

DESTROYER GREET VICTORY FLEET OFF AMBROSE LIGHTSHIP

Mayo's Ten Dreadnoughts Anchor at Harbor Gate Ready for Big Review.

WELCOMED AT SEA

Navy's Wasps Speed Mail From Home to Men on Fighting Ships.

AIR CRAFT HONOR ESCORT

Land Parade This Afternoon and Theatres and Dance for Sailors in Evening.

The Victory fleet is here. In the gray mists that spread at the gates of New York ten great battleships of the Atlantic fleet that for eighteen months kept the long watch in the English Channel and North Sea dropped anchor yesterday afternoon off Ambrose Channel lightship.

There they remained for the night, and Admiral H. T. Mayo, commander in chief of the fleet, received officers of the destroyer Ringgold, sent to greet him by Vice-Admiral A. W. Grant, who has charge of the arrangements for the review to-day.

Flugs bearing Christmas mail to the 25,000 men on the battleships steamed through the Narrows to their last night and there were happy parties on all the vessels.

The Mayflower, which will be Secretary Daniels's reviewing vessel, anchored off Ninety-second street. The Anzac will be moored to the Seventy-ninth street pier and will carry the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the House and Senate Naval committees and foreign military and naval officers.

Rear Admiral Burrage and Capt. Andrews will be on the Anzac. Members of the Mayor's committee and invited guests will take passage on board the steamboats Correction, Queens, Highlander and Fidelity.

Review Off Liberty Statue. Soon after 3 o'clock this morning the Mayflower will leave her moorings for an anchorage to the westward of the main channel and near the statue of Liberty. All other vessels in the group will be anchored to the west of the Mayflower.

It is expected the fleet will pass the Mayflower at 10 o'clock. The Gloucester, towing a kite balloon, will lead. One or more dirigibles and three divisions of seaplanes will join the fleet and accompany it to its Hudson River anchorage. As each war vessel passes the Mayflower, upon which will be Secretary Daniels and the reviewing party, it will fire the usual salute of nineteen guns. The fleet will full dress ship after anchoring.

The overseas fleet, according to Admiral Grant's order last night, is expected to enter the harbor Channel in this order: Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Utah, Pennsylvania, New York, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida. Arriving at the Statue of Liberty the fleet will proceed in column formation to anchor off the Statue of Liberty.

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Christmas Tree in Capitol. Secretary Baker Gives Presents to Washington Soldiers' Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Children of Washington whose fathers are serving in the nation's fighting forces were guests of the War Camp Community Service to-day at what was said to have been the first Christmas celebration of its kind ever held in the rotunda of the Capitol.

A large tree from Mount Vernon was set up in the rotunda and Secretary of War Baker distributed the gifts and talked to the little guests.

REDS SEIZE U. S. CONSUL. Bolshevik Arrest Treadwell in Russian Turkestan.

ODessa, Dec. 25.—The Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Treadwell at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan. A wireless message to that effect has been received here.

Soldiers Drop in to Thank "Sun" Fund. THEY promised to call as soon as they got back to their native land and they gladly keep their word.

WAR WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Rules for Harbor Craft. Soon after the last vessel of the fleet has passed in review, the Mayflower, the Anzac and the Patrol will steam by the battleships on the New Jersey side of the river, and when they reach

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THREE WEEKS MORE BEFORE PEACE PARLEY

Test to Be Applied to Delegates Still Is Undecided.

AWAIT WILSON'S RETURN

No Announcement Expected Until President's London Visit Is Ended.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—More than three weeks probably will elapse before the general peace conference assembles. It is unlikely that any official statement will be issued in the meantime concerning the number of Governments to be represented or the tests to be applied to determine the right of applicants to participate.

Technical experts attached to the delegations of the principal Powers already have given much study to this subject. If negotiations to reach an agreement on this point have not been undertaken already it is certain they will be immediately after President Wilson's return from London.

Notwithstanding the indisposition of the British Government to inject business into Mr. Wilson's visit it is possible that in his conferences with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister D'Almeida the foundation may be laid for settlement of the question of representation, which Mr. Wilson probably has discussed with Premier Clemenceau.

How Conference Will Start. Conditions which will confront the peace conference when it opens will not be unlike those marking the opening of a new Congress in the United States. In the first place, the House clerk determines the tentative membership and in the second the committee on credentials prepares a tentative list of delegates. At the peace conference delegates must be prepared to present adequate credentials from their Legislature, King, President or other executive authority.

It is considered probable that several countries on the tentative list will be closely restricted at the beginning, when broad questions of policy will be considered. The list of delegates may be made later when the conference gets down to details and general principles. Still later, another class of nations may be admitted, including the Central Powers, to lay the foundations for the formal signing of peace treaties.

Large Powers Will Control. Theoretically these questions are subject to mutual examination and challenge in case of doubt, but actually the big nations control the conference. The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and later, perhaps, Belgium, by reason of sentimental considerations, probably will reach an understanding as to the admission of delegates.

The neutral Powers probably will be allowed to participate when the stage is reached where it is desirable there should be a worldwide adoption of the plans prepared at the preliminary sessions for the permanent settlement of war issues and the assurance of permanent peace.

There are already indications that there will be applications from numerous small States, some of them existing before the war and others resulting from the collapse of Russia and the division of Austria and Turkey. In this category are the Zionists of Palestine, Arabs, Armenians, Georgians and small Governments in Mesopotamia, which the British and French Governments already have promised recognition or protection.

The Czech-Slovak republic already has been recognized by most of the nations of the Entente and by the United States. It is recognized, while the Ukraine, Esthonia and numerous other fragments of Russia are seeking recognition.

It is expected the leading Powers will reach a preliminary agreement regarding the disposition to be made of the Germans, but this will be subject to the terms of the general conference when it is assembled.

It was pointed out to-day that these complexities of preliminary organization are almost identical with those which confronted the Vienna Congress and which held off the actual assembling of that body for many weeks.

KAROLYI ACCUSES ALLIES. Hungarian Leader Says Food Necessities Remain Unsatisfied.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 24.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian leader, in addressing the People's Assembly to-day complained that the Allies were not carrying out their part of the armistice agreement. He declared that it was impossible to maintain order while the food necessities of the country remained unsatisfied.

Count Karolyi told the Assembly he had sent a message to President Wilson expressing adherence to the President's principles and protesting against what he declared were violations of the conditions of the armistice. He was confidently awaiting the President's decision, he added.

Gen. Semenov Gives Terms to End Feud. Gen. Semenov Gives Terms to End Feud.

By the Associated Press. SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 25.—Advises received here from Guatemala report Spanish influenza prevalent there and say it has caused the death of a number of persons.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—now! If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—from you. John Blair & Co., 61 N. 7th St., New York.

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AMERICA'S VIEW WON, WILSON TELLS ARMY; SAYS ALLIED LEADERS ARE IN FULL ACCORD; U. S. ASKED TO URGE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

WILSON GETS DIRECT PLEA

Ex-Premier and Ambassadors Make Request After Conference With Lansing.

PRESIDENT IS DOUBTFUL

Will Discuss Matter With British Ministers Upon Arrival in London.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. PARIS, Dec. 25.—President Wilson will take with him to England a direct request for Russian intervention on a large scale transmitted to Secretary Lansing by Ambassador Bakhmeteff following a conference here with Prince Lvoff, Premier during the first revolution, and the Ambassadors to Rome, Paris, London and Madrid.

Prof. Mikuloff, who arrived in Paris to attend this conference, was virtually expelled by the French Government because of his pro-Germanism a few months ago. It is contended here that the Russian question must be settled before the conclusion of a peace treaty, as many relative questions, such as the future of the Baltic States, depend on a stabilized Russia.

The French press asks what would be the use of barring Germany from a league of nations if she were left to exploit Russia?

From the French emanate two suggestions for immediate action: First, for sending a large and well equipped military force into Russia, and second, to force a blockade of the Gulf of Finland on the one hand and to assist in every way possible the Ukrainians, Cossacks, Siberians and Czechoslovaks in the use of arms and money, so that they may encircle the Bolsheviks and reduce them to helplessness.

No plan has as yet been approved by the President, who is represented as feeling that these requests come only from a small part of the people. He is still withholding his support from any intervention plan.

The President's conference with British Ministers on Thursday and Saturday will include discussions of this question, along with that of freedom of the seas. The President has a long report from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, furnishing the groundwork for a freedom of the seas discussion.

BRITAIN AND U. S. SEE PERIL IN USING FORCE

Moral Support to Help Crush Bolsheviki Is Urged.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Dec. 25.—The allied Governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, at least for the present, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is recognized, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her getting back to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and dangers of all kinds.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, explained the situation at length to the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday. He said the solution at present favored was to guarantee moral support to the Governments which have sprung up at various points on Russian and Siberian territory.

Prince Lvoff, who is the guest of Basile Maklakoff, Russian Ambassador to France, and who is participating in the lengthy conferences being held here by Russian statesmen, discussed his views of the immediate future in Russia with the representative of the Associated Press. He said:

"Additional Entente military forces are necessary to restore order and check anarchy in Russia. It is impossible for the disorganized country to right itself otherwise.

"I am not a military expert," he said, when asked how many troops would be necessary, "and my opinion on that subject would be of little value, but in my judgment 200,000 soldiers would be adequate. The opposition is weak. Petrograd practically has ceased to exist and could be taken with slight resistance."

In reply to a question as to what form of government would be best for Russia, Prince Lvoff said it must be a republic.

Paul N. Mikuloff, former Russian Foreign Minister, who was ordered to leave France, has gone to London. He was accompanied by several politicians from Ukraine, who came from Odessa with him.

GEN. SEMENOFF GIVES TERMS TO END FEUD

Conditional Promise Made to Recognize Dictator Kolchak.

By the Associated Press. VILNIUS, Dec. 21.—Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader who refused to recognize Admiral Kolchak

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Text of Addresses by President Wilson and Gen. Pershing

CHAUMONT, Dec. 25.—After reviewing 10,000 American troops at Langres, near this place, where the American Headquarters are located, President Wilson delivered an address to the soldiers, preceded by a short speech by Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. Gen. Pershing said:

"Mr. President and fellow soldiers: We are gathered here to-day to do honor to the commander of our armies and navies. For the first time an American President will review an American army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world.

"Speaking for you and your comrades I am proud to declare to the President that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause.

"You, Mr. President, by your confidence and by your support, have made the success of our army, and to you, as our Commander in Chief, may I now present the nation's victorious army."

Speech of the President.

In replying, President Wilson said:

"Gen. Pershing and fellow comrades: I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it.

"So you have done your duty, and something more. You have done your duty, and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"And now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered, when you came over, what you came over for, and you have done what it was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

"Everybody at home is proud of you and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection.

"The whole people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably has never greeted any other army; because our country is like this country, we have been so proud of the stand taken, of the purpose for which this war was entered by the United States.

"You knew what we expected of you, and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expected of me, and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to cooperate any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these

SERBIA YIELDS TRIESTE CLAIM

Italy's Right to Great Adriatic Port Recognized at Present.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Serbia's claim to the great port of Trieste, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, will not be pressed at the peace conference, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is recognized, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her getting back to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and dangers of all kinds.

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GERMANS CLING TO WILSON'S 14

Bernstorff Says Allies Must Untangle East as Best They Can.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—"All the well-informed have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points and the only question to be discussed is their interpretation," said Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, in giving his opinion of what Germany's attitude would be at the peace conference, according to the Geneva correspondent of the *Matin*.

"Germany," declared the Count, "will help to the President's programme, which grants each people of an ethnical group the right to dispose of itself."

Asked if he thought the President's programme would furnish the basis for a lasting peace, Count von Bernstorff shrugged his shoulders.

"This is the only one which can be proposed at present," he added, "and the attempt must be made to apply it. At any rate we shall support it."

Asked what attitude Germany would adopt toward the East, he replied:

"All the questions concerning the new states which have sprung up on the Russian frontier are the affair of the Allies. Let them disentangle things as best they can. We wash our hands of Russia. We are content to safeguard so far as possible the integrity of our territory, consulting at the same time the will of the populations."

Concerning the White Book which Carl Kaatsky is said to be preparing in Berlin, Count von Bernstorff said:

"I don't think the book will reveal the individual responsibilities of the persons who directed Germany in 1914. It will rather show the collective faults of the regime. I do not favor handing over the Kaiser to the Allies. A sovereign is not responsible for the policy of his Government."

MUNICH, Dec. 25.—The new Wurttemberg Government, says a Stuttgart despatch, intends to abolish all nobility titles and powers.

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President Reviews Troops in Field and Addresses Chaumont Citizens.

CITY GAILY DECORATED

Doughboys From Every Coign of Vantage Cheer Him on Arrival.

NOW ON WAY TO LONDON

Partakes of Christmas Dinner With Soldiers Billed at Montigny-le-Roi.

By the Associated Press. CHAUMONT, Dec. 25.—President Wilson received a most cordial welcome to-day from the people of Chaumont, a town which has been closely associated with the history of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and is now the headquarters of the commander in chief. It is the town from which America's part in finishing the war was directed.

The Presidential train, which left Paris at midnight, drew into the Chaumont station at 9 o'clock this morning. Gen. Pershing, Gen. Wibel, the French officer commanding the zone; M. Fossion, Prefect of the Department of Marne, and M. Levy-Alphandery, Mayor of Chaumont, were on the platform to receive the President and Mrs. Wilson, who, after responding to the cordial greetings, passed through a salon hung with red tapestries and flags to the courtyard, where a company of the 109th French Infantry and a company of the 102d American Infantry were drawn up to render honors.

Dense Crowds Line Streets. The exterior of the station and the courtyard had been decorated for the occasion by American soldiers with the French and American colors.

After passing the guard of honor to review the President took his place in a motor car and the party proceeded to the town hall. Dense crowds massed behind the lines of guards in olive drab. The streets were brilliantly decorated and hung with banners bearing inscriptions of welcome.

As the party passed through the people of Chaumont joined in a continuous acclamation of the President.

All this part of France lay under a gray cloud and a drizzling cold rain was falling when the President's train drew into the station. The troops asserted the weather was exceptionally fine as compared with the usual brand of weather and every one had a broad smile coming above his mud bespattered uniform.

Things were in motion early for the review. When the President raised the curtain of a window in his car the first person he saw was a strapping American doughboy on guard, who gravely came to salute. The President, smilingly, gave him a "Merry Christmas" and made him the happiest soldier in France. A French troop train passing gave a "Vive Wilson!"

As his train moved in the President saw on every hand monuments of America's participation in the war. There were great piles of supplies everywhere and American soldiers swarmed on locomotives, box cars, free tugs and every point of vantage to get a glimpse of the President and shout a "Merry Christmas."

The folks back home would have called it the dreariest Christmas Day in history. But it was the greatest one for these American troops and evidently a very happy one for the President. He was ready for the "big day" and looking forward to every feature. He remarked that the rolling hills and wooded ridges looked not unlike the Virginia hills, where he was accustomed to ride and play golf when at home.

Address to Chaumont Citizens. In response to an address presented to him at the Hotel de Ville soon after his arrival President Wilson said:

"I feel that I have been peculiarly honored in the generous reception you have given me, and it is the more delightful because it obviously comes from the heart. And I cannot but believe that it is an instinctive response to the feeling that is in my own breast because I think that even you who feel contact with our soldiers cannot but realize the depth and sincerity of the feeling of the United States for France.

"It is an ancient friendship, but it has been renewed and has taken on a new youth. It is a friendship which is not only tentative but one based upon a combination of principles.

"You have spoken very generously and beautifully of the relations which have sprung up between yourselves and our soldiers. That is because they came not only to associate themselves with you, as the champions of liberty in their hearts, but to be seen that which you realized. They did not come as strangers in their thoughts. They brought with them something that made them feel at home the mo-

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LIBERALS SEEK GERMAN UNION

Democrats of Coblenz Ask Other Parties to Join Republican Move.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, Dec. 23.—Appeals for the union of all the liberal parties which desire a republic and do not wish Germany to fall into the hands either of reactionaries or Socialists were made at a meeting Sunday of the German Democratic party, which assembled in Coblenz to adopt a platform.

The party desires a united Germany, including German Austria, equally before the law of citizens of all classes, male and female; freedom of thought and religion; a free press and free speech, but no arbitrary attacks on the rights of the church. Families with many children, it is declared, should be protected from excessive taxation.

So that the burdens may be borne strong industry and healthy trade are necessary, say the resolutions, as well as freedom of trade from the fetters of war industries. The abolition of war industries is desired.

The party advocates the living of free peasants on free soil. Officials must be insured a livelihood in order to insure good service. There must be sympathetic care for the war wounded and for the dependents of the fallen soldiers, which would be made a point of honor in the new Germany.

Upon this platform, it is announced, the German Democratic party will stand in the National Assembly.

GOVERNMENT GAINS BY SOCIALIST SPLIT

Germany, However, Feels Power of Liebknecht.

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LONDON, Dec. 25.—The split in the Majority Socialists has improved the

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