



President Reaches Boston and Will Land To-day; Reds Held Here for Plot Against Wilson's Life

24 Spaniards Taken in Raid On I. W. W.'s

Two Known to Have Planned Trip to Boston; Queer Machine Found

Chemist Viewed With Suspicion

Came From Philadelphia Saturday With Unassembled Apparatus

Following information that a plot was afoot to assassinate President Wilson, Secret Service men and detectives of the bomb squad made a round-up of New York anarchists yesterday.

They arrested fourteen Spanish radicals in two spectacular raids. Two men under arrest, the authorities say, planned to go to Boston last night on the eve of the President's arrival at that port from Europe.

Some of the prisoners are avowed anarchists and all of those taken in the two raids are affiliated with the Spanish group of the I. W. W.

The raids were made at the clubrooms of the Spanish organization, 1722 Lexington Avenue, and at a rooming house at 415 West Fifty-third Street. Large quantities of anarchistic literature were found, as well as an unassembled machine of peculiar design, which one of the Reds brought from Philadelphia Saturday. No bombs, guns or other weapons were discovered.

After ten Cubans and Spaniards had been arrested in North Philadelphia last night, United States District Attorney Kane, of Philadelphia, said the plot had been discovered there. He said the New York arrests were made on information supplied by Philadelphia agents of the Department of Justice.

Net Out in Other Cities

"Unless we have been entirely misled," declared one official last night who participated in the round-up, "we have to-day in custody alien Reds who were directly implicated in a plot to kill the President of the United States when he arrives in Boston to-morrow."

"The arrests are, in my opinion, as important as any that have been made since Bolshevism began to rear its head in America and I would not be surprised if they were followed by others equally as vital to our national safety."

The Secret Service net is out in Boston as well as Philadelphia, and the government agents made it plain they do not accuse all of the fourteen nabbed in New York with complicity in a plot against the nation's Chief Executive.

The prisoners were locked up on a technical charge of violating the Presidential proclamation against the circulation of seditious literature. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock to-day.

Those Under Arrest

Those in custody are: José Grau, twenty-five years old, of 1722 Lexington Avenue. Grau is editor of the radical Spanish language newspaper "El Corsario" and uses the pen name of "Arnaldo Sapelana." He has been in the United States one year and a half.

Josef Roman Fernandez, twenty-one years old, of 61 Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J., a laborer, eighteen months in the United States.

Jose N. Laeier, twenty-two years old, of 1722 Lexington Avenue, a cigarmaker, one year in the United States.

Raphael Acosta, twenty-four years old, of 68 East 122d Street, a cigarmaker, fourteen months in the United States.

Alejandro Maléon, twenty years old, of 341 East Seventy-sixth Street, a pantryman, two months in the United States.

Celestino Granada, twenty-four years old, of 1722 Lexington Avenue, a cigarmaker, three years in the United States.

Rogelio Garcia, twenty-six years old, of 1644 Park Avenue, a cigarmaker, eighteen months in the United States.

Ramon Sanchez, twenty-three years old, of 1808 Lexington Avenue, a cigarmaker, two years in the United States.

Theodore Martin, twenty-nine years old, of 1722 Lexington Avenue, associate editor and business manager of "El Corsario," thirteen months in the United States.

Marlo Orestias, thirty-nine years old, of 2640 East Norris Street, Philadelphia.

Welcome Home

FRANK HUBBELL was an expert typist and clerk when war broke out. He did not wait for the draft, but enlisted at once. He went overseas as a member of Company A, 125th Infantry, 32d Division.

In the Argonne on October 16 last a machine gun bullet sent him to the hospital. He recently returned to his own country, a physical case. He is ready to work now.

On his first day out of the hospital he went to see his old employer. A woman had taken his place.

"Come to work to-morrow," his former employer said. "If you do you can have your place, otherwise we'll have to let the woman keep it."

Hubbell had just finished saying he could not leave the hospital until Tuesday next. Now, as he sits on the edge of his cot in Ward 5, Base Hospital No. 5—the Grand Central Palace—he is wondering just how much his employer's offer really meant.

Police Check Socialists at Delmonico's

Meeting Ordered Stopped, Lights Turned Off, Then the Ban Is Reconsidered

Delmonico's, ordinarily the scene of the festivities of New York's "400," was almost the theatre last night of an imitation Bolshevik revolution, when the police tried to stop a meeting there under auspices of the "Liberties Conference," which has been holding a two days' conference at the Rand School of Social Science.

Due to the difficulty which Socialists of the city have been having in getting meeting places, the plan of using Delmonico's was hit upon. The Grand Ballroom having been rented and everything apparently satisfactory, 300 radicals presented themselves at the famous hotel, and were admitted.

These auditors had been sitting quietly gossiping only a few minutes, when a waiter entered the room, mounted the platform which had been put up for the speakers and informed them with a foreign accent that the meeting could not be held and asked that the people please leave the room.

Invitation to Leave Scorned

Immediately a torrent of questions was hurled at the waiter, especially as to who it was who had ordered the meeting called off. Being unable to elicit any answer, the radicals announced firmly they had no intention of leaving, and resumed their conversation.

The waiter left, and almost immediately afterward all the lights but one went out. There was a little confusion, for some people rushed to the exit to get out, only to collide with a few people who were trying to get in.

Downstairs the doors had been closed, and Captain William Duggan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who had been sent for by the management, told the men and women who were trying to get in that the meeting was all off, and they had better leave.

Told of the situation in the hall room, Captain Duggan rushed upstairs, mounted the platform and in the darkness told the audience, the meeting could not be held. When asked on whose authority he spoke, Captain Duggan answered that it was under Special Deputy Commissioner J. H. Ryan's direction.

At this point Gilbert E. Roe, one of the scheduled speakers and a former partner of Robert M. La Follette, got up and said that if the meeting were being closed by the police he for one would go home, but if it was the management then the audience had a perfect right to remain.

Order Traced to Ryan

After questioning the newspaper men finally learned it was Special Deputy Commissioner Ryan who had ordered the meeting closed on his own authority, and when Captain Duggan arrived had instructed him to advise the audience to go home, as there would be no meeting.

Asked about this by the reporters, Commissioner Ryan countered by saying: "You're newspaper men, aren't you?" On being answered in the affirmative Ryan said: "The press of this city are a set of literary prostitutes and I make no exceptions."

Further attempts to question him proved quite fruitless. The situation became so intolerable that Captain Duggan finally decided to call up Commissioner Ryan on his own initiative to get instructions. On reaching him by telephone and telling him what had occurred he was directed to permit the meeting to proceed as soon as the Federal authorities sent stenographers to take down what was said.

In the meantime the lights had been restored and when Captain Duggan told the audience the meeting would be permitted he was cheered. He went downstairs and directed the policeman.

Gibbons Backs Irish Freedom Demand in U. S.

Cardinal Offers Resolution at Convention Calling for Peace Table Action

All Creeds Approve Move

Ex-Justice Goff Heads a Group to See President; May Send Envoys to Paris

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—A resolution presented by Cardinal Gibbons urging the peace congress to apply to Ireland the doctrine of national self-determination, and a declaration of principles demanding that if any league of nations be created all features which may infringe on traditional American policy, including the Monroe Doctrine, shall be eliminated, were adopted unanimously to-day at the closing session of the Convention of the Irish Race in America.

The declaration of principles says that a state of war exists between England and Ireland, "which, in the interests of the peace of the world, the peace conference cannot ignore."

To-night a resolution was adopted naming a committee of twenty-five, headed by former Justice John W. Goff, of New York, to present the convention resolutions to President Wilson, "with further authority to proceed in the name of Americans of Irish birth or ancestry to lay before the peace conference, in cooperation with the representatives of the Irish nation already appointed, the right of Ireland to determine for herself the form of government under which her people shall live."

In support of the movement to bring freedom to Ireland the convention pledged to raise within six months \$1,000,000, but before Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York Supreme Court, chairman of the convention, had completed the calling of a list of states and cities, more than \$1,250,000 had been pledged to the cause.

Delegates from many states, representing many Irish organizations, crowded the Academy of Music when Cardinal Gibbons, at the afternoon session, in a few words presented the resolution calling for the right of Ireland to select its form of government. Applause swept the crowd as the Cardinal slowly read the paper.

The enthusiasm aroused by the preamble continued as numerous speakers seconded the resolution.

All Creeds Advocate Move

Among those who spoke in support of Ireland's freedom were the Rev. Norman Thomas, New York; Archbishop Messmer, of Milwaukee; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia; James G. Miter, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Mary McWhorter, of Chicago, head of the women's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Henry Goddard Leach, of New York; Thomas U. Mathews, of Providence, national secretary of the A. O. H., and Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City.

The convention rose to its feet and cheered several minutes when Rabbi Krauskopf said that President Wilson's declaration that self-governments shall have the right of self-government "will not die down, and not even President Wilson himself can recall it."

The Resolution in Full

The text of the resolution introduced by Cardinal Gibbons follows: "We, the delegates to the convention of the Irish race in America, assembled in Philadelphia, Pa., and recalling that no other people have contributed more to the creation, the upbuilding, the development and the preservation and defence of our great country.

"We urge this claim in the name of America, insisting, as we have just shown in the case of France, that we are not an ungrateful people, and recalling that no other people have contributed more to the creation, the upbuilding, the development and the preservation and defence of our great country.

750-Year Struggle Cited

"We urge this claim in the name of Ireland because of the unparalleled struggle for now seven and a half centuries that Ireland has carried on for national existence and liberty; because all efforts to break down and destroy that existence have failed, and because of the extraordinary majority which by less than two months ago the people of Ireland declared, not alone in their own minds, but in the presence of their land by England, but also

9,000 27th Men Sail On Leviathan Soon

Two Men Lose Lives Trying To Save Ship

BREST, Feb. 22.—Three thousand men of the 27th Division arrived at the Pontanezen embarkation camp to-day. Others will follow rapidly. Torrential rains greeted the first arrivals.

If present plans develop, about 9,000 men, including the largest portion of the 105th Infantry Regiment, along with officers and men from General O'Ryan's headquarters, will leave Brest within a few days on the liner Leviathan, which is due here on the 23d. The others will follow shortly thereafter.

Heroes Plunge Into Blazing Furnace as Transport Burns at Hoboken

Two men are believed to have given their lives yesterday in an effort to save the Army Refrigerator Ship Sixaola from destruction by flames that were destroying her inwards.

The men, both of whom had made a second attempt to open the water-cocks and sink the burning craft, are: Lieutenant E. H. Foster, executive officer, of Brooklyn.

Frank Kramer, chief boatswain's mate, of Rochester, N. Y.

The ship had been loaded to the gunwales with a \$3,000,000 cargo of beef, lard and butter for consumption by the American forces in Brest, and preparations were being made to sail this morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon a fire was discovered in the hold. Smoke and flames broke from hatch No. 3. Lieutenant Foster, who was in command of the ship in the absence of its captain on sick leave, summoned the Hoboken fire department and began a fight on the flames himself.

Accompanied by Kramer, he went below to get to the pier when the flames were spreading. The members of the crew assisted in flooding the hold with steam and water. Later they leaped from the deck to the pier when the Hoboken firemen, directing half dozen streams of water into the hold, took charge of the battle against the flames.

Fight Fire With Gas Masks

Lieutenant Foster and Kramer, who had been compelled to leave the ship when half overcome by smoke and gas from the hold, donned gas masks and went back to the deck. Shortly after they reached the deck the vessel began to list toward the pier. The masts snapped off and fell among the firemen on the pier.

Then, probably hoping to open the water-cocks and sink the ship, the two men went to the water, the lieutenant and boatswain's mate again went below. Five minutes later the list became much more pronounced and there was a great hissing as clouds of steam arose from the hold and burst from the hatches, announcing that the water from the harbor had reached the flames.

Men Search for Hours

At 5 o'clock the craft slowly settled into the water, leaving only the upper half of one side of its bulk to show where she had stood at the pier. It was hours, however, before the searching parties admitted they had given up hope of saving the two men who had made such a heroic effort to save the ship.

Paris Is Jubilant as Clemenceau's Condition Continues to Improve

PARIS, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—News of the improvement in the condition of Premier Clemenceau was received with joy this morning in Paris, which had been worried over the tone of the official bulletin issued Saturday morning. The Premier partook of a hearty breakfast and then was examined by the physicians, but did not joke with the doctors as much as usual.

At 6 o'clock this evening the following official bulletin was issued concerning the condition of Premier Clemenceau: "M. Clemenceau had a good day. His temperature was 37.2 Centigrade (98.9 Fahrenheit), pulse 68. Henceforth only one bulletin will be issued daily."

M. Clemenceau asked his doctors for permission to take a drive in the Bois de Boulogne this afternoon. His request was not granted.

The correspondent caught a glimpse of the "Pige" to-day standing near an open window. He was looking out over a little garden and apparently enjoying the bright sunshine. The Premier appeared to be somewhat more drawn and pale than usual and his eyes seemingly were deeper under the bushy eyebrows. However,

Soviet Assumes Dictatorship Over Munich

Dispatch From Berlin Says Herr Simon Is Declared Head of New Republic

Bavarians Leave Weimar

Eisner's Avengers Threaten Death to Whole Classes of Capital's Population

A proletarian dictatorship has been proclaimed in Munich by the Central Soviet Council, according to a Berlin dispatch, which says Herr Simon, chairman of the Workmen's and Peasants' Council, has been declared president of the Bavarian Soviet Republic.

The entire Bavarian delegation in the German National Assembly at Weimar has hurried to Munich. Its absence will delay the work of the assembly.

Death has been threatened to whole classes of the population of Munich by Eisner's supporters, dispatches state.

Archbishop Faulhaber, opponent of separation of church and state, has been arrested.

The deposed Wittelsbach dynasty is said to be behind a plot for the return of the monarchy, part of the programme being the murder of Eisner. Count Luxburg, a brother of the diplomat, has been arrested.

Rioting has become so serious in Augsburg that drumhead courts-martial have been established and many revolutionists and looters have been executed.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Baden because of disorders. Communist leader Bela Kun, who started a revolution in Budapest, has been lynched, according to a Berlin dispatch. The proletariat are organizing a strike.

Central Soviet Council Proclaims Proletariat Dictatorship in Munich

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Chaos is prevailing generally in Munich, and the free transmission of news to Berlin has been interfered with. The press, therefore, has been wholly dependent upon contradictory rumors.

The latest dispatches from the Bavarian capital indicate that the Central Soviet Council is in absolute control and has proclaimed a proletarian dictatorship. One of the leaders of the German Bolshevik movement, named Lewine, is said to be a member of this council, which consists of eleven representatives and has among its number delegates from the soldiers', workmen's and peasants' councils.

The "Frankfurt Zeitung" says the Munich Committee of Eleven met the rest of the old ministry Saturday morning and informed them that the new government should be on the Bolshevik model and that the committee would assume supreme power. Only three of the ministers were retained.

Trouble Is Spreading

Nothing, says the newspaper, has been revealed since Friday evening as to the fate of the Premier.

Dr. Vicard, a throat specialist, as he was leaving the house after seeing M. Clemenceau, said: "The Premier is distinctly better, as, in fact, M. Clemenceau recognizes himself."

Premier Clemenceau passed a very quiet night. Members of his household were informed there had been a change for the better. The rest he obtained Saturday greatly benefited the Premier.

Premier Clemenceau this morning received a visit from M. Pichon, General Morand, the chief of his military cabinet, and M. Mandel, his chief clerk.

Council Votes to Speed Peace

PARIS, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Results of far-reaching character were obtained at the meeting of the council of the great powers yesterday when resolutions were adopted requiring such a speeding up of all important branches of the work of the peace conference as to permit the formulation of a preliminary peace treaty by the time President Wilson returns to Paris, in the middle of March.

To accomplish this all commissions dealing with reparations, boundaries and economic and financial issues must report to the Supreme Council within the next two weeks, or by March 8 at the latest. These reports, in turn, will form a basis for the drafting of the treaty.

The official statement issued after the meeting announced that: "The meeting decided on proper steps to be taken in order to accelerate as much as possible the labors of the conference."

Dictated Peace Is To Be Imposed on Germany by June 1

House Plea for Haste Indorsed by Clemenceau and Balfour — Status of Other Enemy Nations To Be Determined Later — Saar Valley to France

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Feb. 23.—June 1 is the date upon which peace with Germany is promised the world. The council of ten so decided yesterday afternoon.

Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, offered yesterday a series of resolutions which were adopted with this end in view. But the date has not yet been fixed for the conclusion of peace with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose cases will be taken up separately. The last will be the most serious, because the empire as formerly constituted can no longer exist.

Colonel House visited Premier Clemenceau this morning and obtained an agreement later upon points designed to speed up the labors of the peace conference, to which Mr. Balfour already had agreed.

The commissions and committees dealing with matters pertaining to Germany have been instructed to report to the council of ten on March 8. The council will then consider these reports and have its conclusions prepared upon President Wilson's return to Paris about March 15. Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando also will have returned at that time.

Truce Procedure To Be Reported

Soon thereafter Germany will be summoned to send plenipotentiaries, who will be treated as the armistice commissioners were—that is, they will be handed the treaty of peace to remain in Paris only three days.

The reparations committee of the conference still has the most difficult task. It has to decide what Germany is able to pay. The delegations of all five powers now disagree. There is a fear also among the French and Italians that President Wilson will not make the necessary capitulation on the point of full indemnities. But all agreed to-day to Mr. Balfour's proposals.

The four main questions for determination are military, reparatory, economic and the problem of boundaries. Germany will be left with thirty divisions as a permanent army, five of them cavalry.

Mr. Balfour's proposals were the result of the activity of Colonel House, who called the attention of the commission early in the week to the impossibility of concluding peace promptly if the method was continued of hearing various minor problems, such as those offered by Denmark, Albania and Morocco, which could be as easily considered after an agreement with Germany on the vital factors necessary to a peace which will permit the demobilization of the various armies.

Reparation Up to Council

The Reparation Commission, of which Premier Hughes of Australia is chairman, having been unable to agree upon the principles covering the distribution to the Allies of the various payments from Germany, has been relieved of this decision, which the Council of Ten will itself decide.

As previously reported, three different proposals were made respectively by the French, British and American delegates on this commission, the French contending that reparations from Germany should be distributed among the Allies on what might be called a preferential system. The Americans contended that reparations should include only actual damages deliberately perpetrated and no war costs, and the British held a view between the American and French views.

Although the commission could not

Ship Nearly Beached in Blinding Fog

Destroyer's Signal Stops the George Washington 1,000 Yards Off Shore

Expresses Belief Views Will Win

Congress Is Expected to Yield After His Ideas Have Been Explained

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—While running for Boston Light in a heavy fog and rain, President Wilson's ship and her destroyer escort, all ran head-on toward the beach at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but stopped probably a thousand yards off shore before there was danger of grounding. About an hour was lost before the ships got their bearings and proceeded.

Coast Glimped Through Fog

The weather was very thick, and the President's ship and her escort were running on dead reckoning, with the destroyer Harding as a guardship ahead. Suddenly the Harding's lookout discovered land, and the destroyer gave five quick blasts on her whistle and made a quick turn across the Washington's bow.

The wind was landward, and the sound was carried away from the George Washington instead of toward her. The Washington's deck officer, however, saw the five jets of steam from the Harding's whistle, and, giving three short blasts of the big liner's whistle, signalled the engine room for full speed astern.

The big ship quivered with the throbbing of the mighty engines as they churned the water, and that was the first intimation any of the passengers and most of the crew had of what was going on.

President Wilson noticed the motion at once and with Admiral Grayson went on deck. He was quite unconcerned, however, and his attitude was more one of curiosity and interest. Troops and passengers piled on deck at the same time and saw the rollers on the sandy beach and the summer cottages. A motion picture show going on in the main dining salon, however, continued to hold the attention of many of the passengers.

Episode Treated as Joke

Although going full speed, the Washington stopped quickly and easily and began backing away, while the destroyers turned to, wallowing about the liner. The lead was going quickly and deep water immediately was reported. Passengers, crew and troops did not seem to regard the incident as a possibility of danger, many of them thinking it rather a good joke played by the fog and rain on the navigators of all the ships.

"I don't care if it is the beach," exclaimed one soldier. "It's the good old U. S. A., whatever it is, and I say hurrah for it!"

After backing a short distance Captain McCauley dropped anchor to make observations and get bearings, while the destroyers formed a semi-circle about the President's ship, waiting for orders. The wind shipped up a bit and a blinding snow flurry swept down the port quarter, making observations even more difficult. The destroyer Paulding came close alongside and the heliographs were got going. Then from over the starboard bow the steady, steady wail of a fog horn dealing out its warnings. Officers recorded the blasts by stopwatch, hoping to identify the station. Meanwhile Captain McCauley flashed a heliograph message to the Paulding to proceed cautiously and attempt to identify the signal.

Thatcher's Island Identified

In a moment the destroyer got under way, but she had hardly started when the wind shifted and drove the snow flurry off to the north, the fog lifted and one of the officers perched on the upper rigging of the Paulding declared: "Thatcher's Island dead ahead."

Through the dissonant mist the two lighthouses of the Cape Ann station became visible and the suspense was ended. The George Washington lay, and gave it as his guess just before the fog lifted that the ship and her escort were in the vicinity of Marblehead. It turned out that the secretary was very nearly accurate in his guess.

The weather continued to clear every moment, and before an hour had quite passed it was possible to see from