will soon be cleared of wire entanglements, machine guns and armed troops.

Although this counter-revolution has thus far been the most orderly of any in the history of a great country it has not passed without the clashing of arms and bloodshed. In various cities there has been fighting, both by mobs and by troops, and to-day several persons were killed and others wounded in disorders in the suburbs of Berlin, when rifles and machine guns were turned upon the crowds.

Hand grenades were also exploded in front of the headquarters of General von Luettwitz, the reactionary Minister of Defence, but they did no great damage, indicating merely the spirit of opposition.

A proclamation issued by the new Government this morning said:

"In order completely to exterminate the monarchist idea from the minds of the German people, the former Government, and especially the Socialist members, poured out their venom and contempt on the flight of Emperor William, which they characterized as a desertion of the colors, although that flight was accomplished in circumstances justifying less severe condemnation. That same Government has now forsaken its duty and left Berlin without so much as an attempt to defend itself, as it had every possibility of doing.

"The statement that the troops were unreliable was uttered solely in order to cause its own flight to be more favorably regarded. A Government that was really capable of ruling should have possessed the strength to carry the troops with it. This desertion will stigmatize the old Government in the eyes of the German people and will make its return impossible for all time."

The Government's declaration to-day continued to rail at the incompetence of the deposed Government and promised numerous reforms, including early general elections.

The keenest interest was manifested in the effect the coup is having on the outlying provinces. The old Government was reported to be preparing to resist stubbornly the Kapp Government. It was first said that Gustav Noske, who is still at Dresden, was forming an army to march against the usurpers. The announcement that Ebert had called the National Assembly to meet at Stuttgart to-morrow was eagerly discussed.

At the Chancellery this afternoon, where Dr. Kapp received the American and British newspaper correspondents, the presence was noted of two Prussian members of the deposed Government, giving rise to the inference that negotiations were in progress with the view of a compromise and the formation of a coalition government with a new party lineup.

Chief Censor Calls Halt.

Ignatius Tribitch Lincoln, the chief censor, called a halt when the correspondents began to heckle Dr. Kapp after his formal statement. One of the correspondents sought out another official and put to him the direct question: "From whom did you get your mandate?" To this he replied: "We represent those who have been working months for this achievement."

The official refused to define whom he meant by "we," saying that the responsible leaders would reveal themselves at the proper time. He stated that it was long ago decided to put up Dr. Kapp as Chancellor. Discussing the strike, the official said the Government was considering combative measures which would probably be published to-night.

An analysis of the new Government's position in the light of known developments showed that it received little popular or political support, even in Berlin. No enthusiasm is publicly manifested.

Prussia was counted as supporting the usurpers, but four other of the seven biggest States in the German Federation—Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg and Saxony—are openely in opposition. Hamburg is uncertain, the authorities there wishing to avert civil war. They say they will follow the lead of Berlin, but the working population is strenuously opposing the Kapp regime. The new Government apparently relies mainly on the support of the army, which is believed to have been newly officered principally by adherents of the monarchical movement and largely stripped of the radical element among the rank and file.

Got Severe Setback.

On the other hand the Kapp government had a severe setback when the railwaymen's unions declared an immediate general strike because Kapp would not declare his readiness to grant their demands. The demands which were presented to the new Government included the formation of a coalition Government of all parties, in which the trade unions' leaders would be represented, and the holding of new elections at the earliest possible moment.

The underground railway service and rail traffic generally in Berlin were at a complete standstill from early morning. The water supply had been restored but the gas and electric supplies were still cut off.

Major-Gen. von Luettwitz's troops have erected barbed wire entanglements at all the street corners, protecting the Government buildings and barracks from possible surprise attacks. No newspapers appeared to-day except some special sheets of the Lokal Anzeiger, which, in accordance with a Government decree, contains only news pleasing to the Government.

The German National party and the German People's party in Berlin have declared against the Ebert Government and have demanded of the new Government that all parties willing to cooperate in the reconstruction of Germany shall be invited to collaborate. A meeting of the committee of senior members of the Prussian National Assembly has resolved not to recognize the dissolution of the National Assembly but refrains from declaring for or against the new Administration.

The Government has issued a decree prohibiting any strike or passive resistance in any vital service, threatening heavy penalties. A decree of the Minister of Defence defines the Wolff Bureau News Agency as such a vital service.

M. MILLERAND ASKS NO GIFT FROM AMERICA

Wants No Cancellation of France's Debt but Merely Time to Recover.

EXCHANGE A DRAWBACK

Would Export but Cannot Until Factories Are Restored to Normal Condition.

PARIS, March 15.—Premier Millerand to-day put aside the German crisis long enough to discuss the relations between France and the United States and the conditions of international credit. He said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"France and the United States must continue the close friendship which always has been maintained between the two countries. No fleeting misunderstandings must be allowed to trouble their relations. To that end the sooner misconceptions are dissipated the better.

"Without going into the purely political questions, it appears to me an opportune time to recall now to our friend, the United States, that France is not asking for charity. The greater part of money France borrowed abroad was spent in the common interest of all the civilized countries—a fact which might form the basis of a claim for special consideration, but such is not our intention.

"We don't request cancellation of our debts. We only ask time to breathe and to recover our strength after four and a half years of exhausting war. Our propositions are those which any debtor would feel right in making in the interest of both himself and his creditor."

The Premier referred to the ruinous fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which he held would be aggravated rather than palliated through measures proposed to France by those not taking sufficient account of interior conditions

Payment More Than Doubled.

"If France is obligated to meet its obligations abroad at present rate of exchange she would be forced to pay two and a half times what she owes," continued the Premier. "Thus after spending for the common good 30,000,000,000 francs, borrowed from her friends, she would have to pay 45,000,000,000 francs as France's premium to these same friends. Of course that is not what they mean to require from us.

"We have given our blood, we have given our money. To ask us now to give more than double our debt is an anomaly that cannot fail to strike the most impartial judges."

After mentioning the suggestion made by the United States that France could raise the value of the franc by increasing exportations, Premier Millerand said that the question appeared to be imperfectly understood by the American people.

"We ask nothing better than increased exports. We must first, however, manufacture and we can't make the things for foreign trade until we have factories in which to manufacture them. Do our American friends lose sight of the extent of the devastation of the richest part of our territory? Do they forget that we are still partly paralyzed, and that it will require years to recuperate our wasted manpower and restore the former flourishing manufacturing centres?

Economic Ravages of the War.

"The war cost us 600,000 industrial workers, 600,000 of our buildings were destroyed, regions were entirely ruined which in 1913 gave us 94 per cent. of our wool, 90 per cent. of our linen thread, 90 per cent. of our minerals, 83 per cent. of our pig iron, 70 per cent. of our sugar and 53 per cent. of our coal.

"The war wasted our railroads to an unimaginable extent. Thirty per cent. of our merchant fleet was sunk and our wheat production was diminished two-thirds, involving a deficit of 2,000,000,000 francs. These catastrophal changes were a blow to the very base of the economic and financial situation of France."

The French Premier then took up the view of American financiers, who have urged France to ship her gold against an unfavorable trade balance. He continued:

"If France were deprived of her gold it would bring on a financial crisis coinciding with the period during which the effects of war would be unrepaired. It would constitute perils of another order quite as great as those we were under from 1914 to 1918.

"The reproaches of American financiers that France has been too slow in imposing taxes sufficient to balance the budget are made without due consideration to the extent to which the paying power of the country has been reduced, as shown by figures I have already given.

"Besides sapping our economic power the German invasion reduced the Treasury resources 10 per cent. Also while the United States mobilized about 17 per cent. of her men of an age to serve, we sent to the colors 89 per cent. of all our mobilizable men for an infinitely longer period.

How War Affected the Taxes.

"The paralysis of business as well as the prolonged absence of so many taxpayers resulted in a diminution of 22 per cent. in the yield of taxes in 1915 as compared with 1913. In 1916, when it appeared no longer possible to wait for the liberation of the invaded districts in order to increase the tax revenues, new taxes were imposed and old ones increased until during the present year the yield of these taxes in force will amount to 12,000,000,000 francs. Further taxes now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies will increase our revenue to 20,000,000,000 francs, or four times greater than the prewar total.

"Could France, impoverished in manpower, with her principal industries wiped out, be asked to make greater or speedier effort?"

In conclusion, the French Premier declared:

"France and the United States cannot afford to misunderstand each other. Both countries must bear in mind that there are no dealings worth while in which each does not find an advantage. France is determined to rise from the ruins accumulated on her soil by the battle of nations. She will be able to make the necessary fiscal effort, taking all the measures the situation requires."

Hoover Says Luettwitz Is of Kaiser's Old Gang

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gen. von Luettwitz, commanding the military forces of the new Government in Germany, was described to-day as "one of the Kaiser's old gang" by Herbert Hoover, who said he had found it necessary to deal with the officer during the war as one of the principal German military officials in occupied Belgium.

Mr. Hoover was of the opinion that events in Germany have not developed sufficiently to indicate how closely the Imperialists were connected with the movement.

VIENNA SOCIALISTS TAME PAN-GERMANS

Demonstration Shows City Not Ripe for Reaction.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, March 15.—Demonstrations held to-day served as a safety valve for Vienna's discontented Pan-Germans. The Socialists, however, were really disturbed by the events in Berlin. Red flags were plentiful during the demonstrations, but the inscriptions on them were not violent, most of them reading, "Long live the world Internationale." There was some singing of "Marseillaise," but cheering was infrequent.

Despite its impromptu character the demonstration was well in hand. Its magnitude, however, was evident. The earnestness and soberness of the participants were generally construed as evidence that Vienna is not ripe for any decided reactionary attempt. The executive committees of both the workmen and the soldiers issued manifestoes declaring that for Austria the grave hour had arrived and that the proletariat was ready to fight against reaction with all weapons.

Similar demonstrations were held in other cities.

KAISER CAREFULLY GUARDED IN HOLLAND

Assurance Given He Will Not Get Chance to Escape.

By the Associated Press.

AMERONGEN, March 15.—The former German Emperor was up early this morning. He seemed much calmer and sawed wood from 9 o'clock to noon. The former Empress is well again. The guard about the castle is very strict.

A high placed Government official assured the Associated Press to-day: "The Allies and the world may safely rely upon Holland to guard the ex-Kaiser, though no more measures will be taken than are necessary to prevent his escape."

WIERINGEN, Holland, March 15.—Frederick William, the former German Crown Prince, who is very reserved in expressing his ideas about the counter revolution, seems to be entirely unperturbed. He may go wherever he likes about the island.

GERMANY IS SPLIT SOUTH FROM NORTH

Continued from First Page.

forces profess loyalty to the Ebert Administration.

The situation in Saxony is confused. The departure of the Ebert Government from Dresden for Stuttgart may have been made for reasons of personal safety, although it is more likely that the move was due, first, to a desire to control the Assembly and, second, to be nearer the Allied military lines, which are only about ninety miles away from Stuttgart.

According to special despatches to French newspapers from points in south Germany the Ebert Government, before it left Dresden, refused a compromise offer from Dr. Kapp. The military party, which is in control in Berlin and the north, apparently is keeping its plans masked behind the censorship. The real test is coming when it takes military measures against the general strike in Berlin and other northern centres.

Even in Kiel and Hamburg the militarists are having serious trouble. The general disposition, however, is to regard the militarists as controlling Prussia and that they will reveal their hand when the Assembly meets in Stuttgart. It is not likely that they will recognize the body, however, if the Ebert Government has a majority in it. Indeed, the whole situation is likely to turn on what happens in Stuttgart.

A special despatch received here from Mayence says that Wuerttemberg has issued a guarantee of security to members of the Assembly and that Noske already is there, having placed all his forces under the command of Gen. Mercker, commandant of the Fourth Army Corps.

It is assumed in French circles that the German militarists will now nominate a popular chief like Field Marshal von Hindenburg to lead their forces, calculating on this to secure the defection of the forces which are loyal to the Ebert Government. It is realized here that the triumph of such a move would mean a menace to France by her old enemies. Therefore developments in Germany in the next few days are awaited here with keenest anxiety.

Apparently, however, the German militarists are striving to keep on the right side of the Entente, as shown by overtures which have been made in Berlin, but these German overtures are little calculated to allay the rapidly rising French alarm, which is reflected in the growing press demand for immediate action by Marshal Foch.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S TROUBLES INCREASE

Under Secretaries Refuse to Take Its Orders.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The new Government in Berlin is meeting with increased difficulties, the representative of the *Social Demokraten* in Berlin reports in a telephone message to his newspaper here. The permanent Under Secretaries of the various Government departments, the correspondent says, have refused to take orders from any one except representatives of the old Government, and three of the Generals have resigned.

"The general strike is complete in Berlin and the suburbs," the correspondent's message continues. "Gas, electricity and water are not obtainable and the housewives are obliged to draw water into buckets from the street hydrants. No trains are running on the western line and communication between Hamburg and Berlin is interrupted.

"As soon as it was known that the Prussian Ministers had been arrested a deputation of the railway workers informed the new government that if the Ministers were not released a general strike would follow. Thereupon the Ministers were set free.

"Gen. Ludendorff to-day visited the Imperial Chancellery in uniform."

The *Social Demokraten's* correspondent has been in telegraphic communication with Dresden, Stuttgart and Munich and says all Southern Germany swears it will stand by the Ebert Government. The Saxon, Bavarian and Wurttemberg troops have placed themselves at the disposal of the old Government and the National Assembly, the correspondent asserts. He states that the reason the old government went to Stuttgart was for the purpose of summoning a meeting of the National Assembly there.

Apparently the foregoing Berlin advices to the *Social Demokraten* were despatched yesterday. Official despatches through London to-day announced that the water supply of Berlin had been turned on again.

DR. KAPP DISCLAIMS REACTIONARY REGIME

Reiterates Government Wants Peace at Home and Abroad.

LONDON, March 15.—Dr. Kapp stated to-day that the new Government of Germany was neither monarchical nor reactionary, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph. The Chancellor has repeatedly declared that a republican form of government was preferable to a monarchy.

"The Government does not entertain monarchical or reactionary views or intentions," Dr. Kapp said. "It is not the military who rule, but they who are ruled by the civil power. For instance, it was not Von Luettwitz (Gen. Baron von Luettwitz, Minister of Defence) who appointed me Chancellor, but it was I who appointed him War Minister and commander in chief."

The Chancellor reiterated that the Government wanted peace at home and abroad and branded as falsehoods reports of the intention to reintroduce compulsory enlistment or restart the war.

Telephonic messages received by the Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company from different parts of Germany report the situation as follows:

Silesia.—An independent Government has been formed under the direction of the Socialist, Herr Philipps.

In the Rhine Valley and Westphalia industrial regions the communists have proclaimed a counter revolution and general strike.

A number of labor councils have been formed at Essen and Dortmund. Heavy fighting continues at Frankfort.

Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden have joined together as one State, and Saxony, it is reported, will also enter this bloc.

Pomerania, including Stettin and Silesia, has gone over to the new regime. The Socialists in East Prussia are also supporting Chancellor Kapp.

FINLAND HAS NEW COALITION CABINET

Swedish, Progressive and Agrarian Members Make It Conservative.

NO RADICAL ELEMENTS

Prof. Erich Premier and Dr. Rudolf Holsti Retains Foreign Office.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—Prof. Erich has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet in Finland to succeed that of Mr. Vennola which resigned on March 3, the Finnish Legation here announced to-day. Rudolph Holsti will retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new Cabinet of Finland, the personnel of which was announced at the Finnish Legation here to-day, is described as composed wholly of representatives of the bourgeois parties of the country, and with no representation of radical elements whatever. The conservative complexion of the new Cabinet is regarded here as representing a strong concentration of power and as significant of the determination in Finland to withstand radicalism and Bolshevism. It also was taken as an assertion on the part of the Government that it stands for firm measures. The personnel of the Cabinet follows:

PRIME MINISTER, Dr. Rafael Erich—Considered one of the greatest authorities on international law in Finland and member of the National Coalition party.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Dr. Rudolf Holsti, journalist, National Progressive party, Minister to London in 1918-1919.

MINISTER OF FINANCE—Jonathan Vindician Wartiovaara, Director General of the Treasury since 1915, National Coalition party.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Karl Gustaf Soderholm, lawyer and member of the Swedish party.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—Baron Albert von Hellens, National Progressive party.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS—Dr. Lauri Ingman, Prime Minister in 1918-1919, National Coalition party.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS—Magnus Lavontus, mechanical engineer, National Progressive party.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—E. Y. Pehkonen, prominent member of the Agrarian party.

MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS—V. Joukanainen, Agrarian party.

FOOD MINISTER—August Raatakainen, Agrarian party.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—Dr. Leo Ehrnrooth, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1919, Swedish party.

MINISTER OF WAR—Col. Bruno Fredrik Jalander, Governor of the province of Nyland since 1917, participated in the world war as an officer in the Russian army, imprisoned by the Bolsheviki in 1917.

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SECOND SCHLESWIG ZONE TO GERMANY

Wins by 48,148 Votes to 13,025 for Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—Latest unofficial figures relative to the plebiscite held yesterday in the second zone in Schleswig show that 13,025 votes were cast for Denmark, while 48,148 were in favor of German control. The result caused the deepest disappointment to King Christian, who was intensely interested in the fate of Flensburg.

The *Extrabladet's* Flensburg correspondent says that early to-day the Flensburg *Avis* newspaper office was wrecked by a German mob. The correspondent says that since the result of the voting has been known the Germans have become increasingly belligerent, several Danes being threatened with shouts of: "To-morrow all Danes must leave town. We will prepare a new St. Bartholomew night."

A message from Tonderm, on the edge of the plebiscite area, says a German mob at Horsbel threw the local chief of the international police into the water. He has not been seen since, and it is presumed he was drowned.

In Flensburg, according to official figures, the voting was as follows: Voters domiciled and resident in Flensburg, 7,589 for Denmark and 19,416 for Germany; voting on the part of those entitled to vote, but not domiciled in Flensburg, 1,358 for Denmark and 7,496 for Germany.

Smuts Sent to Assembly.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, March 15.—Jan Christian Smuts, the Premier, was a successful candidate for the House of Assembly in the elections held on March 10. His opponents in Pretoria West received respectively 473 Nationalist and 302 Labor votes. Premier Smuts received 1,720 votes.

Minister of Justice Deivel also was reelected. The outstanding feature of the elections was the numerous Labor successes, that party having already won 19 seats, as compared with the six it previously held in the House of Assembly.

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Fine selection of new pattern percales, madras and cheviots, in separate collar, attached collar, and collarless models. Boys of 7 to 14 years.

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Foulards and silks, in a variety of fancy stripes and figures. Good quality and well made.

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The plain colors are $2.50. The color stripes are $3.00. All made with the slip-easy band.

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