Ships in Battle Array Loom and Fade in Storm Like Phantom Craft.

Wounded Soldiers Lead Crowds Cheering Brother Veterans.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 26.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson tonight were 41 superdreadnaughts, dreadnaughts, ships of the line, which with cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, made the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed into the harbor today after 18 months overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

In the teeth of a northwester, the chill of a driving snowstorm, mill one wasted hours until the 10 battleships of the homecoming armada appeared. This was New York's and the nation's tribute to the sailors more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices. The vocal welcome came later when the rugged, weather-beaten tars who manned the ships debarked and with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first great victory parade.

Wounded Soldiers Cheermasters.

Leading civilians in the cheering were wounded soldiers returned from France. With the memory of their own first, anxious voyage still fresh in their minds, they paid unstinted tribute to brothers in arms who had guarded them across the Atlantic.

Passing in review before the Secretary of the Navy, off the Statue of Liberty, the homecoming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and as rapidly disappeared. They seemed almost like phantom craft, gray, majestic in their silent might. But as they dropped anchor the skies cleared and they stood revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multicolored pennants.

To many of those who lined the course this task of finishing symbolized the light of peace which awaited sweethearts after the gloom of war from which it had emerged.

Ships in Battle Array.

Moving at only 10 knots an hour, the Arizona was the first dreadnaught to pass the presidential yacht Mayflower, on whose bridge stood Mr. Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. With flags masted and sailors and marines at the rails, the Arizona swept by, stripped for action. As the same abreast the Mayflower she thundered the salute of 19 guns for the Secretary of the Navy and her band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." A moment later she had faded again into mist, leaving only an impression of great gray sides and massive gun turrets crested with snow.

The Arizona's guns had not finished their echo when the Oklahoma began firing and from then on the thundering was continuous. In swift succession followed the Nevada and Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, and then the superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, bearing Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Appear at 2-Minute Intervals.

At two minute intervals came the New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida, each two miles ballooned, towed by destroyers, completing the procession.

Meanwhile, as the first of the battleships to appear, the New York let her main mast the "homeward bound pennant," a long slender strand of red, white and blue, a foot for every day out from her home base. All the ships which followed her sported the pennants and it seemed as if each were longer than the ones before.

A deep silence followed the last salute and as accustomed had those on the Mayflower become to the roar of the guns that it seemed hardly possible that the review had lasted less than 20 minutes.

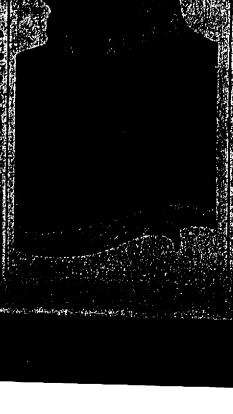
Salute Homecoming Wounded.

When the last dreadnaught had steamed from sight Secretaries Daniels and Baker descended from the bridge, but only for a moment. While the Mayflower remained at anchor to give the ships ample time to reach their berths in the Hudson before dark Daniels inspected the entire fleet at their anchorage, the British transport Carmania, loaded with sick and wounded Americans, lying alongside. The heads of the Navy and War departments again ascended to the bridge and doffed their hats to the Stars and Stripes as the Carmania, with her passengers at attention, passed the Mayflower moved along with the transport and Secretary Baker waved a handkerchief in response to the compliments of the fleet. Behind the yacht band played "Home Sweet Home."

Fireworks to Starboard.

Fireworks aboard the Carmania were set off to extend cheer to the returning soldiers as the ship passed the Statue of Liberty. Red and green lights burned brightly on the deck as the transport entered the harbor. Then, as the Carmania passed the Mayflower, the yacht band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the Carmania's band responded with "The Star Spangled Banner."

Commander of Yank Dreadnaught Fleet



Restore Kaiser, Is French General's View—Valor of Americans Praised.

By Wilbur Forrest.

Special Correspondent of The Minneapolis Tribune and The New York Tribune.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Assn.)

Mayence, Dec. 26.—Allied occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads promises to be a very lengthy one in the opinion of General Mangin, commander of the French Tenth army, speaking at his headquarters today.

The new constitutional form of government has also become dangerous because of the policy of re-arming troops and re-instating German officers—a condition which may lead to anything—even an attempt to replace the kaiser. General Mangin commented to me lengthily on the servile attitude of the German people, who "seem even to have lost their dignity."

French Zone Is Quietest.

The French zone of occupation is the quietest, according to the general, who announced that not the smallest disturbance on the part of the population, or retaliation for damage by the troops had yet occurred. Occupying a portion of the zone are the French First and Second divisions from Northern France, whose homes were despoiled in the most ruthless manner by the enemy. These men have shown no spirit of reprisals or revenge, and there is not the slightest danger from them, but danger may result from the unstableness of the German government which can lead to renewed chaos.

Americans Best Shock Troops.

General Mangin has paid the highest tribute to the American doughboys but suggested that our staff work in some cases lacked experience because of the magnitude of the struggle. Our First, Second and Thirty-second divisions, which at various occasions were under his command, "are the best shock troops I ever saw," he said.

At the beginning of the July 18 offensive, which, in his opinion, was the turning point of the war, one regiment of our marines arrived on the battlefield only 15 minutes ahead of the zero hour without their machine guns. "A serious misgivings as to their ability to go ahead, but they did gloriously," he added.

Foe Must Pay for Ruthless Campaign, Poincare Promises

PARIS, DEC. 26.—President Poincare during his Christmas day visit to Meziores criticized severely the conduct of the Germans who fired at women and children and set fire to the hospital there and declared that France would secure reparation for such crimes. He was informed by the mayor that 400 houses were destroyed and numerous casualties caused by the German bombardment of the town a few hours before the armistice became effective.

Physical Preparedness of School Youth Urged

New York, Dec. 26.—Resolutions urging state and federal legislation for the effective physical education of American youth in all schools to the physical unpreparedness of young men as disclosed by the war, were adopted at the annual convention here today of the American Athletic Research society.

State boards of education will be asked, it was said, to rule that, after June, 1919, those may teach school who has not taken a course in physical instruction.

Co-operation of the National Committee on Physical Education and other bodies in this movement will be sought, it was announced.

Bolsheviki Still Hold U. S. Consul in Turkestan

Washington, Dec. 26.—State department advices today confirmed reports that Consul Treadwell is detained by the Bolsheviki in Turkestan. While he has not been in jail, he is kept in his room and is not allowed freedom. The department is informed that Treadwell has not been ill-treated so far. He has recently had a roving commission for the State department.

Minot Protests Freight Rate Raise.

Minot, N. D., Dec. 26.—Minot business men tonight voted to make formal complaint against the proposed increase in freight rates. They also appointed a committee to consider complaints arising out of the consolidation of railroads here, thereby causing the closing of the freight and passenger depots of one road.

Ebert Regime Ended, Berlin Politicians Say

Spartacus Leader to Announce Government's Overthrow Today.

German Capital's Troops Told to Be Ready for Action.

(By Associated Press.)

Berlin, Dec. 26.—The Soviet regime is ended, my political leaders here today.

All Spartacus group movements will be suppressed, said Leader Ledebour, Independent Socialist, in overthrow of the Ebert-Scheidemann government, he declared.

The end of the Ebert regime will come in the happenings of Tuesday, he said.

Independent Socialists told that Ledebour was responsible for the proclamation issued last night by the government was forced.

Troops Ordered to Be Ready.

At 6 o'clock last night the government sent out a general order to the troops in Berlin to hold themselves in readiness. Spartacus forces have seized the Prussian war ministry in addition to the Vorwaertz. The impression appeared to prevail that the Radicals would make a general attempt to disrupt the present government.

More than 100 persons were killed in street fighting which began Tuesday morning before 600 mutinous sailors were subdued and forced to leave under guard.

Called Victory for Radicals.

The Independent Socialists declare that the government's forces, troops in Potsdam under Lieutenant General Lequis to oppose the sailors with armed forces. Other circles opposed to the government allege the cabinet's compromise with the sailors amounted to an abject capitulation and was a victory for the radical elements and those opposing the calling of the national assembly.

The cause of the fighting between sailors and soldiers and the Republican guard in Berlin yesterday and today in which nearly 100 persons were killed was the decision of Otto Wels, the military commander of Berlin, to disband and pay off the greater number of naval reservists who had been doing guard duty at revolutionary headquarters since the outbreak of the revolution. Opposition to the continued presence of the sailors grew with the return of soldiers from the front and Wels finally announced that all but 600 of the 2,000 sailors would be paid off and discharged.

The controversy reached a climax when a delegation of sailors marched into the headquarters of Wels to protest against his alleged attitude. Wels summoned the Republican guard which opened fire on the sailors with machine guns as soon as it arrived.

The sailors quickly [illegible] headquarters and [illegible] sides. They [illegible] but were [illegible]

Central Powers to See How Victors Aid Deserving Sufferers.

Red Cross and Food Board to Blanket Balkans With Relief.

By Truman H. Talley.

Special Correspondent of The Minneapolis Tribune and The New York Herald.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Assn.)

London, Dec. 26.—How the Allied hand of mercy will be extended to the war-stricken regions of war-torn Europe became known when the Red Cross announced that a large relief expedition already is on its way into the Balkans.

This announcement, following closely on Herbert C. Hoover's published program for food relief, recalls the first concrete step to relieve suffering nations of this region.

The Red Cross mission, which is called an emergency relief and which is not intended to represent a permanent scheme, will distribute essential supplies in Greece, Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Headquarters will be established at Belgrade. It will be under Col. Henry W. Anderson, with the title of commissioner. Colonel Anderson already is in Paris for Rome, where the expedition will be formed. A special group of trained workers with physicians and nurses, will enter each country and will operate under an administrative staff.

Supplies Set Aside.

Thousands of tons of supplies for this purpose have been set aside and sufficient quantities of food, medicine and clothing to meet pressing and immediate requirements will be distributed.

Scores of appeals for aid have come from the stricken Balkans, but the difficult situation, both physical and diplomatic, which arose even after the armistice was signed, prevented earlier succor on a large scale.

Moreover, the end of hostilities has brought the release of vast quantities of supplies and material. Enough of these is to take care of the situation will be sent into the Balkans. Without the delay of the Allied blockade which has been in force for months, it will be possible to get supplies into the interior.

Two Commissions at Work.

The Red Cross also has two commissions at relief work, one with headquarters at Salonika and the other in Eastern Macedonia, and they have been distributing food and clothing to the destitute. With this new move the Red Cross virtually will blanket the Balkans with merciful attention.

Nearly all the relief—financially by the Red Cross about Belgium, Turkey and Lower Hungary, as, obviously, any relief for them depends on decisions at the Inter-Allied conferences in Paris.

Enemy Comes Last.

The consensus here has been and is that the stricken Allies will come first, then the neutrals and the Central powers third in relief.

It is interesting now to observe how the combined Red Cross and Hoover programs surround Germany on all sides with the necessities of life. Indeed it is certain to have a tremendous effect upon the Germans, to cause them to attempt sincerely to regain the balance of Allied respect and consideration. France, Belgium, Italy, the Balkans, Poland and parts of Russia will share the Allied food. Germany and her conspirators should early see accurate evidence that the rest of the world has what they lack—the milk of human kindness.

They will get a good smell of Allied cooking, but no taste of it until they have washed their hands and faces.

France Lost 1,071,000 Men Up to November 1

Paris, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Abran, under secretary of state that France's losses in officers and soldiers killed up to November 1 of the present year, aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers, 21,500 men, 1,049,800; deaths in prisons and camps, 3,000; deaths from wounds, 300,000; deaths from disease, 100,000; missing, aggregate 1,000,000; grand total 2,100,000; total killed 1,071,300; wounded 2,000,000.

Germans Still Hopeful of Regaining Colonies

Germans Protest Seizure of Submarines in Planes

Exemplified at Review in France

David Lawrence Describes Inspiring Scene on Mud-Soaked Field.

American Peace Delegates First at Conference, Urge Speed.

By David Lawrence.

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Chaumont, France, Dec. 26.—You may line the streets and cheer in London or Paris or Rome but they may beat the hearts of kings and queens in formal banquets and at state occasions, they may gather at the peace table and discuss national aspirations, but nowhere could the spirit of America be better expressed than it was on Christmas day in the processions of American soldiers as they passed in review on a mudcoated field in France before the President of the United States, who told them that he meant to insist that their sacrifice and that of their comrades who sleep in the soil of France should not be in vain.

Far from America, where many a sick heart and yearning face, they stood in solid lines of olive drab in the valley of the upper Marne and listened to a stirring address from a man who did not greet the troops as their commander-in-chief, but simply as their chosen servant.

It was with the words "My fellow countrymen" that he began, and as his eye swept the rolling landscape over which infantry, artillery, cavalry, machine gunners, and tank troops stood at attention, he expressed the gratitude of America in a voice that was full of emotion.

They were men who had come thousands of miles to fight for an ideal and he told them plainly that he approved what they fought for and he desired that that ideal—

Wilson Speech Indicates His Principles Accepted.

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