kaiser's Trial

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The coalition government's policy, if it is returned to power, will be to insist upon the personal accountability of former Emperor William for the crimes for which he personally was responsible, said Sir Frederick E. Smith, British Attorney General, in an election speech at Wimborne yesterday.

Sir Frederick said the government was determined that the ex-Emperor should be given an opportunity to answer the charges preferred against him respecting the submarine murders and the outrages on prisoners, and that it was equally determined to make the criminals pay the penalty.

It would make no distinction between the occupants of high offices and those in humble places, he said. It also was the intention of the coalition government, the speaker declared, to punish Germany, which had broken every law, human and divine.

With regard to the Germans interned in England, the Attorney General announced it was the government's intention to send them back to Germany.

Baruch Resigns Post, Effective January 1

Action Understood to Have No Bearing on Reported Treasury Offer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson, to take effect on January 1. There has been no announcement, however, as to its acceptance.

Mr. Baruch's resignation is understood to have no bearing on the reported desire of the President to name him as Secretary of the Treasury, but is in line with his known belief that the affairs of the board can be closed by the first of the year.

British Air Forces Lost 2,680 Men in Six Months

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Casualties in the Royal Air forces from April, when the air forces were amalgamated, to November 11 were: Killed, 2,480; wounded, missing and prisoners, 4,900, according to an official statement by the Air Ministry. The total casualties throughout the war will be announced later.

Democrats in Open Revolt Over “Rubber Stamp” Envoys

Cummins Resolution Monday Will Provide Mission Report Versailles Conference

Plan to Declare Presidency Vacant

Johnson Says “Mahomet Is His Prophet and Wilson Names Himself Five Times”

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—So bitter was the feeling among members of Congress to-day over the selection of what they regard as purely a “rubber stamp” peace commission that there was serious discussion of sending a committee of Senators to Versailles to report to the Senate on the proceedings of the peace conference.

As showing the general feeling, here are a few of the day's developments:

1. A few strong pro-Wilson Senators, alarmed at the open insurrection against the President among Democratic leaders, urged Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to go to see the President with the proposal that a committee of Senators should go to Versailles. The pro-Wilson Senators hoped that the President would consent, thus mollifying the present fierce criticism of the Chief Executive.

2. Senator Hitchcock refused, intimating to the would-be peacemakers that obviously the initiative on such a proposal should come from the White House.

3. There was serious discussion by Democratic leaders of a proposal to pass a resolution through both Houses of Congress declaring that the office of President was temporarily vacant, and that the Vice-President should perform the duties of the office of President until the return to this country of President Wilson.

4. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, drafted a resolution, which he will introduce on Monday, providing for a committee of eight Senators, four Republicans and four Democrats, to go to Versailles for the peace conference with a view to reporting to the Senate after the treaty has been submitted for ratification and explaining the whys and wherefores of the various points. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, prepared a similar resolution.

Held to Reflect on Senate

5. Chairman Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would ask to have all such resolutions referred to the committee, which, it was indicated, was apt to give them favorable consideration.

6. In a serious discussion of such resolutions several Democratic leaders agreed that if such a committee went to Paris as the representatives of the treaty-ratifying power of the United States it would be given ample opportunity to inform itself by the representatives of the Allied governments.

7. The only opposition that developed to the proposal was based not on support of the President, but because some of the Senators thought it would put the Senate in an undignified position.

Perhaps the most bitter condemnation of the President which was made around the Capitol for publication was given by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California. He said:

“There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet. In selecting a man who would ask the reelection to his office, the President has named himself five times. We cannot but admire the courage of the President in saying to the 105,000,000 of our people: ‘I am the only American fit to sit at the peace table.’”

Free to Run Own Affairs

As showing the frame of mind of some of the most conservative Senators, Senator Hitchcock, after saying that he would ask the reelection to his office, said:

“The fact that the President has not seen fit to name a member of the Senate on the peace commission leaves the

GUESS IT'S SOME ONE TO SEE YOU, WILLIAM



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