

of "The Telegraph." He says the communists of Hungary have long been the real masters of the country and have been awaiting an opportunity to get rid of Count Karolyi, who is considered to have been never more than a figurehead.

The correspondent declares there are no elements in Hungary capable of making a stand against the extremists and that even in Czechoslovakia there are strong Bolshevik influences. He points out that experts agree there is very grave danger of Bohemia following the example of Hungary. The situation is attributed by the correspondent to the failure of the peace conference at Paris to recognize the seriousness of the situation and occupy Budapest with Entente troops. He says the only way to save the situation is to send American or British forces there, but adds:

"Where a battalion would have sufficed formerly a brigade will be necessary now."

"The Globe," referring to the situation in Hungary, says:

"That is the natural consequence of the delay of the peace conference in making peace, and if the delay continues, it will have worse consequences still. All this discussion of the league covenant before even a preliminary peace has been reached simply encourages the spread of the Bolshevik disease and gives our chief enemy opportunities for intrigue."

**Shock to Conference**

The proclamation of Bolshevism in Hungary, says "The Pall Mall Gazette," is a shock to the peace conference, which is precisely what it intended to do. The change in the government of Budapest was effected, not by violence, but by collusion. The paper adds:

"The rehearsal of the tactics by which Ebert and Scheidemann think of greeting the terms of peace." "The Westminster Gazette," a strong supporter of the league of nations, says that knowledge of what has taken place at the peace conference is very scanty, "but so far as we can ascertain it has been perpetually losing its way in a thicket of details and allowing its great decisions to be postponed by differences of opinion which, though intrinsically of great importance are yet subordinate to the main issues."

"Cynics and militarists," it continues, "are blaming President Wilson and the league of nations for this unhappy state of things." "The paper argues that if the peace conference had gone on in the old-fashioned way an imposed peace would have victors the conference could not have settled everything, but now the conference, it adds, must remain in permanent session until its duties are taken over by the league of nations."

**French Are Disturbed**

Hungary's adoption of Bolshevism is regarded most seriously by the Anglo-French press chiefly as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up the Rumanian, Polish and Czechoslovak states as bulwarks against German domination of Central Europe. All these three states are menaced by advancing Bolshevik armies. According to a Vienna dispatch it was the establishment of the neutral zone on the Hungarian and Rumanian frontier which the peace conference had decided upon which precipitated the crisis. This zone was intended to make the Hungarians desist from attacking the Rumanian and Czechoslovak states. The zone was to be a belt 10 miles wide and 40 miles long, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers Theiss, Szamos and Mares, and including the towns of Grosswardein, Debreczen and the entire country behind them. The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the western boundary and authorized the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary. The note also required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops under Allied control, but the important points would be occupied by Allied troops.

**Allies Are Blamed**

Statements issued at Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis is believed to have more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by Czechoslovaks and Rumanians, while commentators declare the signs are not wanting that

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### Berlin Sends Kautsky As Envoy to Bolsheviks

PARIS, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, has sent Karl Kautsky, one of the under secretaries in the Foreign Ministry, to Moscow to see the chiefs of the Soviet government and to furnish an accurate report on the situation which will allow the Foreign Minister to study methods as to the bringing about of closer political and economic relations with the Russian Bolshevik government, says a Zurich dispatch to the "Matin."

Germany is in collusion with the Bolsheviks. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, writes to the "Berlin Tageblatt," something which evidently has a bearing on the situation when he says that Germany, threatened with dishonor instead of security on the west, must turn eastward to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

**Hungarian Reds**

**Send Greetings to Lenin in Russia**

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Reports of wireless exchanges between Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and the foreign representative of the new Hungarian Communist government are received in advices from Budapest. Lenin was told that the Hungarian proletariat had seized power and had introduced a proletarian dictatorship. Greetings were sent to Lenin as "leader of the International Proletariat." In greeting the Russian proletariat, the new Hungarian government expressed solidarity with the revolutionary movement.

In his reply Lenin stated that he had submitted the Hungarian greeting to the Bolshevik congress at Moscow, which had received it with great enthusiasm. He added: "In order to communicate between Moscow and Budapest and report on the military situation, it is necessary to maintain permanent wireless communication between the two cities." He concluded by extending "Communist greetings and a handshake."

**Press of Berlin Sees Warning to Entente**

**In Hungarian Crisis**

BERLIN, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Berlin press sees in the events in Hungary a terrible warning for the Entente. This is the view taken, for instance, by the "Freiheit" and the "Tageszeitung." "Entente imperialism," says the latter newspaper, "assisted Bolshevism into the saddle in Russia by the frustration of Kerensky's peace plans. It has now raised Bolshevism in Hungary out of the depths of its impotence. If these two lessons should not suffice, a third would carry terrible consequences into the Entente lands."

The recent events at Budapest were not the result of the Entente note outlining the new boundary between Hungary and Rumania, which was ignored by the "Vossische Zeitung," which says the situation there was hopeless before the note was delivered. The Communist movement in Hungary had been ignored by the Socialist ministers, according to the newspapers.

Mass demonstrations began last Wednesday when they were made that every unemployed person receive a sum of 500 crowns (about \$100) for relief, besides payment of house rent and a reduction of food prices by one-third. A new strike in the city was impending when the Entente note arrived and that Count Michael Karolyi, the Premier, seized the opportunity to resign and to be replaced by the Communist party.

That the seizure of power by the Hungarian Communists is to a great extent, however, the result of Russian Bolshevik missionary work and the financing of the movement with Russian rubles, seems apparent from the history of the movement. Bela Kun (or Kuhn), the new Foreign Minister, who probably was the man who formulated the Communist proclamation, is a member of the family. His father and made there the acquaintance of Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky. He was originally chosen to organize the Spartacist-Bolshevik movement in Germany, but was later expelled.

The Hungarian Socialists would have nothing to do with Kun, and he thereupon founded the Communist party.

Of the other leaders of the Communist movement, Major Geogy, who is a grandson of the 1848 revolutionary Geogy, and Major Gezy, also a member of an old Hungarian family, likewise had been in Russian captivity and there became infected with Bolshevism. They were participants in the plot to form a Communist army of 70,000 men in Hungary.

Before the war Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Minister, was an instructor in the law school of the Francis Joseph University at Klausenburg, Transylvania. It was reported erroneously from Budapest during the war that he had been lynched by those opposed to his Communist doctrines.

**Budapest Radicals**

**Declare War on All Czechs and Rumanians**

BASEL, March 23.—Budapest was calm on Saturday, according to advices reaching here from that city. Business for the most part was suspended, but the streets were animated and posters were displayed everywhere appealing to the people to continue work. The food commission has issued a proclamation, saying:

"As a result of the manner in which the Entente have allied ourselves to the Soviet republic and have placed ourselves under the protection of the Soviet troops. We have advised them of our decision by airplane."

The revolutionary government has

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WAR MOVES ON BUDAPEST

PROF. THOMAS MASARYK

The arrow pointing in the direction of Tarnopol indicates the route taken by the Bolsheviks in their effort to unite with the Hungarian Reds. The other arrows indicate the railway lines nearest to Budapest along which Czechoslovak and Allied troops are reported to be preparing to move on the Hungarian capital. The heavy lines show the railways in the hands of the Allies.

appointed commissioners for Budapest. It is said. Officers of the municipality have tendered their resignations, but have been asked to remain at their posts. Financial Commissioner Varga has notified bank directors that reliable bank employees would take up the direction of affairs.

In concluding its proclamation announcing the proletarian dictatorship of the new Hungarian government said: "The Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, Rumanian and annexationist classes wish to overthrow the Hungarian workers' revolution by force of arms. We are determined, however, to defend ourselves to the last drop of blood against all attacks. With our determination to conclude as speedily as possible a peace with all the peoples of the world."

**Upheaval in Hungary**

**To Help League Plan, Hitchcock Believes**

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Chairman Hitchcock of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement today upon his return to Washington, said that, in his opinion, the Bolshevism wave in Europe now manifested in Hungary would do much to solidify the Allies in their peace discussion and do more to insure the final adoption of the league of nations plan than anything else.

Mr. Hitchcock said the league should be attached to the peace treaty and, as soon as possible, this, he declared, would do much to end armament because shipments of arms and ammunition from all countries members of the league could be stopped.

"I believe," said Senator Hitchcock, "that sentiment for the league is growing, and, from the tone of the many invitations to speak that I have received, I should say this desire for information is friendly rather than hostile. When it comes to saying 'Yes' or 'No' on the league's covenant as submitted, my belief is that those Senators opposing the league in its present form will bow to that practically universal public sentiment that demands some sort of a league and will say 'Yes'."

Senator Hitchcock said the position of Japan on the racial question was, in his opinion, the best thing that had happened, and would tend to increase sentiment in this country for the league. The Japanese stand, he said, was largely for "home consumption." Much of the apparent increased opposition to the proposed constitution in Europe is due to hostile criticism in this country, Mr. Hitchcock added.

**Czechoslovak Army Sent Against Hungary;**

**Masaryk Quits Post**

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—A Czechoslovak army has been sent against Hungary, according to an official report received in Vienna and forwarded here.

T. G. Masaryk, the President of Czechoslovakia, has resigned, says a report from Berlin.

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, is regarded as one of the most important and picturesque personalities among those upon whom the events of the war have focused world attention. A sociologist and historian—he has been called the greatest of living Slav scholars—Masaryk was for the last thirty years the leader of the political and economic renaissance of the Bohemian people.

During the period preceding the war Masaryk was a member of the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath, was a fearless opponent of Hapsburg imperialism and of Austro-Magyar junker oppression. In 1910 he created a world sensation by exposing the documents produced by the Austrian Foreign Office in proof of a Serbo-Croat conspiracy as common forgery, a member of the League of Nations, he was the first to speak at once saw his own and his people's chance, and without a moment's hesitation sided with the Entente. He was condemned to death, went to Holland, Italy, and at last to France and England, conducting a tireless propaganda for the liberation of the Czechoslovak people. It was he who first

enunciated the doctrine that one of the aims of this war was the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and the creation of a buffer of free Slavonic states against the spread of German imperialism.

that Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs started rumors in Entente countries that Bolshevism is developing in Hungary and claimed that by these rumors the Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs hoped they might be allowed to occupy dispirited districts of Hungary on the pretext of restoring order and defending their nationals."

In Entente diplomatic and military circles it was declared prompt military action must be taken by the Allies to arrest the obvious advance of Bolshevism from Russia. Troops, it was asserted, are immediately available to start this operation. Polish, Czechoslovak, Italian, French, Rumanian and Greek troops can be rushed to the western and southern frontiers of Russia, French and Greek expeditions being already in the Ukraine. It was not anticipated that the situation would be difficult to control unless Trotsky should succeed in pouring his hordes into Hungary, when it would be critical.

**Need of Allied Food Keeps Austrians Out of Hungarian Movement**

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—The Austrian Central Workmen's Council has decided not to join the Hungarian movement and introduce a Soviet government in Austria, a dispatch from Vienna says. The council, it is declared, pointed out that such a course was impossible for Austria because it is dependent on the Entente powers for food.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—The Communists of Vienna held a meeting of sympathy for the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary on Sunday morning, according to a Vienna dispatch today. The demonstration developed into a manifestation against the Entente. There was no disturbance of the peace, however, the message declares.

VIENNA, March 23.—Asked what effect Hungarian events would have on the political situation in German Austria, Herr Deutsche, Secretary for Military Affairs, said today:

"If the Entente treats us as it treats Hungary, to our own guarantee, what will happen. A people driven to despair loses self-control. The Entente by thoughtless decision might lose a bulwark against Bolshevism, which German Austria really has, and under no circumstances will we allow ourselves to be harmed in any way economically and politically."

**Paper Says Desperation Caused Hungarian Crisis**

"The Magyar Munkaslap" ("Hungarian Workman's Journal") will discuss Bolshevism's invasion of Hungary in its next issue, asserting that desperation drove the nation into the arms of the Reds. Only the Hungarian hopes centering in President Ebert and the peace conference, the editorial said, will save Hungary from its misery and now "the hopes seem to have been shattered."

Only two of twenty hospitals in Budapest have any coal, according to the editorial, and the resources of the two more fortunate institutions are taxed by patients upon whom immediate operation is necessary; other patients are left in the unheated hospitals. Still there is hope of a prompt and just peace in Paris, the editorial goes on, which will end the menace of Bolshevism.

**Germany to Refuse To Give Up Danzig.**

**Ebert Tells Berlin**

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Germany cannot and will not sign a peace which involves the annexation of Danzig by Poland, President Ebert declared in a speech Sunday, a dispatch from Berlin says.

The German President added that Germany could not give up West Prussia or part of Upper Silesia. Ebert's speech was a meeting called to protest against the annexation of Danzig by Poland. He declared that Germany was prepared to agree to the neutralization of the Vistula, which would include Danzig as a free port.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—A demonstration "against the violation of German territory under the peace treaty" was held in Berlin Sunday in front of the residence of President Ebert. After the meeting the crowd went to the Hotel Adlon, where most of the Entente commissions in Berlin are quartered. Seeing American officers, they mistook them for British and shouted, "Down with England!"

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The fate of Poland as a stable and independent nation depends on the inclusion of Danzig and its hinterland within the new Polish state, said John P. Smulski, Polish Commissioner to the United States, in a statement to-night referring to dispatches from Paris saying that the peace conference might abandon the plan for a "corridor" from Poland to the sea.

"Without territorial possession of Danzig," said Commissioner Smulski, "the new Polish state will become a mere advance trading post for Germany. It will be obliged to do its business through German merchants, through German ports and German banks, and to make the best trades possible for its economic existence, which will mean the acceptance of terms subordinate to German commercial aggrandizement."

"Any plan which aims at this time to giving to the Poles mere transit facilities through Danzig, which makes even the operation of a railroad between Danzig and Warsaw subject to German control, makes for the control of Poland by the Bolshevists."

**Hungarian Crisis Due To Vague Boundaries**

**Washington Believes People Thought They Were to Lose Neutral Zone**

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Advices to the State Department received today from European sources gave no indication of any serious conflict in the new regime beyond the confines of Budapest. It appeared from the advices, however, that the crisis resulted from the fact that the demarcation established by the peace conference in the neutral zone occupied by the Hungarians.

The recognition of the extreme claims of the Rumanians and Czechoslovaks and the establishment of a neutral zone between these lines and the limits allowed to Hungary, which zone was to be held by the French until the final peace treaty was completed, was said to have been more than the old Hungarian government was able to accept and remain in power.

It was suggested that the fact that these lines were not to be the final limitations of the new Hungarian state was not appreciated by the Hungarians who, it is reported, are based upon the theory that they were to lose the neutral zone occupied by the Hungarians.

**Brazil Gets Seized Ships Back**

**Lansing Saved Hungary in '17, Says La Guardia**

**Tells How He Was Forbidden to Aid Plan to Disrupt That Nation in 1917**

**Urges Immediate Relief Asserts Sending of Food and Clothing Will Halt Spread of Bolshevism**

CHICAGO, March 24.—Immediate sending of food and clothing to Budapest for distribution throughout Hungary as a means of restoring order and accepting the government of Representative F. H. La Guardia, of New York.

"Order must be established or Bolshevism will spread," the statement said. "If it is not curbed it is liable to spread to the newly formed governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Jugoslavo-Serbian kingdoms."

"This morning's news can be no surprise to any one familiar with conditions in Hungary. After we declared war against Germany in 1917 there was a division in Hungary and an opportunity was given to the government and winning over the majority of the people to the Allied cause. I took the matter up with the Secretary of State, but did not succeed in getting him interested."

"Later, while in the military service overseas, I met Professor Richard Zanella, who was the member of Parliament from Fiume to the Hungarian Parliament.

"I talked with our military attaché at Rome, Colonel M. C. Bucky, and he, Zanella and Colonel Marchetti, chief of the Italian Intelligence Department, held a conference and decided upon a plan to get in touch with all the Hungarian leaders who could be trusted to place agents over the country with a view of carrying out a revolutionary programme."

All this was cabled in cipher to the State Department and a few days later we received a reply stating in substance that the State Department was interested to receive all possible information concerning internal conditions in Hungary, but under no circumstances would permit Congressman La Guardia or any one connected with the United States government to confer with an alien enemy subject. At the time this reply was received we had arranged a conference in Switzerland with the leader of the Hungarian government.

The people of Hungary at this time are an easy prey for the Bolshevick propagandists because the Hungarians feel they have nothing to lose and perhaps something to gain. Hungary has lost the Slovak countries of the north, which justly should go with Czechoslovakia, and is sure to lose the rich southern province of Transylvania, which is being claimed by Rumania. This, with the separation of Croatia-Slavonia, leaves very little of the Kingdom of Hungary.

"I advise the immediate sending of food and clothing to Budapest for distribution throughout the country. An American mission should immediately be sent there to advise and aid in the restoration of order. There are many loyal American citizens in America of Hungarian blood whose services could be enlisted to return to Hungary and aid in the reestablishment of normal conditions."

**Bolsheviki Driven Back 50 Miles by Siberians**

**In Drive Below Perm**

PARIS, March 24.—Siberian troops of the Kolchak government successfully have begun an offensive west of the Urals on a line from Perm south along the Kama River, advices from Omak say. At certain points the Bolsheviki have been driven back more than thirty miles. The Siberians have captured Omak, fifty miles southwest of Perm.

On a fifty mile front between Omak and Osa, along the Kama River, the Bolsheviki have been driven back twenty miles.

The Kolchak forces also are reported to have obtained marked success in the region of Birk, northwest of Ufa.

**Czech Envoy Doubts Masaryk Has Resigned**

Expressing doubt as to the truth of reports originating in Berlin of the resignation of T. G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, Charles Dergler, Commissioner of the Czechoslovak Republic in the United States, issued a statement here last night appealing

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**Brazil Gets Seized Ships Back**

### Jersey Senate Would Fine For 25 Billions

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The paying of an indemnity of \$25,000,000 by Germany to the United States for the expenses of the late war in the recent world war, as well as the punishment of the German military officers responsible for the atrocities in the conflict, are urged upon the peace conference, in a concurrent resolution introduced by unanimous consent of the Senate to-night by State Senator Bright, of Cape May County.

The measure expresses the overwhelming sentiment of the people of New Jersey in demanding that any treaty entered into at the conference shall have these provisions.

It desires that a copy of the resolution be cabled and mailed to President Wilson and to the representatives of all the other nations participating in the peace conference.

**Ex-Kaiser Still Saws Wood**

AMERONGEN, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—Nothing developed today to show that there was any substance to the reports that a message of some sort was hanging over Emperor William in his retreat in the Von Bentinck Castle. At 7 o'clock this evening, the latest hour when a telegraphic message could be dispatched, nothing had occurred to call for the issue of the strong guard which had been established about the castle. The guards continued to perform their duties, although their watchfulness was somewhat relaxed after the over-seeing had stepped back across the drawbridge from his morning's trick at log sawing.

It seems doubtful if Herr Hohenzollern himself knew anything about the menace said to be threatening him, as letters received at the castle had declared, but it seems that he must have noticed that there were more armed men about the grounds than usual. The reinforcements were brought to the castle in motor cars. Every non-resident of the village was closely scrutinized as he approached the neighborhood of the Von Bentinck residence.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

Here's how a New York daily answers Shakespeare's great question:

"From the Diary of John Rowe, a Boston merchant, January 17, 1774: 'I dined at Childs' in Roxbury.'"

The other day two distinguished publishers dined in a down-town CHILDS restaurant. They had come beef hash with poached eggs