WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable to-morrow.

Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 31.

Detailed weather reports will be found on page 23.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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CIVIL WAR IN SAXONY; GERMANY RIOT RIDDEN; WORKERS SEIZE TOWNS AND SET UP THEIR RULE; GOVERNMENT YIELDS TO LABOR TO END STRIKE

SENATOR NEWBERRY, GUILTY, FINED $10,000, SENTENCED TWO YEARS

16 Others Convicted of Criminal Conspiracy in the 1918 Michigan Election

NEW TRIAL IS REFUSED

Newberry Denies He Is Guilty; Blames Wording of Law.

BAILED, PENDING APPEAL

Case Clinched by King Admitting He Told Senator $50,000 Was Spent.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 20.—United States Senator Truman H. Newberry, with sixteen of his supporters, was found guilty to-day of criminal conspiracy in conducting his Senatorial campaign in 1918, and was sentenced by Judge Sessions to two years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of $10,000. Twenty-five ballots were taken by the jury to complete the verdict.

Frederick Cody of New York, legislative agent, and Paul King, Senator Newberry's campaign manager, received the same sentences as their chief.

Charles A. Floyd of Detroit was also sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but he was fined only half as much as Newberry. The latter's brother was fined $10,000 and was one of four who were not sentenced to Leavenworth. The lightest sentence went to George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, Mass., and he was fined $1,000.

The jury was ready with its verdict at 11:12 A. M. Less than half an hour later they had been discharged by the court after freeing sixty-eight of the eighty-five defendants. There was a brief respite for luncheon, then the Senator and his sixteen assistants were brought into court again. Ordered to stand before the bar, the men ranged themselves in a crescent, the Senator on the left and his brother next.

Sentencing of Newberry.

"Truman H. Newberry, in your case, it is the judgment of the Court that you be confined in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for the full time and period of two years and be fined $10,000," said the judge.

Several jurors said that the defence testimony itself was largely responsible for the adverse verdict, particularly King's statement on the stand that he had warned Newberry in New York that the campaign would cost at least $50,000.

It was learned also that in view of this testimony and the numerous letters between King and Newberry introduced by the defence to show patriotic motive and innocent intent in the campaign, the jurors had no difficulty in agreeing yesterday that a conspiracy had existed. With this as a basis they started to ballot on whether all the eighty-five defendants were guilty. They stood at nine to three all day Friday on this proposition. Early to-day this vote was changed to ten to two, but when a deadlock loomed as a possibility the majority agreed not to attempt to convict the minor defendants.

Only one vote was taken on Newberry. It was twelve to nothing for guilt.

Senator Newberry did not appear greatly disturbed by the verdict. He insisted he was guilty of no criminal intent and that the wording of the law was the sole cause of his conviction. He felt guilty of no moral wrong, he said.

To friends who pressed about him after Judge Sessions had announced the defendants released on bail pending appeal Senator Newberry said he should continue to retain his seat in the Senate.

"I have no personal wish to crowd myself into the Senate, but I will continue to hold my membership until the Senate itself or the highest court in the land decides otherwise," he announced. The Senator added that he would be guided by the advice of other Senators as to exercising the voting power and other functions of his office.

Testimony Decided Verdict.

Jurors said it was the testimony of Paul King that was the deciding factor, although they had pretty well concluded a conspiracy existed. King's statement that he told Senator Newberry the campaign would cost $50,000, the jurors asserted, strengthened an otherwise weak case for the Government.

Judge Sessions allowed the defendants thirty days in which to file appeal, and imposed the bonds formerly fixed pending the action. The verdict was an-

Continued on Nineteenth Page.

THE CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is the best natural saline aperient; prescribed by physicians all over the world. Write for booklet to the CARLSBAD PRODUCTS CO., Agents, 99 West St., New York.—Adv.

Soothsayers Predict Treaty's Ratification

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Wilson has been reassured by the stars that the German treaty with the League of Nations is not dead. Soothsayers of the country are almost unanimous in their opinion that the President soon will find the treaty ratified in a form satisfactory to everybody concerned.

A large number of letters and telegrams have been received at the White House—unsolicited of course—from "professors," who say such a thing is evident from the reading of the planets. Several letters arrived by special delivery to-day and told the President not to be discouraged over the defeat of the treaty in the Senate. One writer took the view that before June the President and the Senate would come to terms on the treaty and that the United States would join the League of Nations.

NICKEL FARE TO CONEY MAY 1ST

Agreement for Lower Rate Is Reached by Delaney and Transit Heads.

FREE TRANSFERS ALSO

B.R.T. Waives Contract Clause Demanding Completion of Construction Work.

Transit Construction Commissioner John D. Delaney, acting for the city, and officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, have reached an agreement whereby the long sought five cent fare to Coney Island will go into effect May 1.

Commissioner Delaney announced yesterday that the city's portions of the Coney Island rapid transit contract are expected to be completed by that date, and under the terms of the contract the five cent fare becomes effective upon completion of the city's constructive work.

Since the contract was negotiated, however, the B. R. T. has taken advantage of the clause deferring the five cent fare until the completion of construction and has exacted a ten cent fare. And there has been constant complaint and litigation directed against the ten cent charge.

Mr. Delaney announced that under his agreement with B. R. T. officials the five cent fare will become effective on May 1, irrespective of completed construction, the B. R. T. having promised to accept that date whether or not unexpected delays are encountered in finishing the work. This work includes building of the Van Sicklen station at Sheepshead Bay road and installation of tracks and crossovers.

Hitherto the B. R. T. has collected a second 5 cent fare at Eighty-sixth street, Brooklyn, on the Sea Beach line; at Fiftieth street, Brooklyn, on the West End line, and at Sheepshead Bay on the Brighton line, on trips to Coney Island. On the return trip the additional fare has been exacted at Eighth avenue on the Sea Beach line; Prospect Park on the Brighton line, and at Ninth avenue on the West End and Culver lines.

Beginning May 1 the 5 cent fare will carry a passenger from Sixtieth street, Manhattan, to Coney Island on the Sea Beach, West End, Culver or Brighton trains. During the summer it is proposed to extend the 5 cent area to the Corona and Steinway sections of Queens, Mr. Delaney said. Free transfers are to be exchanged between the Coney Island trains and various points in Brooklyn on and after May 1.

According to the Transit Commissioner's estimates the trains will cover the sixteen miles from Times Square to the amusement resort in forty minutes on the Sea Beach line, while the Brighton trains will make the trip in forty-five minutes from Park Row. Not only has the B. R. T. reaped the proceeds of tremendously heavy patronage on the Coney Island lines, Mr. Delaney declared, but during the summer months has attracted a corresponding number of passengers from the Interborough. As many as 5,326,000 fares have been collected in one summer month on these lines of the B. R. T., Mr. Delaney's figures show.

Spanish Ports Show Activity.

MADRID, March 20.—The unusual activity in Spanish ports this year is indicated by the official report for January. Twelve thousand passengers sailed for South and North America, and there were 2,000 arrivals. Three thousand persons sailed for other foreign ports.

RUTHERFORD SPEAKS TO-DAY in the Hippodrome at 3 o'clock. "Millions Now Living Will Never Die." Seats free, no collection, all invited.—Adv.

FRENCH RESENT WILSON POLICY ON THE TREATY

They Regard Him as Having Disregarded Wishes of American People.

OUT OF THE COMMISSIONS

Are Likely to Question Right of Our Representatives to Participate.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 20.—With the Treaty of Versailles definitely defeated in the Senate for the second time, the next move of that body is awaited here with greatest interest.

The adoption of a resolution declaring peace with Germany would not arouse resentment here provided that it stipulated that the lines of the rejected treaty should be followed, as the resolution by Senator Knox provides. Hope was expressed in some official quarters in Paris to-day that this would happen in the next week or two. It is inconceivable to the French mind that the United States will permit the present treaty situation to continue throughout the long Presidential campaign, no matter what the exigencies of politics may be.

But, on the other hand, the President's obstinacy is known full in Europe and there is not much hope that Mr. Wilson will accept a peace resolution of any kind, even though it upheld the general terms of the Versailles treaty, but excluding, as it would, the League of Nations. But the rejection by the President of such a resolution would serve only to stimulate the resentment now being directed at him for preventing the United States having direct participation in the Versailles treaty.

Two Interesting Questions.

Where in the early stages of the treaty fight in the Senate much blame was placed on the Republicans, who were believed to be playing politics only, French opinion has now entirely swung around to regard the President as disregarding the plainly expressed wishes of his countrymen to adopt the treaty if, at the same time, the United States were protected.

Two questions of great interest now loom up here as a result of the second treaty defeat. They are:

1. Will the President continue to keep American troops on the Rhine, or, accepting this as the final judgment, order them all home as a sign that the United States, despite his own wishes, has disapproved of any participation in the execution of the treaty?

2. Will the allied Governments represented on the Reparations Commission accept the second defeat of the treaty at the hands of the Senate as final and curtail, if not entirely withdraw, the privilege extended till now to America of functioning virtually as a member of the reparations body, but without a vote?

Regarding the first question, it is held here that until America makes some kind of peace with Germany United States troops should remain on the Rhine, the armistice being technically in effect. It certainly would cause great resentment here were these troops withdrawn.

Allies Control Reparations.

The Allies themselves would seem to control the reparations question. They do not want to offend the United States. However, if America is to be considered as having finally rejected the treaty, including all its economic clauses, the position which the American representative on the commission occupies would become more anomalous than ever.

Indeed, all Americans having any part in the work of the Reparations Commission seem to have grave doubts whether they will continue to enjoy the privileges which they have at present, for, contrary to the general impression, in the work of the commissions the United States has had everything to do; has had everything except a vote. Albert Rathbone, assistant secretary in charge of the Foreign Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department, attends every session of the commission and deals with all matters, while his assistants function in the same manner in the various subdivisions.

The whole plan of organization is really American—a plan which was drawn up in Washington—surprising as this may seem.

With the German coal question before the commission now reaching a serious stage and America's voice already having been heard in favor of moderation of the treaty provisions, the French are likely to raise the question of further American participation on the present basis, in view of the Senate's action in rejecting the treaty.

Wallace Awaits Instructions.

Another question which the rejection of the treaty raises is whether Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador here,

Continued on Third Page.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Through Compartment Sleepers. Bookings—The Plaza.—Adv.

National Assembly Will Meet in Berlin Thursday

By the Associated Press.

STUTTGART, March 20.—It is now generally agreed that the National Assembly will meet in Berlin next Thursday, instead of Tuesday. The Deputies had intended to leave for Berlin this evening, but it is now considered probable most of them will postpone their departure.

HITCHCOCK WILL OPPOSE BRYAN

Light Wines and Beer Versus Bone Dry Is Issue in Nebraska Primaries.

EDWARDS ON THE BALLOT

Pershing, Wood and Johnson Entered in Republican Preferential Race.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 20.—Time for entering candidates in the State's Presidential preference primary, April 20, expired to-day. One of the outstanding features of the campaign, according to the present alignment, will be a fight between supporters of W. J. Bryan and Senator Hitchcock for control of Nebraska's delegation of sixteen to the Democratic National Convention.

Senator Hitchcock's friends have entered him in the race along with a ticket of candidates seeking places on the State's national convention delegation. The Bryan men likewise have a list of delegate candidates, including Mr. Bryan, who has announced that if elected he will not support Senator Hitchcock, assigning the latter's vote against submission of the Federal prohibition amendment as one reason for opposing him.

In the Republican Presidential preference race Gen. John J. Pershing, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood and United States Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.) have been entered as candidates; while Robert Ross of Lexington, Neb., will occupy the position of being a candidate on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

A voters' petition to place the name of Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey on the Democratic ballot as a candidate for the Presidential nomination was filed to-day. Gov. Edwards's name will go on the ballot, it was said, at the Secretary of State's office, despite a recent statement by him that he could not accept.

Wheeler Opposes Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Anti-Saloon League declared war to-day on Senator Hitchcock (Neb.).

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the league, in a formal statement said the Senator's declaration in favor of an amendment to the prohibition code permitting light wines and beers "ought to defeat him not only as a candidate at the Democratic convention, but for the leadership in the Senate."

"To champion a beer and wine amendment is nothing short of an attack upon law enforcement," said Mr. Wheeler. "This beer and wine movement is the entering wedge to destroy prohibition."

Senator Hitchcock later issued a statement saying that the Anti-Saloon Lague apparently had not fully understood his position, which he set forth as follows:

I stand for an enforcement of prohibition laws.

I accept without reservation the constitutional decision of the people which abolishes the American saloon for ever and with it strong intoxicating liquors.

I belive, however, a lawful way will be found and ought to be found to permit the manufacture and harmless use of light wines and beers. The Supreme Court has opened the way for this by holding that Congress in its enforcement laws may decide what constitutes intoxicating liquor.

The American people cannot be denied the right to change their laws within constitutional limits and the Volstead act, like any other law, may be changed within those limits.

Wales in Bermuda October 5.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 20.—The Governor announced to-day that the Prince of Wales will visit Bermuda on October 5, on his return from Australia. The Prince will spend twenty-four hours here.

CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).

SUNDAY ISSUES
5 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).

GERMANY HAS NO REAL SOVIETISM IN LABOR RULE

Municipal Functions Taken Over by Workers, but Property Respected.

FIGHT IS AGAINST NOSKE

Unwillingness of Ebert Regime to Retire May Involve Season of Anarchy.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 19 (delayed).—It is too early to predict what will happen here, but there is no reason to fear the general establishment in Germany of a Communist Government, nor to interpret the fighting against the Noske Guards in various industrial centres as having a Bolshevist aspect.

The so-called Soviets in several German cities are not Soviets in any sense of the word, but instead are confined to the taking over of the municipal functions by the workers. No demands resembling attacks on property or property rights have been made. The trade union leaders are not Communists; the great majority of German labor is not Communist, but they have heavy scores to settle with Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in the Bauer Cabinet, and his colleagues, as well as with the militarists. Now is the time to settle these scores, many workers declare.

Significant Development.

The complete collapse of the political leadership of the workers is most significant. The Independent Socialists are distrustful of one another and are making no effort to assert themselves. Also the Communists are without outstanding men for leadership. The International Socialists here, led by Camille Huysmanns, have given up their attempt to unite the Socialist wings, regarding further efforts in this direction as useless. They blame the Independents. Labor is now expressing itself wholly through its economic organization, which has come forward and imposed rigid demands.

Negotiations continue between the German Trades Union League, the Gewehrschaftbund and the Government, but without hope of success. Labor demands the retirement of both the national and the Prussian Governments, the disarming of the Reichswehr (imperial defence troops) and the arming of the workers as a home guard. Herr Schiffer and Herr Heine are leading the pourparlers for the Government.

In the negotiations between the trade unionists and the Government the league is speaking also for the Free Employees' League (the Freier Angestellten Verbund) and for the league of German officials (the Beamtenbund). The Independent Socialists, although not taking active leadership in these pourparlers, have given promise of full support to the union men in their demands.

Berlin's Food Supplies.

Renewal of the general strike on the Prussian railroads has led to an intensifying of public anxiety regarding food supplies. However, the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here learns from the Berlin Food Director that there are 20,000 tons of oatmeal and dried vegetables and 6,000 tons of fats in city warehouses, which can be distributed if the striking teamsters agree.

The exit of the Germany army from Berlin yesterday was one of the great moments in German history and is spoken of to-day as having been a surprising revelation and having symbolized the long traditions of militarism. The victory yesterday was not celebrated, and to-day it seems that the unwillingness of the Ebert regime to retire may involve Germany in a season of anarchy.

Efforts are being made to-day to issue the Independent Socialist organ *Freiheit*.

Superior Dancing Instructions by Thos. Haskins, Club De Vingt, 44 E. 58 St.—Adv.

LABOR WILL REVOLUTIONIZE GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

Principal Point of Agreement Signed in Berlin Is Announced—Noske's Resignation Stipulated.

LONDON, March 20.—The deliberations between the Government at Berlin and the strike committee continued throughout last night says a Berlin despatch to the London *Times*. The following convention was signed early this morning:

First—The Government's representatives will intervene with the various political parties in order to reform the same. Prussian Cabinet Ministers will be nominated by agreement between the parties and the trade unionists.

Second—The labor organizations will have a decisive influence in these nominations, respecting, however, the rights of Parliament.

Third—Punishment of the leaders of the recent coup, including all officials and civil servants who supported the Kapp regime.

Fourth—Democratization of all administrations and the dismissal of all who proved disloyal to the constitution.

Fifth—Immediate extension of existing social laws and the framing of new laws.

Sixth and Seventh—The immediate socialization of all industries; therefore nationalization of the coal and potash syndicates.

Eighth—Confiscation of agricultural products and confiscation of land improperly and unintensively cultivated.

Ninth—Dissolution of Reichswher formations not loyal to the constitution and their replacement by formations from the workmen, artisans and State teachers.

Tenth—The resignation of Gustav Noske and Dr. Karl Heine.

The strike was proclaimed off at midday and, the correspondent adds, it is not likely work will be resumed before Monday. The state of siege is maintained, but public meetings, at which the above decisions were announced, were permitted this afternoon.

SENATE READY TO O. K. COLBY

Confirmation To-morrow Is Looked For in Administration Circles.

COMMISSION MADE OUT

Urgency of Relief in Passport Tangle Expected to End Further Delay.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Reports were current to-night that the Senate on Monday would confirm the nomination of Bainbridge Colby to be Secretary of State. While it could not be learned definitely whether an agreement had been reached to this effect by Senate leaders, this was the understanding among some Administration officials, who predicted such a move in order to clear up the passport situation, which has been in a muddle for the last week.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reported favorably on the Colby nomination after a series of hearings at which Mr. Colby himself appeared and testified. And it is for this reason that it is believed confirmation will be obtained without much difficulty. Following the committee report it was said by some of the Senators, including those who were busy with the treaty fight, that they wanted to familiarize themselves with the report of the hearings before taking action.

Arrangements are being made at the White House to have Mr. Colby's commission ready for him to take office immediately after the nomination is confirmed, so as to make possible a resumption of the issuance of passports. Already about 1,000 passports have been held up by the failure to have in office a Secretary of State.

SOVIET WILL SEEK SUPPORT OF COLBY

Martens Will Appeal for Resuming Trade Relations.

It will be but a matter of hours after Bainbridge Colby's confirmation as Secretary of State and his assumption of the duties of that office that he will be importuned by representatives of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens to receive agents of the Soviet Government of Russia and officially dicker with them for a commercial understanding.

Mr. Martens, the unrecognized plenipotentiary of the Soviets, may make the appeal in person. At any rate, the matter is going to be squarely put up to Mr. Colby and in the name of Nicolai Lenine Mr. Martens will demand to know just where the United States Government stands in the matter of trade with Russia.

This was announced yesterday by A. A. Heller, director of the Commercial Department of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau, 110 West Fortieth street. Mr. Heller denied that any encouragement had come from Mr. Colby or that Mr. Colby had been sounded on the matter.

"It is to be done only as a matter of course and great necessity," said Mr. Heller. "The United States needs Russian trade and Russia needs American trade. But there will be no trade with Russia unless Russia has a distinct voice in the arrangements therefor. We will not accept conditions that we do not help in arranging. We must be recognized as a commercial entity."

DEMAND WILSON SET DEBS FREE

Socialists Plan Spectacular Parade in Washington to Back Up Pleas.

TO VISIT WHITE HOUSE

Clemency to Be Asked in Congress Also for Violators of the Spy Law.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A "spectacular but dignified" effort to procure the release of Eugene V. Debs from the Atlanta Penitentiary will be made in Washington April 13, the National Socialist headquarters here announced to-day.

Debs, who probably will be the next Socialist Presidential candidate, was convicted under the espionage act and put into prison April 13, 1919.

Delegations of Socialists and radicals from all parts of the country will go to Washington on special trains and march up Pennsylvania avenue carrying placards and headed by a brass band, according to the plan.

The procession will go to the White House, where it is planned to have an arranged conference with the President. General amnesty will be asked for "all Socialists and radicals confined or under prison sentence under espionage act convictions."

The committee to address the President probably will include Morris Hillquit, Socialist attorney; J. H. Maurer, head of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Algernon Lee and Rabbi Judah Magnes of New York.

Resolutions declaring such amnesty will be introduced in the House and Senate, according to the plan. Senator France (Maryland) has promised to introduce one in the Senate, it is said, while several Representatives are said to be willing to act in the House.

'PUSSYFOOT' TRIES TO CONVERT FRANCE

Inaugurates Dry Campaign After Sojourn in Sahara.

PARIS, March 20.—William E. Johnson, more familiarly identified as "Pussyfoot" Johnson, has inaugurated a dry campaign in this country, addressing a Paris audience for the first time on prohibition this evening under the auspices of the Blue Cross Society.

This society advocates absolute prohibition, as compared with the Anti-Alcoholic League of France and a newly organized group of sixty Deputies of the French Chamber, who repudiate alcohol but advocate wines and beer.

"Prohibition in America," said Mr. Johnson, "is the most beneficial measure ever adopted. The jails are emptied, the banks are full of money and the people are happy. I have no advice to give to France, but if the country wants to achieve real liberty let it adopt total and absolute prohibition."

He spoke to a rather small audience, composed for the most part of women, and his words were received silently and without enthusiasm or criticism.

Mr. Johnson has just returned from six weeks in North Africa, 400 miles south of Constantine, Algeria, where he was ordered by his physicians after his nervous breakdown in London.

CORT THEATRE TO-NIGHT. Friars Post-American Legion Jubilee Perf. Tickets at Box Office & Friars Club all day.—Adv.

Berlin and Brandenburg Province Put in Intensified State of Siege.

MOTOR CARS WATCHED

Occupants Carrying Arms Without Permits to Be Shot to Death.

SPARTACANS IN BATTLES

Dusseldorf Reported Seized—Essen Under Rule of Labor Extremists.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 20.—The general strike has been ended, it was announced here to-day. The terms of the settlement are not announced, but are said to include startling concessions to the radical workmen.

Fear of economic and political chaos primarily was responsible for Vice-Chancellor Schiffer and the Prussian Ministers, who represent the Cabinet, consenting to the conditions, which mean a Radical swing to the left in the Government policies. While the Independents are pledged to abide by the truce effected by Carl Legien, chairman of the federation's commission, it is expected that the Radicals will continue their political strike in an attempt to force greater concessions.

Official declarations at 2 o'clock this afternoon were vague and permitted of the conclusion that the Government is sceptical with regard to the federation's ability to keep the Radical Independents and Communists in check. It also is inferred that the Cabinet, which is still in Stuttgart, has not yet given its unconditional approval to the terms. The Labor leaders will be unable to reach the workers before Monday, as newspapers and other channels of communication are lacking.

President Ebert's Decree.

A decree by President Ebert issued to-day proclaims Berlin and the province of Brandenburg in an intensified state of siege. The regular troops and the Security Police are empowered to search motor cars for arms. If occupants of these cars are found carrying arms without permits they are to be shot on the spot, the decree orders.

The decree also warns the population of Greater Berlin against being in the streets after nightfall.

Extraordinary courts-martial are established, including drumhead courts-martial.

Another decree permits meetings to be held in closed rooms, but gives warning that open air meetings will require permission from the military commander.

Berlin Returning to Normal.

Something of its normal aspect returned to Berlin late to-day and the only reports of a disturbing nature came from cities and towns outside the capital, principally those in the Rhine industrial centres, where local Soviet governments and Communist regimes are declared to have been set up. To what extent the reds are in control is not definitely known, but that there are serious disorders of all kinds among the laboring elements in these places is generally accepted.

Fear of an attack by the Communists, who were yesterday reported to be marching on Berlin, has caused great tension among the police and military, who have taken all precautions. A double row of barbed wire entanglements at all the cross streets runs from the northern part of the city at Moabit in a semi-circle round the inner city as far as Schoeneberg. This is reinforced with machine guns and manned by strong bodies of troops.

Chancellor Bauer, Foreign Minister Mueller and Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, are in Berlin, having arrived from Stuttgart this morning. These Ministers participated in the negotiations which culminated in the settlement of the labor difficulties.

No momentous decision relative to the future conduct of affairs in Germany is looked for before the arrival here of President Ebert and the other members of his Ministry. Various quarters predict changes in the make-up of the Government.

Private despatches to Stuttgart re-