



Spartacides Proclaim Soviet Republic in Bavaria; Hungary Put Under Martial Law as Revolt Starts

Schwab Sees Little Fault in Brest Camp

He and F. D. Roosevelt Satisfied Conditions Are Misrepresented in U. S.

Tested Food and Found It Good

J. P. Yoder, New Trade Commission Secretary, Tells of Many Comforts

THIS is the third of a series of cables on conditions at American embarkation camps in France. Grave charges have been made relative to these conditions. Brest has been called a "death hole," while other camps have been severely criticized. This cablegram from a Tribune correspondent detailed to investigate the situation describes conditions at Brest. To-morrow, another Tribune correspondent will report on Bordeaux.

By Wilbur Forrest

New York City is in the throes of a liquor rush that makes the rum-rum from Toledo to Detroit seem like an orderly Sunday school picnic. The rush started early last week and reached a hectic stage yesterday. By to-morrow the chase of the demon will be at its height, for the tip has gone out that the President will sign the revenue bill Tuesday and that virtually will double the price of liquors.

Yoder Describes Brest Conditions

Among the troops sailing for home Thursday were a number of mobile sanitary units, 57 officers and 455 men of mobile hospitals 100 and 205 and the mobile surgical units 100 and 203, originally from Camps Grant, Custer and Crane. Accompanying these units is J. P. Yoder, recently appointed secretary of the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, who is going home to accept his new post. Mr. Yoder served at the front with one of these units, being associated with Dr. J. J. Sinnott, of New York. Before he sailed today, the Tribune correspondent asked Mr. Yoder to give his impressions of Pontesein Camp conditions, which have been described in the Senate and elsewhere as terrible. Mr. Yoder's statement follows:

Every Courtesy Shown Arrivals

"On the edge of the camp the first thing we saw was a building labelled 'billeting office.' Here we were met with every courtesy and furnished another guide. This guide led us to the tent portion of the camp over wide board sidewalks. We stopped before another building, which the guide announced was the billeting office for the area to which we had been assigned. The billeting officer for this

Welcome Home

JOSEPH GEORGE GERMAN, until a few weeks ago gunner's mate, third class, in the navy, walked from Fourteenth to Sixtieth Street and back yesterday, along Broadway. He is looking for work.

He went uptown on the west side of the thoroughfare and downtown on the east, stopping at every likely looking establishment en route. To-morrow he will do the same thing along Sixth Avenue.

"There must be a job somewhere," he said, rather doubtfully. German left the postoffice service to go into the navy. He had fifteen months' service. The post-office officials are "considering" his application for reinstatement, he said yesterday.

There is a sister, whom German was able to help financially while he was in the navy. Perhaps that is the reason for the rather baffled look in the face of former Gunner's Mate German.

Father Knick Rushes to Fill Private Flask

Detroit's Rum Ride a Sunday School Picnic Compared to the Deluge Here

No bullshits has the wholesaler liquor market become that one of the vital ingredients of the most popular cocktails virtually has been wiped out of the wholesale liquor market. French vermouth, without which the dry Martini and the Bronx are insipid, is not to be had at any price.

Humble Dray Is Busy

The wholesalers and persons who are used to dispensing liquors on a large scale are letting go of all but enough to last them till June 30. After that it will be useless, excepting for exhibition purposes, a reminder of the days that were, they cannot afford to hold more than they can sell in the last few moist months, for the new revenue bill imposes a tax of \$3.20 on ardent spirits.

Stirring scenes in the local liquor market have been enacted in the vicinity of the Waldorf within the last few days. The humble drays rubbed hubs with the plush limousines awaiting the precious cargoes being dragged up from the cellars. Express men worked late into the night. Some brokers and others, who had not personally carried packages for years, blistered their hands with cases of their favorite Scotch.

Pastidious drinkers say the vermouth situation will work a serious hardship on the cocktail drinkers of greater New York. The domestic vermouth, which used to be treated with extreme contempt, now is looked upon with a respect bordering on veneration. It jumped \$7 in price on Friday. What it will be to-morrow nobody can predict. There is a little Italian vermouth left, but the wholesalers are most haughty and distant when its sale is broached.

Gin a Rare Article

Gin, the base of all good cocktails, is soaring every minute. In the last twenty-four hours it will skyrocket beyond the reach of any but the most plethoric purses. Many homes are doomed to be cocktailless. Many a dinner that might have been well unable to get "cranked up."

Reed Declares League Makes U. S. a Pygmy

World To Be Dominated by "Big Five," With Four United Against America

Speech Inspires Ovation

Thomas, of Colorado, Leads Greatest Demonstration Heard in Senate in Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The first vigorous attack in the Senate on the league of nations to be made by a member of the President's own party, in defiance of the President's request that there be no debate on the league until he could go over, "section by section," the proposed constitution, was made today by Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri.

There was a lively clash in the Senate before Mr. Reed spoke, when Senator Sherman, of Illinois, criticized statements of former President Taft in support of the league, Senators Ashurst, of Arizona; McKellar, of Tennessee, and Thomas, of Colorado, warmly defended Mr. Taft.

The Senate, it is believed, will debate the proposed league of nations almost continually until final adjournment on March 4.

Demonstration Follows Speech

Senator Reed's address aroused the greatest demonstration given a Senator in recent years.

The demonstration followed Senator Reed's description of the French and British fighting with their backs to the wall and on the verge of breakdown when they heard the "Rebel yell and Yankee shout."

At this point the storm of applause and approbation, led by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and in which the galleries and other members of the Senate joined, broke out.

Senator Reed picked Washington's Birthday as the date for his address

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Victory Loan Posters To Emblazon Germany

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Posters advertising the "Victory Liberty Loan" will be displayed in all German territory occupied by American troops. A Treasury announcement to-day said thousands of posters, buttons and other campaign materials had been sent to General Pershing for distribution in occupied territory to show how a Liberty loan is carried on in the United States.

Victory Loan literature also has been sent to every part of the globe where Americans reside, to be distributed through American legations.

Daniels Talks To Wilson 800 Miles at Sea

President's Ship Expected to Reach Port To-night; Lands in Boston Monday

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (By Wireless To The Associated Press). The progress made by the George Washington is such that it is expected the ship will anchor in Boston Harbor to-morrow night with President Wilson on board. The President will not go ashore until to-morrow at the hour arranged for his reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Daniels transmitted a telephonic greeting to President Wilson to-day by naval radio. From his desk at the Navy Department the Secretary's voice was carried to the transport George Washington, nearly 800 miles of the Atlantic Coast.

As the George Washington is not equipped for long-distance radio telephone transmission, Mr. Daniels talked without receiving a direct reply, and acknowledgment of the greeting came by ordinary telegraphic radio.

The President's ship was reported in a position estimated at less than 800 miles off the coast at 1 o'clock this morning. She was in smooth seas and with her convoy, the armored cruiser North Carolina, was making sixteen and a half knots an hour through good weather. This should bring her into

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Inner Discord Delays Peace, Paris Believes

Disagreements Among Council of Ten Credited With Failure to Draft Terms

Military Treaty Is Drawn

Cuts German Army to 100,000 and Dismantles All the Frontier Fortifications

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Is peace being delayed? Who is delaying it, and why? These are vital questions in Paris.

When the league of nations was got out of the way it was supposed that the essential problems of peace making would immediately obtain right of way and be sped to conclusion, so that the armies of millions still holding the battlefronts could be demobilized, intercourse between nations resumed and commerce and trade reorganized in order to give the people of Europe the opportunity to commence earning their livelihood. The world was told that President Wilson's departure would not interfere with the labors necessary to the conclusion of peace.

Colonel House took Mr. Wilson's place, although physically he is not strong. Nevertheless, he is mentally vigorous and apparently anxious to achieve the purpose Mr. Wilson is now reported to desire—namely, the signature of Germany to the terms of peace within a month after his return to Europe.

The President naturally desires to see this consummation before his return to the United States, but there is admittedly little chance unless he prolongs his little visit far into the spring and perhaps summer.

Will the American army be content to remain on the German battlefront? Will the European armies continue under arms without serious protests and difficulties?

These are a few of the grave questions now agitating statesmen outside the group of ten engaged in making

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Berlin Fears Bavarian Terrorism

By William C. Dreher

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—News of the political assassination in Munich was received here with horror. The most important conclusion drawn from the killing of Premier Eisner of Bavaria is that the revolutionary eruption is still far from quiescent. Hence the event adds to the feeling of suspense and uncertainty.

It is feared that the forces of disorganization and lawlessness will be strengthened. The result, therefore, is that the pessimism prevailing here, already profound, assumed a darker shade on "Black Friday," as the day has already been dubbed.

Doctors Order M. Clemenceau Into Seclusion

All Visitors Barred for 48 Hours After the Premier Passes Restless Night

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The condition of Premier Clemenceau was reported to be satisfactory this afternoon. The members of his family were permitted to see him but not to talk with him, as the doctors desire he shall have absolute rest for the next forty-eight hours.

The official bulletin issued to-night on the condition of Premier Clemenceau says: "General and local conditions remain satisfactory. Pulse 72, temperature 37.6 (centigrade; about 99.7 fahrenheit)."

"(Signed) Tuffier, Gosset, Laubry, Combe."

Foreign Minister Pichon was received by the Premier at 11:50 o'clock and A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, at noon. They were with him a half hour. M. Pichon said the Premier did not cough once during the visit.

During the day Premier Clemenceau received Colonel Edward M. House and Henry White of the American peace mission.

In the evening Foreign Minister Pichon called again with Finance Minister Klotz. M. Pichon said the doctor's report was very favorable, while M. Klotz remarked that the Premier now admits he must avoid fatigue.

An official note issued from Premier Clemenceau's residence to-day says: "The President of the Council, who is as well as the gravity of his wound permits, will not, by order of the doctors, receive any visitors to-day. He has seen only M. Mandel (the Premier's chief clerk) and General Mordacq, with whom he discussed current affairs. He will receive Foreign Minister Pichon and Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, at midday."

The bulletin was preceded by the following note: "Drs. Tuffier, Gosset and Laubry this morning examined the Premier, who passed a somewhat disturbed night owing to the forty visits he received yesterday afternoon."

The physicians' bulletin on the Premier's condition issued this morning reads: "The Premier is a little more fatigued and will receive nobody to-day. He is absolutely forbidden to speak. Temperature 38.7 (Fahrenheit); pulse normal, 72."

Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, was one of Premier Clemenceau's earliest visitors to-day.

"The Premier," said M. Millerand, "is rather more tired to-day. You know he was a naughty boy yesterday and overexerted himself. However, his condition is generally satisfactory."

All the physicians agreed that the action of the Premier's lungs should be reduced as much as possible, as movement causes the edges of the wound to rub against each other. The only way of effecting this was an injection of morphine, which no one cared to propose to the Premier, foreseeing how he would receive the suggestion. At last Dr. Laubry volunteered, says the "Petit Journal." He appealed to the Premier as a "brother doctor," but Clemenceau sprang up, seized the physician by the shoulders and shouted: "What? What? Morphine? Morphine? You want to finish me? Are you in the pay of the Bolsheviks?"

Dr. Laubry threw up his hands and said: "There you are. We want to give your chest rest, and you nearly burst it."

President Poincaré called on Premier Clemenceau yesterday afternoon, and, finding him in excellent spirits, was able to remain quite a long time. The Premier is uneasy over being confined to his home, and is impatient to resume his work at the peace conference. He talks of presiding at Monday's meeting if his improvement continues.

In the mean time he is following the work of the conference with closest attention. During the day he twice asked that Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, and Paul Dutasta, French Minister to Switzerland, be summoned. He also conferred with Louis Klotz,

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Civil War Breaks Out in Munich

State of Siege Declared After Killing of Eisner and Wounding of Aids

Budapest in Grip Of Radical Revolt

Scheidemann Declares Germany Will Crush Disorder at All Costs

A Soviet republic has been proclaimed in Munich by the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies following the assassination of Premier Kurt Eisner on Friday.

A state of siege also has been declared in the city and excitement is growing. Eisner's followers are demanding revenge. Stores and factories are closed.

It is feared a counter revolution, encouraged by Spartacides and Bolsheviks, may spread throughout Germany.

A Communist revolt broke out in Budapest. Newspaper offices were attacked and fighting between Communists and government troops is in progress.

The Munich disorders have cast a spell of gloom over the National German Assembly at Weimar. Chancellor Scheidemann addressed the Assembly deploring the assassination of Eisner and stating that the government will stop at nothing to restore order.

Minister of the Interior Auer, who was shot at the Diet session on the same day Eisner was killed, is reported to have died.

Minister of Justice Timm and Minister of Social Affairs Unterleitner were wounded when Auer was shot. Herr Timm is expected to die.

Under Secretary of War Jahreis and Herr Garres, of the War Office, were wounded. Deputy Oescl is reported to have been killed by Deputy Svellier, who shot Auer. Herr Hoffman and Herr Fraendorfer, members of the Diet, were also reported wounded.

Soviets Proclaim Bavarian Republic: Fighting in Munich

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (By The Associated Press).—Bavaria last night was declared a soviet republic by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in Munich, following the assassination of Premier Eisner on Friday, the "Vossische Zeitung" to-day says.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Munich, according to dispatches from the Bavarian capital.

A committee of action has been formed from the three Socialist parties, including the Communists, and the executives of the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils.

The Cabinet will meet to deal with the formation of a new ministry.

Owing to sanguinary disturbances, Hanau, Prussia, was occupied by government troops this morning. The government forces disarmed the Red soldiers and arrested their leaders.

A state of siege also has been proclaimed at Augsburg, Bavaria. There was a great demonstration, accompanied by disturbances, at Augsburg last evening, and light cavalry and sailors repeatedly cleared the streets, firing volleys into the crowds.

Excitement is growing throughout Munich, according to yesterday's advices from that city, and motor cars carrying red flags and placards reading "Revenge for Eisner" are hurrying through the streets. The stores are closed and the factories have shut down. Workmen are parading and calling for a general strike.

Rebels Storm Many Offices in Budapest

German and Russian Agitators Said to Be Leaders in the Uprising

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A Communist revolt broke out in Budapest on Thursday night, says a dispatch to the "Matin" from Zurich, quoting a Swiss agency message from the Hungarian capital.

The revolt is under the leadership of agitators, who are for the most part Germans and Russians, the dispatch states.

The insurgents stormed the offices of the Socialist newspaper "Nepzava" and occupied the telegraph office and the railroad station.

Count Karolyi, the Provisional President, immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet. The ministers sat for into the night and decided to take all necessary measures to quell the outbreak. Martial law was proclaimed.

Government troops, the message adds, have already recaptured the railroad station.

The metal workers of the city, it is stated, are preparing an anti-Communist manifestation.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 20.—Two hundred and fifty Bolsheviks attacked the offices of the Socialist newspaper "Nepzava" this evening. Policemen fired in the air, whereupon the Bolsheviks replied with machine guns, killing four and wounding six. They were dispersed by the arrival of reinforcements.

Six trade unions, representing various branches of industry, have decided to call a general strike Saturday as a demonstration against the Bolsheviks.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Budapest to-day reported that a street battle in that city between unemployed workers and the police resulted in the death of four persons and the wounding of twenty-four.

Allies Win 35 Miles On Murmansk Line

Troops Plunge on Skis Through Forest and Outflank the Bolsheviks

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Canadian, Italian, Serbian and Russian Karelian troops in an offensive movement southward along the Murmansk railway on February 19 pushed forward thirty-five miles, capturing considerable railway material and fifty prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the Bolsheviks.

While other troops moved through the woods on skis, outflanking the enemy at a bridge near the village of Cegishi, the Serbians attacked frontally along the railroad and drove the enemy beyond the bridge after considerable fighting. The Allies now occupy the village of Cegishi, which is approximately eighty miles south of Sorozka.

All sectors on the Archangel front, so far as reports to headquarters indicate, are quiet. Not one shot has been fired in the last ten days. The weather has been intensely cold.

Peasants coming into the Allied lines from Bolshevik territory declare several Bolshevik commands have mutinied and refuse to stay at the front.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTH RUSSIA, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—While vague reports have reached the American forces on this front indicating that there perhaps may be a few American soldiers held captive at Volozna or Moscow, it appears that the majority of the thirty-five Americans, which is the total number listed as missing in action since the beginning of the campaign, must be counted as dead.

Some of these were wounded men who became lost in the woods, while others were members of small detachments which were surrounded and are believed to have died fighting.

Nine Killed, 75 Hurt, In Pittsburgh Wreck

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—Nine persons are known to have been killed and seventy-five others injured, many fatally, when a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train crashed into a double-header locomotive here to-night. The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock, and at midnight police, firemen, railroad men and private citizens were still at work on the debris in an effort to bring out bodies pinned in the wreckage.



Each Time He Comes Through a Little Drier

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