

VICTIMS OF BOCHES' CRUELITIES ARRIVE

Four Transports Bring Tales of Killings in Hospitals and on Rafts at Sea.

CELTIC TO DOCK TO-DAY

Several Thousand More Men From Fighting Zone Are Due to Get In Also.

Tales of German cruelty which would have been unbelievable before the Hohenzollerns broke out but now are accepted almost as a matter of course were told at first hand by the sufferers yesterday as more and more of the troop ships and liners bearing Black Jack Pershing's boys and Admiral Sims's bluejackets came up the North River with the lads who are "out of the trenches" by Christmas.

The transport ship Celtic, which docked during the day with 308 passengers aboard, was not in a proper sense a troop ship; nevertheless the Corona numbered among her passengers American naval officers and others who had seen the German when he was most British.

During the day also the American transport Maui, with 64 officers and 1,241 enlisted men aboard, including many who had been wounded in France, docked at pier 3, Hoboken, at 12:40 P. M. As in the case of the many transports which preceded it, the Maui into port, the ship came through the upper bay and into the North River amid an uproar which was gentle music to the homesick soldiers aboard.

Tell of Boches Bombing Hospitals. The Holland Line steamship Princess Diana, which is coming in from Liverpool with eight naval aviators and thirty-three bluejackets among her passengers, several of whom told first hand stories of the bombing by the Boches of plainly marked military hospitals of the Allies, especially of British hospitals.

Then after a noisy day on the waterfront wind flew up the river as the early moon was rising that the White Star liner Celtic would dock about 6 o'clock P. M. at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street with 185 officers and 2,172 men aboard.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the Patrol came in sight of the Celtic near Quarantine and siren screamed to siren or, rather, the siren of the Patrol screamed tenor and the siren of the Celtic boomed a bass note of acknowledgment. The ferryboats headed toward Staten Island with the first of the homecoming rush hour crowds added to the din and set the decks of the ferryboats all afutter with the germ disseminating Chatauqua salute.

Firemen Toot "Home, Sweet Home." The Fire Department band also was aboard the Patrol and let loose with "Home, Sweet Home." For the incoming troops as the Patrol sailed alongside of the towering liner. Out to the side of the ship came the soldiers, who reached their hands appealing down toward the Mayor's committee and cheered and called out fervently.

"Take us off this here ship, ladies and gents! Take us—off!" One doughboy aboard the Celtic had a real inspiration. Hanging to the side of the ship and trusting only to the stick of the paint to keep him from falling, he yelled:

"Oh, you cops! We're a lot of crooks—pull us off this ship and lock us up in the Tenderloin for the night." Aboard the Celtic, it was learned, were Lieut. Thomas G. Carlin of the 105th Infantry, who lives at 80 Day Street, Brooklyn, Lieut. Carlin was wounded and gassed at St. Souplet, but last night was well and as happy as a man could be who was in sight of his home but could not reach it.

Glen Ridge Man Twice Decorated. And the soldiers aboard also included Lieut. Gilbert P. Bogert of Glen Ridge, N. J., who was twice decorated in Italy; Private Leo Kavanagh of 139 Navy street, Brooklyn, a member of the 105th Infantry, who was gassed and wounded in Argonne Forest; five dusky heroes belonging to Col. Bill Hayward's Fifteenth Infantry, Lieut. John C. Donaldson of Washington, a son of Major-Gen. Donaldson of Gen. Pershing's staff, and countless more young immortals who doubtless will have tales to tell when the Celtic docks this morning.

The first three men who came ashore from the Maui when she docked were members of the "old Sixty-ninth"—Lieut. William J. Moore of 397 First avenue being the first. Lieut. Moore wore the French Cross of War on his breast for bravery in the Lunerville sector, an exhibition of heroism which secured for him not only the coveted decoration, but also his commission as a Lieutenant.

Also there were among the Maui men Lieut. E. Hardin of Newark, who went over the top nine times and came home yesterday with the Croix de Guerre "for conspicuous bravery"; Private Thomas J. Feiler of 623 Forty-ninth street, Brooklyn, of the "old Sixty-ninth"; and Lieut. Roy A. Johnson, a member of Congress from South Dakota, who left the House to enlist as a private and won his commission by good work at the front.

DAVIS CALLS ON BALFOUR. New U. S. Ambassador Is Introduced to Foreign Secretary. LONDON, Dec. 17.—John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador at London, made his first official call to-day when he went to the Foreign Office to see A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Davis was introduced by Irwin B. Laughlin, secretary of the embassy.

The new Ambassador will present his credentials to King George in a few days. Ambassador and Mrs. Davis will take lunch with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

The U-boat came up alongside the raft on which some of the men and I were huddled, and the skipper of the submarine, holding an automatic in his hand, looked over toward us and laughed in a sneering way. He called across to ask me where our chief gunner was and I told him the chief gunner was dead, which was the truth.

RADIO CHIEFS SEE DANGER IN SEIZURE

Griggs and Nally, Marconi Officials, Call Proposal Paternalistic.

SEE CENSORSHIP MENACE

German Control of Mexican Wireless Stations Explained.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Opposition to the Administration's plan to take over the radio systems was voiced to-day by John W. Griggs, former Attorney-General and president and general counsel of the Marconi Telegraph and Cable Company, and Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of that concern and president of the Pan-American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Both were heard by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has before it the Administration bill providing for the Government purchase of these utilities. Mr. Griggs told the committee he opposed the measure because it did not provide adequate compensation for the companies; was, in his view, unnecessary and merely another move in the general drift of the Administration toward paternalism and Government ownership.

Even after the armistice was signed the Marconi company was forced to sell its "ship radio" stations, he told the committee. This fact and the taking over of the cables after the signing of the armistice indicated clearly the drift of the present Administration, he pointed out.

"Continuous Censorship"

"The censorship has been in effect eighteen months," Mr. Griggs said. "This bill means there will be a continuous censorship over commercial and news business, so much of it as is conducted by radio. It means, too, that the navy has control of the radio stations navy business will go ahead of everything else."

Mr. Griggs recited the curious fact that it was due to a protest from the former German Emperor that the Marconi Company had to remove its station from the Scotland Lightship. The station refused to answer a call from a German ship equipped with wireless of another system and the complaint followed from Berlin resulting in the removal of the Marconi outfit.

Mr. Nally said an official of the Navy Department suggested forming an entirely separate company to exploit long distance radio communication with South America. With the consent of the Navy and State Departments he said such an organization was formed and on the strength of the subject given him he went to several South American countries to obtain concessions.

Upon returning to the United States Mr. Nally said he found the Secretary of the Navy had changed front, and then favored Government ownership. "I called upon Secretary Daniels who said he would not favor erection of wireless stations by the Pan-American Company and in fact disclaimed all knowledge of his department having passed favorably on the proposition."

Daniels' Request Refused. Secretary Daniels then asked the Pan-American Company to go ahead with construction of a high power radio station in Argentina which request was refused in view of his change of attitude.

Interesting light on the radio situation in Mexico was given by Mr. Nally in his testimony. The situation there, he said, shows how badly off the United States is with respect to the commercial wireless agencies of other countries and the handicap under which American manufacturers and operators of wireless apparatus work.

When an agent investigated in Mexico, since the war started, he found the stations there in control of Germans and sought to break this control. The Mexican constitution formed in 1918 provided for Government ownership of radio systems. It was pointed out, but the Carranza Government had no money and little credit.

"Therefore it was natural that the Carranza Government should fall an easy victim to the wiles of the German Telefunken Company when it offered to repair the old stations and to finance and man them with competent German operators," Mr. Nally explained. "It is only fair to keep in mind in this connection that at the time this deal was made both Mexico and the United States were neutral."

"Although the Mexican Government claims title to all these stations, the apparatus is strictly German. There have been German operators in every one of the twenty-odd stations. Moreover, there have sprung up German electrical shops with German superintendents and the whole system has been supervised by German radio experts who were formerly employed at Sayville and Tuckerport and on German ships."

Mr. Nally said that if the Pan-American Company could go forward freely with its plans for Central and South America, American business would receive "an advantage beyond calculation."

4,500 MORE MEN HERE SOON.

Negro Division May Be Held for German Occupation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Pershing notified the War Department to-day that he had designated for early convey home a number of additional units, including the Twenty-seventh Engineers and the 346th Field Artillery; in all about 4,500 officers and men.

Other units named are 153d, 452d, 491st, Ninety-seventh and 102d Aero Squadrons; Second Trench Mortar Battalion, Sixteenth Company of the Fourth Motor Mechanics' Regiment and British Replacement Draft No. 1, Air Service.

The assignment of the Ninety-second Division (National Army, negroes) for early convey home has been cancelled. It is believed here the division has been selected by Gen. Pershing to reinforce the American Army of occupation in Germany.

WAR ON THE REDS IS BEGUN BY EBERT

Continued from First Page.

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preparations did not come from Russia. "I should like to state that in Russia the revolution was peaceful so long as the other side gave no loose rein to their lust for power. We let it be known that it will to the lamp post might easily make it the first adornment thereof."

Adherents of the Spartacus group held a meeting yesterday in Berlin. About 1,000 young persons marched to the House of Deputies, where they presented demands which included the granting of the franchise to all persons eighteen years old, a share for the young people in the State administration and the abolition of physical punishment.

GERMAN CONGRESS BARS LIEBKNECHT. Vote Shows Radicals Are Greatly Outnumbered. By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Dec. 16 (Delayed).—The Central Congress of Delegates from Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils from many parts of Germany opened to-day in the building formerly used by the Prussian Diet. There were three women among the 450 delegates.

During the organization of the congress it became evident that the Independent Socialists and the Spartacus group were greatly outnumbered. A significant development was that none of the important posts in the congress was given to delegates from Berlin.

Intimidation Attempt Fails. The Spartacus group made a futile attempt to intimidate the congress. Early in the session a resolution was submitted by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the Spartacus group, be invited to attend the congress as guests with advisory powers.

Presentation of the resolution caused a great tumult. The followers of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in the gallery joined in the uproar, which lasted twenty minutes and threatened to result in fights. The resolution then was defeated five to one.

To-day's session otherwise was devoid of any incidents. A contest is expected to-morrow (Tuesday) when the question of summoning a national assembly comes up for discussion.

Later, Herr Mueller, chairman of the workmen's section of the executive committee, was speaking the chairman of the Congress interrupted to say: "There is a comrade present who wishes to submit a communication."

The newcomer announced that he represented 250,000 workmen who were gathered outside the Diet building. He read a list of demands identical with the Spartacus programme, including retention of all power by the Soldiers' and Workmen's councils, no national assembly and the formation of a Red Guard. This aroused a storm of protest and in the general uproar the intruder left the chamber.

The 250,000 workmen he said were outside the building proved to be about 7,000 from five factories, whom the Liebknecht agents had induced to go on strike temporarily. In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht succeeded in entering the building and made a speech to the crowd from a window.

Majority Socialists Carry Anhalt. The elections to a National Assembly in the former Duchy of Anhalt, the first German federal state to vote for a constituent body, resulted to-day in a marked victory for the Majority Socialists. The Socialists polled 22,225 votes against a total of 66,951 for the combined bourgeois groups. In the Reichstag election in 1912 the Socialists had 31,365 against 36,619 for the bourgeois parties.

The increase in the number of votes was due to the lowering of the age limit and the votes of women. The Anhalt National Assembly will be composed of twenty-two Majority Socialists, twelve German Democrats and two Conservatives.

KAISER SAFE, EBERT SAYS. LONDON, Dec. 17.—Friedrich Ebert, Socialist Premier of Germany, declared in an interview yesterday that he did not know of any legal method by which William Hohenzollern's surrender could be forced.

"I cannot think of any provision in law upon which the former Emperor would have to be given up," he said. "But that is not a question which closely concerns us. We have separated ourselves from him and now declare that the guilt for the outbreak of the war should be finally fixed in order that he may be exposed once for all."

Asked as to his view of the future Ebert replied: "I am optimistic, but you must remember that our influence upon the course of events is limited, and, therefore, we must create bread for the German people. If the nation is allowed to starve then the inevitable will follow. That a nation can be brought to a desperate pass and burst through all restraints has been shown by the experiences of the past year. Our old enemies and the great mass of the Polish Government with the Democratic party of Posen (German Poland). The Polish Government, it continues, is preparing to adhere completely to the Entente alliance."

PARIS, Dec. 17.—In discussing the severance of relations between Poland and Germany, the Petit Journal to-day announced an alliance in the near future of the Polish Government with the Democratic party of Posen (German Poland). The Polish Government, it continues, is preparing to adhere completely to the Entente alliance.



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Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square

HOG ISLAND GRAFT CHARGE DISPROVED

Report of Investigation to Be Published by Order of President.

HURLEY CAUSED DELAY

Inquiry Said to Have Failed to Show Cause for Criminal Action.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The long looked for report of the Department of Justice investigation of alleged extravagance, inefficiency and loss of funds in the Hog Island Shipyard building operation is to be given to the public.

Its release to the newspapers was ordered by President Wilson by wireless from Paris to-day. The investigation was ordered by the President almost a year ago and it dragged through many months. It was completed and the report placed in the President's hands long before the armistice, but it has never been made public.

One of the reasons for delay in its publication was the difference of opinion that arose between Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Assistant Attorney-General G. Carroll Todd over the permissibility of some of the findings.

The report after being sent to the White House was reviewed by the Shipping Board chairman. He objected to some of the findings in regard to the solution of certain engineering problems. Mr. Hurley contended the investigators were not engineers and were not to pass upon the advisability of engineering practices but upon allegations of graft and waste of funds.

Whether the report has been amended is not known. Some of the findings have been made public, but it is generally understood there was nothing developed to support the sweeping allegations of violation of the criminal laws.

NO U. S. AGENT AT PETROGRAD.

Norwegian Legation Which Was Acting Has Left City.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—American interests no longer are represented at Petrograd directly or indirectly, according to advices which have reached the State Department.

The Norwegian legation, which had charge of American financial affairs, left the city December 13 for Christiania. American citizens and American property therefore are without any form of diplomatic protection at the so-called Russian capital.

DUTCH PLAN NEW POLICY.

Closer Relations With Entente to Be Sought.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—There is an important movement under way in Dutch commercial, political and financial circles, according to a despatch from The Hague to the Matin, indicating that the foreign policy of Holland will assume a new direction based on closer relations with the Entente nations.

The leader of the Dutch Economical League in a speech at Harlem declared his party recognized that the River Scheldt should be internationalized.

SAYS U. S. SURGEONS SHOULD TAKE LEAD

Johns Hopkins Dean Addresses Southern Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Of the 200 members of the Southern Surgical Association, the annual meeting of which began here to-day, 60 per cent are serving in the army either at home or in France.

Dr. J. Whitehead Williams, dean of Johns Hopkins University Medical School, delivered the address of welcome, in which he emphasized the wonderful opportunity of American medical men, now called upon to take the lead in medical and surgical science during the present reconstruction period. Dr. Isaac S. Stone of Washington, president, responded.

Addresses were made and reports read by Dr. W. B. Coley of New York, Dr. A. Murat Willis and Dr. J. Shelton Howley of Richmond, Va., Dr. T. P. Waring of Savannah, Ga., Dr. J. H. Weaver of Philadelphia, Dr. E. A. Hendon of Louisville, Dr. W. T. Black of Memphis, Dr. J. A. Crisler of Memphis and Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York.

The surgeons visited Port McHenry as the guests of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Purcell, the commandant. They were much interested in the psychiatric wards of the hospital.

Allied Fleets Fire on Turks.

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—The situation in Smyrna is extremely critical, according to newspaper despatches from Mitylene. Young Turk officials have posted armed bands at various places about the town and these have been bombarded by the allied fleets.

Gen. Lecomte Enters Wiesbaden.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Gen. Lecomte, commanding the 330th Corps of the French army, entered Wiesbaden yesterday.

GOVERNORS TO TALK OF GUARD'S FUTURE

Will Discuss Plans for Militia Force That Soon Will Be Demobilized.

SEE ANNAPOLIS AT WORK

Boyle of Nevada Praises A. F. of L. as Force Against Radicalism.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—State Governors in conference here to-day inspected the Naval Academy, went to Baltimore to-night as guests of the Baltimore Press Club and between time discussed future State labor, educational and public land policies.

At the final session to-morrow the conference will take up the question of what is to become of the National Guard after demobilization.

The Naval Academy was in full working order as the Governors were escorted through it by Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, superintendent. A battalion of 600 midshipmen were at drill, a hundred or so at their gymnasium games and in the swimming pool, half a battalion starting for a

SERIOUS RIOTS IN UKRAINE.

Five Persons Killed by Opponents of Hetman.

By the Associated Press. ONESKA, Dec. 13 (Delayed).—Serious rioting occurred here last night when elements opposed to the Hetman of the Ukraine burned the city prison. Five persons were killed. Eight hundred prisoners, most of them adherents of the Hetman's regime, were released.

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Dress Coat and Trousers \$38 upward Tuxedo Coat and Trousers \$33 upward

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