

Ebert's Party Will Have 164 Assembly Votes

88 Delegates to Represent Christian People's Views at Weimar Meeting

Eisner Fails to Win Seat

Provisional Government and Constitution Will Be the First Problems Studied

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Reports from all the twenty-seven electoral districts in Germany, returning the full number of 41 members of the National Assembly, show that the Majority Socialists, with 164 votes, have a plurality in the Assembly. The next highest number of members was returned by the Christian People's Party, the former Centerists, who will have eighty-eight members.

Premier Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann have gone to Weimar to superintend the making over of the Court Theatre there in which the National Assembly is to meet. Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, failed to win a seat in the assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Poles in Posen and the Danes in Schleswig refrained from taking part in the elections to the German National Assembly. In Posen out of 1,250,000 Poles entitled to vote, only 129,000 cast ballots.

Will Choose Government

The German National Assembly which will convene in Weimar on February 6, is expected to be in session about two months, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin. The first business before the assembly will be the selection of a provisional government because the present government considers its existence at an end with the convening of a Constituent Assembly.

The assembly will then take up the adoption of a constitution. The present government as such, will not present any proposal and the draft drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior will be submitted merely as a preliminary suggestion to form the basis of discussion.

May Regulate Taxes

The obligatory task of the Constituent Assembly will be finished with the adoption of a constitution, but it has the right to make of itself a constituted, instead of a constituent body and this probably will be done. In that case the assembly will be obliged to regulate tax and financial questions by legislation.

The peace question probably will not be considered as it is not expected that the Germans will be admitted to the Peace Conference before the adjournment of the assembly.

The matter of lodging the 3,000 persons who are expected to attend the convention is a serious one because Weimar is a small city with limited accommodations.

The various German States probably will not convene until after the National Assembly has completed its work.

Ex-Kaiser Spends Time Sawing Wood For Castle Fires

Scarcely Ever Speaks to His Attendants While at Work—Empress Wishes to End Days at Potsdam

AMERONGEN, Jan. 22 (By The Associated Press).—Sawing wood continues to be the chief occupation of the former German Emperor, who spends several hours each morning and afternoon within the castle grounds working with a saw. Several men accompany him, and he is seen to handle the logs and then pile the short sticks in heaps for use later in the furnaces of the castle.

The shortage of coal in Holland compels the burning of wood, plentiful supplies of which are obtainable from the surrounding estate. William Hohenzollern works so well that he is able to furnish the entire consumption of the castle fires. The former Emperor scarcely ever speaks to his attendants while he is at work.

Reports concerning the rumored intention of the former German Emperor to return to Potsdam are based on her expressed desire to end her days at Potsdam, which she regards as her home. The former Empress, it is said, has no intention of leaving her husband in Holland. Communication between the former Empress and her children and grandchildren is fairly frequent by letter and telegram, but no suggestion has arisen as to her joining them in Germany.

For several weeks nothing has been heard from the former Crown Prince, who remains virtually alone in his home on the Island of Wieringen. Lieutenant General von Estorff, whose wife is an American, will continue to devote himself to the former Emperor.

Hindenburg in Charge On Eastern Frontier

LONDON, Jan. 23.—German Main Headquarters have been transferred to Kolberg, Pomerania, according to a German wireless received here, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg will take charge of operations to protect the German eastern frontier. The message adds that the field marshal has promised to do "everything possible to prevent the separation of Danzig from Germany."

The Fate of Europe

By Frank H. Simonds

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LONDON, Jan. 22.—Arriving in London nearly two weeks after the President's visit, with every circumstance of that visit unknown, since all reports were lacking to the ocean traveller, one has something of the perspective of the traditional visitor from Mars. The value of this perspective is plain. One does not measure the result in terms of temporary applause and of momentary enthusiasm, which have come and gone. What is left is the solid result and it is a great and unmistakable result.

In a visit measured by relatively few hours President Wilson achieved two things. He captured the imagination and he strengthened the expectations and the aspirations of millions of people whose thoughts as to the future were necessarily vague and ill defined and he avoided precisely those dangers which loomed large in the minds of the thoughtful, who welcomed him with equal enthusiasm, but were acutely conscious of unmistakable temptations and perils, and thus mingled their fears with their cheers for the President. This thing must be said first out of mere justice. Great as was his personal triumph, the greatest thing about it was not personal, but national. I have talked with scores of Englishmen and Americans and it is the common testimony of all that President Wilson's visit was a permanent contribution to Anglo-American understanding in the present and friendship in the future.

Believes President's Course Right
My American readers will perhaps remember that I was one of those who doubted the wisdom of the President's journey, who saw the dangers and did not perceive compensating benefits, but I do not think that any American could be in London to-day, a fortnight after the event, and not feel that the English phase alone had justified the experiment, proving the President right and the doubters and critics totally wrong.

What the President did, measured by the result, was this: His visit was an experiment for England, for London, for the official world did everything within its large capacity to make the visit a success. All that statesmen, diplomats and soldiers, all that royal, military and civic authorities could do, was done. But when the President came the mass of the people took the thing out of the official world and made the welcome its own. What was naturally official and formal at the outset became popular and spontaneous after the first moment and to this welcome, the greatest in the history of London, the President made adequate response. The opportunity was tremendous and he unquestionably rose to it.

What he said, what he did, I do not know, even now, since I was on the ocean at the time; but the effect of what he said and what he did is to be encountered everywhere. Nor is it less clear what he did not do. Many Americans and some Englishmen feared that on the subject of the league of nations and on the issue of the freedom of the seas he might speak and act dogmatically; that, instead of prompting understanding, he might excite disagreement by raising an issue. But he did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he left behind him the impression of reasonable-

ness which dispelled long standing apprehension. He impressed official and imperial Britain not as being dogmatic but as being open minded, moderate, in search of a basis of agreement; not insisting upon any unalterable formula or immutable doctrine for the league of nations.

Won England Masses To World League

But even this achievement—and it was no small achievement—was less considerable than the success of the could have appeared more impossible. President with the masses of the people. To them he embodied an expectation. He was a visible and tangible advance agent of a just and peaceful settlement of the greatest of all world tragedies. His words, his views, vague as they were necessarily, became definite and specific in the circumstances. He found the great public expectation on the subject of the league of nations, as the American public has never before, and before he left the last doubt as to the possibility that a league of nations would in some form emerge from Versailles was abolished.

In America, when I left, men and women were discussing whether or not there would be a league of nations. In London, when I arrived, the discussion was as to the form which the inevitable league would take. The fact that there would be a league was everywhere conceded.

Yet, if one were to be wholly exact, even the question of the league of nations is minor. What the President's visit seems to have accomplished was to give a body and form to Anglo-American understanding and friendship, which were always lacking before. How this was done it is difficult to explain. Certainly when I was in London three years ago or two years ago, nothing it needed something beyond our mere participation in the war to complete the thing. Exactly this Mr. Wilson's visit contributed. It is easy to overestimate the permanent value of any single incident or of the emotions of any one moment, but I have found no one in London who did not feel that there had been an enduring gain for Anglo-American understanding as a result of the President's visit.

Present Situation Called Grave

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the present European situation as viewed by thoughtful Englishmen. We are hardly done with the greatest war in human history, and a few hours' travel from London brings one to human shores on which the waves of Bolshevism and anarchy are breaking with ever-increasing force. The war has ended as no man foresaw, and the momentary exultation at the end of the strain has already given way to the bitter realization that the strain has been transformed, not removed. I do not purpose at this time to make any reference to British politics, save to warn my American readers against too sweeping generalizations in any direction. In the same way I refrain from estimating at this distance and with too slight evidence the extent or the reality of the Bolshevik menace in Germany and out of it. But foreign politics and domestic politics are tremendous factors in the present situation, puzzling, baffling, in a sense discouraging.

Europe has discovered how different

as the members left out were those most trusted by the Entente. It seems probable that the Committee of Union and Progress is once again back of this Cabinet crisis, which is the third since the signing of the armistice. While individual members have resigned on occasion, the fact is that it appears impossible for the Cabinet to go ahead with intrigues continually working.

The new Liberal party, through its chief, Nour Pacha, notified the Grand Vizier that it desired certain explanations of Cabinet policy, failing which it would demand the appointment of a minister without portfolio to watch the doings of the Cabinet.

China to Seize Enemy Property

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