German Scholars Scan Constitution Of U. S. as Guide

Bavarian President Says New Republic Will Be Greatest Democracy in World; Defends "Elite" Spartacides

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Entering Germany is like stepping down into a dark basement. The streets of the large and small cities are filled alike with unemployed men, dressed half civilian, half soldier. The streets are dirty and the houses dilapidated. There is no coffee, and the tea substitutes served are merely colored and flavored water. The bread is black and coarse, and sticky from too great an admixture of potatoes. Butter is extremely rare, and when it is to be had at all costs 30 marks a pound.

The panic caused by the military breakdown and the excitement incident to the revolution are subsiding. Intellectual forces everywhere are busy as bees, in anticipation of the resumption of business relations with the rest of the world.

The German swagger is gone, but self-confidence is strongly reasserting itself. Kurt Eisner, the Minister-President of the Bavarian Republic, who, with Frau Eisner, led the Bavarian revolution of November 7, said during a two-hour conversation with the Tribune correspondent:

"German history is only beginning with the revolution. Kaiserism and militarism were but the prehistoric era. The status of the new Germany is to be that of the world's foremost democracy. German scholars are searching the American Constitution well. The referendum is to be widely applied by the new German constitution, so that mistakes, unintentional as well as deliberate, on the part of the Reichstag may be rectified promptly by the people.

Opportunity Is Offered

"The collapse of the old capitalistic regime, together with its unpopularity over the starting of the war, offers an opportunity for the upbuilding of a civilization based on social peace instead of social war under the inequality of the old regime.

"Enlightened Germany cannot forgive the old order for the provocation of the war."

Eisner said that the maintenance of order was the foremost problem of the governments of all the German states, but that the Spartacides, real or alleged, must be gently dealt with at present, because the entire country was a hospital of neurotics, the result of war strain.

"The soldiers returning home need good food and rest to restore them to normal," he continued, "instead of facing periods of idleness, lack of food and shelter. In Munich alone there are 32,000 unemployed. In every city there is a proportionate number of unemployed.

"In view of such conditions it is a tribute to German character that there is so little violence. The Bavarian revolution was virtually bloodless. There were fewer than a dozen dead.

"The real Spartacides formerly were the elite of the German Socialist movement and opposed to the war throughout. They were idealists whom, while disagreeing with them, one respects. The alleged Spartacides consist of the hoodlums and criminals who start riots for the opportunity to rifle pockets and plunder. This element is being used by the reactionaries to foment uprisings and foster ridiculous strikes in order to compromise the Socialist movement.

"The leaders of several so-called Spartacide riots in Berlin were recognized as former Secret Service agents and propagandists of Ludendorff and his clique.

Russian Money Used

"Russian money has much circulation among the Spartacides of the idealist type, but money from counter revolutionary sources is financing the second variety of Bolshevism in the hope of bringing on a reaction and a return of the old régime.

"We are coping with the unemployment problem as best we can. The situation is aggravated because it extends to the intellectual classes. Thousands of artists and writers in Munich are out of work. Many are too proud to accept the government stipend of 4 marks a day for an unemployed man, five for an unemployed woman and wives, with an extra allowance of 1 mark for each child."

The Bavarian Minister of Communications, von Fronenderfer, is noteworthy because of the fact that he was carried over by Eisner from the old regime on account of his great ability and his honesty. He said:

"Our chief problem is getting work for German workmen.

"We look to the league of nations as to a considerate mother who treats all children alike. We trust the league to eliminate old business jealousies and to allot raw products not according to population but according to industrial makeup. The old monarchist order is dead. Of course there are elements wishing to restore it, but these elements are powerless. There is no danger of the old regime's return."

President Wilson's Views on Russian Bolsheviki

By George W. Wickersham

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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PARIS, Jan. 30.—The "Matin" this morning published an inspired article, written to demonstrate the proposition that when he united in the invitation extended by the peace conference to the Bolsheviki, as well as all other parties exercising or seeking to exercise authority in Russia, President Wilson did not mean to alter his sentiments of profound aversion to those anarchists.

To sustain this thesis there is printed the text of a hitherto unpublished communication sent on September 24, last, by Secretary of State Lansing to the representatives of the United States in Europe, in which it is set forth that the United States government had received from reliable sources information showing that peaceable citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other Russian cities were being made the victims of an avowed campaign of terrorism and were being sent en masse to places of execution.

Demanded All Civilized Nations Protest Horrors

The government of the United States, feeling that it was no longer possible to remain silent and not being able to resist the expression of horror which it felt concerning these acts of terrorism, declared that all civilized nations must proclaim their horror at such barbarism, says the "Matin."

The American representatives, to whom this note was addressed, were therefore instructed to inquire of the governments to which they were accredited if they were disposed to take some action having no relation to the conduct of the war in order to make the authors of these crimes understand the aversion with which civilization regarded their abominable acts.

There is also included in the "Matin's" article the text of an official communique published at the same time by The Associated Press which briefly summarized the awful crimes the Bolsheviki were committing, and stated that for purposes of serving loyal Russians the United States had addressed to the civilized world an appeal calling for immediate action.

Invited Overthrow of Bolsheviki and Leaders

This communiqué concluded with the following paragraph:

"If the Bolsheviki should be declared outlaws by the entire world they could find asylum nowhere when they are overthrown and could be sent before the proper tribunals to answer further for their acts. It is believed that such a measure would aid the Russian people in overthrowing Lenine and Trotzky, the Russian people knowing that they had the approbation and support of the nations of the world."

This appeal thus far has only resulted in obtaining from the representatives of the five great nations of the world assembled at the peace conference an invitation to the same outlaws whose crimes were so graphically described in Secretary Lansing's communication, in comnion with those loyal Russians who, without arms and without material resources, have been seeking to prevent the complete submerging of all Russia under the Trotzky-Lenine wave of terror, to meet at the conference table on Princes' Island.

Expediency Wins Over Principles of Justice

The "Matin's" article proves too much. It justifies the feeling so profoundly expressed in many circles here that the peace conference has sacrificed fundamental principles of right and justice to the most superficial counsels of expediency.

Ever since the action was taken by the conference excuses, explanations and attempted justifications have been appearing. This last apology in the "Matin" is evidence that the President is not insensible to the impairment of his moral position in uniting in the invitation to the Bolsheviki. A high British authority yesterday expressed his views on the peace conference as follows:

"We are most anxious to restore order in Russia. It is utterly impossible to restore world peace on a sound and lasting basis so long as Russia is in a state of civil war and anarchy. Military intervention is out of the question. The Russian provisional governments are opposed to it. They protest against any foreign intervention or interference with their internal affairs."

Outlawry Invited to Place at Peace Table

No such provisional governments other than that of Trotzky and Lenine were specified as adopting this attitude.

"Some of the provisional governments," he continued, "ask the great powers for munitions, money and food to enable them to carry on their respective isolated operations against the Bolsheviki, but were the Allies to comply this would merely help to prolong and intensify the strife."

Therefore the great powers of civilization assembled in Paris to reestablish the peace of the world on an enduring basis of justice, instead of uniting in a declaration of outlawry against the redhanded murderers, invite Trotzky and Lenine, whose crimes have been officially recognized by the United States in Secretary Lansing's communication, to meet them in friendly counsel, while refusing arms and munitions to the loyal Russians, whose courage is still undaunted, because to aid them "would merely help to prolong the struggle."

Secret Turk Treaty Shows German Plan To Cut Up Russia

Separate State Recognized In Georgia by Ottoman Empire Before World War Began: Berlin Paid Bills

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—A treaty between Turkey and that part of Trans-Caucasian Russia known as Georgia, which has come to light here, reveals Germany's intention to link Austria and Turkey simultaneously in the war which was impending in July, 1914. Negotiations, it is shown, began in that month, resulting in the signing of the document the following September.

By the treaty Turkey undertook to free Georgia from Russia in return for military assistance, which the Turks, it is presumed, foresaw would be worth while. The Ottoman government, by the pact, agreed not only to permit the organization of an independent state in Asia Minor, but also volunteered military assistance in throwing off the Russian yoke.

The treaty is of interest at this time in that it reveals plans for strengthening Kaiser Wilhelm's proposed Mittel Europa.

New Boundaries Fixed

Recognizing Georgia's independence, Turkey accepted the outline of the new state as described in Clause 1 of the treaty. Georgia's territory was to be bounded thus:

By a line from Togowsk on the Black Sea direct to Apuchir; from Apuchir in a direct line to Aprouz, which was to be placed under Georgian sovereignty; from Aprouz direct to Palla, thence to Assagow and from there to the Daghestan frontier. The line was thence to proceed as far as Salawatt and from there to Lake Geukticha, of which the northern part was allocated to Georgia. From Geukticha the line moved northward to Palwan, thence to Artanouch, which was to be within Georgia's frontiers. From this point the line continued to the original Turkish-Russian frontier of 1914. Erivan was to remain outside of the new state.

Clause 2 said that Turkey was not opposed to the formation of a provisional government. Georgia was to be liberated from Russian troops. Turkey would offer no opposition if the Georgian committee considered it necessary to form a provisional government on the left bank of the Duorokh River, which would be within Turkish frontiers.

In Clause 3 Turkey agreed to recognize Georgia's independence as soon as it was declared. In the following clause Turkey agreed not to appropriate whatever might be abandoned by Russia, this to be given as compensation for Georgia's 100 years of serfdom. Georgia, in part compensation, agreed in Clause 5 not to charge payment for Turkish troops' sojourn in the new country.

Would Furnish Arms

Turkey agreed to place no obstacles in the way of Georgia's receiving arms and ammunition through Turkey, according to the terms of Clause 6. On the contrary, the Ottoman government offered to lend its aid. Turkey also agreed to permit the Georgian committee to raise a legion in Turkish territory and promised to help this project. The force was to be formed from three classes of people—prisoners of war of Turkey, Germany and Austria; Georgian immigrants who had crossed into Turkey as the result of wars, and civilians or army men arriving in Turkey. All officers were to be nominated by the Georgian committee.

The Turks agreed to the following sub-clauses of Clause 7:

All Georgian soldiers to be under the control of the Georgian government; the provisional government was to nominate and dismiss all officers; and the commander in chief of the legion was to be a person in the confidence of the Turkish government. If Georgia's legion failed to obtain the required number of officers, the commander was to call upon Turkey for enough to fill vacancies. The commander in chief of the Turko-Georgian troops was to be under orders of the Turkish commander in chief on the Caucasian front.

Turkey agreed to assist Georgia in every way in case of war and to supply financial assistance in case of necessity, the sums thus advanced to constitute Georgia's state debt.

Funds from Germany

Such money as was necessary, it may be said here, came not from Turkey but from Germany, but the debt has been repaid, the Georgian forces having been organized under a subsequent treaty with Germany.

After the end of the war Turkey agreed to withdraw all troops from Georgian territory, but during the war the Turkish government was to have the following rights: Use of all railways and other transportation routes; requisition through the Georgian government of all necessaries for troops; jurisdiction and promulgation of martial law, but general civil crime jurisdiction as well as administration was to remain with the provisional government.

The Georgian committee, by the treaty, undertook to aid Turkish troops by every means in the power to carry on propaganda in favor of Turkey against Russia, to assure friendly reception of Turkish troops in Georgia, to keep Turkish troops informed of the position of the Russian troops, to facilitate transportation and concentration of Turkish troops during military operations.

Various references may be found in Talaat Bey's speeches during the war to this treaty. As a matter of fact the Georgians carried out their part of the programme extremely well.

Mayo Distrusts League Plan, Asks Big Navy

Continued from page 1

merits in Paris in connection with the league of nations have not altered the administration's policy in behalf of a big navy. In fact, the Mayo recommendations went further even than those of the general board. To maintain a navy that would equal that of Great Britain, he estimated, would require an annual expenditure of $1,000,000,000.

He urged that Congress authorize the immediate construction of sixteen capital ships, equipped with the "speediest engines and heaviest guns obtainable" and protected with twelve-inch armor plate.

These ships, he said, should have greater deck protection. He urged also that there be created a large fleet of aviation tenders.

A large navy, he said, was essential to adequate protection of the enlarged American merchant marine. The world, he said, expects the United States to have a large fleet, for this purpose, and the speeches of President Wilson in St. Louis in 1916 and the recent recommendations of Secretary Daniels had led the people of this country to expect a navy strong enough to guard the new merchant marine.

New types of ships, he intimated, embodying conclusions forced upon the experts by the experiences of the present war, would be necessary.

Have Enough Submarines

"We will have enough destroyers without those we are now building and those authorized," he told the committee. "The same is true of submarines. We must get back to capital ships. The experience of our navy for several years has demonstrated the needs also for scout cruisers. I admit that all experts are not agreed on the types required, and there is always a certain amount of risk involved in the building of new ships, for the reason that advances is rapid, and types may even become obsolete before the vessels they represent are off the building ways."

The first commander approved the recommendations of the Bureau of Navigation for increased naval personnel, and insisted that the personnel should be sufficiently large to maintain the navy always at war strength.

"Your proposal," objected Representative Hicks, of New York, "calls for a larger complement of officers and men in peace times than the general board suggests. Why is this necessary?"

"I intend," replied the admiral, "that we take all the officers and men off the ships and tie the boats up in peace times."

"But why keep the personnel at war strength?" persisted Hicks.

Must Be Ready for War

"Because that is what the navy is for. It must operate in time of peace in such way as to be ready for war," was the reply.

"Wouldn't we be doing very well," put in Representative Kelley, of Michigan, "if we kept our peace complement equal to that of the British navy, that is, with ships of equal size?"

"Not if our ships called for a larger complement," replied Admiral Mayo. "It is not an exact science and never can be."

"We are worse off for officers than we are for men," he went on, "and the Naval Academy cannot turn them out fast enough for our needs. We have now a permanent officer force of 2,552. The reserve, emergency and temporary officers will be getting out rapidly, eventually. I endorse the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation for 5,000 officers in the permanent establishment by 1926."

While the intention has been to vote on the bill in committee to-morrow, it was thought to-night that the testimony of Admiral Mayo may compel the committee to give the matter longer consideration. Opponents of an enlarged navy appear confident of reducing the appropriation from $150,000,000 to $500,000,000, with no increase in the programme. Even the Democrats admit that the President will have to use pressure if he expects the larger programme to go through.

Manchester Welcomes Gift

Tribute Paid to Lincoln in Accepting Statue

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—"The Manchester Guardian," in announcing that the Anglo-American Society has decided to offer the Barnard statue of Lincoln to Manchester, comments upon the offer as good news.

"As Manchester petitioned to have this fine work," says "The Guardian," "there can be no question of the gift being accepted with open arms. The intimate trade relations between our city and America and the historic incident of Lancashire's patriotic acceptance of the heavy trials brought on her by the American Civil War, besides the hearty good will which we feel all Englishmen, but in perhaps special degree, bear to our great ally, have doubtless combined to recommend our position and will make the position of the statue here a permanently appropriate memorial. It is a noble and original work and deserves for its own sake, as well as for that of its great original, all the honor we can give it."

Shackelton Polar Ship Lost on Sands; 10 Dead

The Endurance Dashed to Pieces Off Yarmouth; Two of Crew Saved

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 30.—The exploration ship Endurance, formerly the sealing steamer Nimrod, which Sir Ernest Shackleton used in his explorations in the Antarctic and which had been engaged in the coal trade between France and England, was dashed to pieces on the sands off Yarmouth today. Ten members of the crew of twelve were lost.

The Nimrod, a Newfoundland sealing steamer of 227 tons, was purchased by Lieutenant Shackleford in 1907 and renamed the Endurance. She left London for the Southern seas in July, 1907, and returned to New Zealand in March, 1909. During that time the little steamer forced its way for many miles through ice-strewn seas. On this expedition Lieutenant Shackleton reached within 111 miles of the South Pole.

On his second trip in search of the South Pole in 1914-'16, Lieutenant Shackleton used the polar ship Polaris, which he also renamed the Endurance. This Endurance was crushed in the ice in the Weddell Sea in June, 1916.

War Is Over, but Army in France Gets New Ordnance

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The task of supplying the eight divisions of the Third American army with Browning machine guns and automatic rifles was begun recently. The Brownings are to replace the machine guns and automatic rifles with which all the troops of the American Expeditionary Forces have been armed. For the army of occupation approximately 150 freight cars will be required to transport the weapons from France to the occupied territory.

Each division is to have 768 automatic rifles and 224 machine guns.

Greek Invasion Continues

ATHENS, Jan. 24.—The occupation of Turkish Thrace by Greek troops, it is learned from a reliable source, continues.

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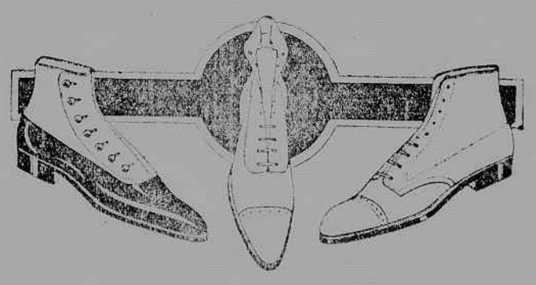
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