

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; to-morrow probably fair;
strong south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 39; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 176.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 76 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

\$7,000,000,000 NOTE LOAN BILL REPORTED OUT

Measure Will Come Up for
Action in the House
Late on Tuesday.

4 SERIES AUTHORIZED
May Be Converted at Par to
Any Others of Same
Date of Issue.

PROVIDES RETIRING FUND
New Provision Gives War Finance
Corporation Power
to Aid Foreign Trade.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day reported out the authorization for issuing Federal notes amounting to \$7,000,000,000, and will bring it before the House for action late on Tuesday.

As stated in THE SUN, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the notes in any or all of four series. One series would be exempt of all except estate or inheritance taxes. Another would permit the assessment of income surtaxes and war excess profits taxes. The third would exempt the interest of \$30,000 of notes to each purchaser from all taxation, but with the balance of the interest subject to income surtaxes and war excess profits taxes. The fourth would have assessed against the interest of all estate and inheritance taxes and all income and war excess profits taxes.

No Circulation Privilege.

The authorization provides that if notes surrounded by more than one of the sets of conditions bear the same date of issue they may be converted at par to any other series under the same issue date. It is specifically provided that none of the notes bears the circulation privilege.

Provision is made in the bill reported to-day that the interest received since January 1 on bonds of the first Liberty loan converted, the second Liberty loan converted or unconverted, the third and fourth Liberty loans, the principal of which does not exceed the aggregate of \$30,000 to any one purchaser, shall be exempt from income surtaxes and war excess profits taxes. In addition to this, the bill provides that the interest received since January 1 on not exceeding \$20,000 of the bonds named above shall be exempt in the same manner as just shown, with the provision that no owner of such bonds is entitled to this exemption on the interest from any one bond which has exceeded three times the amount of the coming loan.

Amount of Obligations Raised.

To permit an issue of \$7,000,000,000, the amount of obligations permitted to be offered, provided in the Third Liberty Bond Act, is raised from eight to ten billion dollars.

The bill also provides that the Treasury Department may continue the privilege of converting 4 per cent bonds of the first Liberty loan converted, and 4 per cent bonds of the second Liberty loan into 4 1/2 per cent bonds, which privilege expired November 9, last.

The bill also provides for creating an accumulative sinking fund for the redemption of bonds issued under all previous authorizations and notes to be issued under this one which are outstanding on July 1, 1920. This fund shall be available until all bonds and notes are retired and obligations redeemed from this fund may not be resumed.

A law providing a permanent annual appropriation of 1 per cent of the entire debt of the United States to be set apart as a sinking fund would be repealed by the bill reported to-day. Extension of authority for extending credits to the Allies for eighteen months after the official end of the war is included in the bill, with the provision that these credits may be established for the purpose only of providing for the redemption of property owned directly or indirectly by the United States, or for wheat, the interest of which has been or may be guaranteed by the Government. It is provided that the amounts of advances shall be secured by obligations of Governments to which they are made, which shall bear at least 5 per cent interest and mature not later than October 15, 1924.

Provision also is made to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to convert short time obligations of foreign Governments into obligations maturing not later than October 15, 1924, but the interest on these long time obligations may not be less than the rate on the short time obligations.

Aid for Export Concerns.

The War Finance Corporation act will be amended by the bill reported to-day by adding a new section, giving the corporation power to extend credit and make advances to promote foreign commerce for periods not exceeding five years from the date of such advances, to exporting concerns unable to obtain funds reasonably from banks. The rate of interest charged may not be more than 1 per cent over the rate of interest paid for ninety day commercial papers of the time.

Advances may be made to banks and other companies which have made advances to exporters. The outstanding advances remaining unpaid may never exceed \$1,000,000,000. The War Finance Corporation is given power to require additional security at any time. Net earnings of the corporation not required for operating shall be accumulated to a reserve fund until the corporation liquidates. This fund is to be invested in obligations of the United States or

LEAGUE MAKES U. S. A VASSAL, REED ASSERTS

Missouri Democrat Tells
Senate It Puts Us at
Mercy of Foreigners.

BRITAIN TO CONTROL
Shows Power to Perpetuate
Domination Through Colonies
and Influence.

APPLAUDED 5 MINUTES
Knox, Lodge and Lewis Also
to Speak Against Covenant
—Amendment Certain.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Wilson's proposed constitution for the League of Nations was assailed again in the Senate to-day, this time by a member of his own political faith, Senator Reed (Mo.).

Senator Reed, after describing the league constitution as "the most remarkable obscure instrument" ever read for the benefit of the Senate and the country, analyzed the involved language to prove that should it be ratified by the Senate and the United States become a member of this world association it would surrender its own sovereignty, its citizens would lose their independence and the country, instead of being master of its own fate and arbiter of its own destiny, would sink to the level of a mere vassal state.

Applauded for Five Minutes.

As has been the case on the occasion of every word uttered affecting the proposed League of Nations in the Senate since the President vainly sought to silence the Senators, the galleries were crowded to the doors and hundreds and hundreds were unable to get within sight and sound of the Missouriian. As the Senator took his seat at the close of his speech applause beginning on the floor of the Senate was immediately taken up by the packed galleries despite the rigid rule prohibiting it. For five minutes the Senate was in a veritable uproar and no effort was made to stem the storm of applause.

Amendments Are Forecast.

After the remarkable ovation accorded Senator Reed's concluding remarks even the staunchest Administration supporters in the Senate admitted that the league constitution could not survive without change. Administration spokesmen said frankly that infringement on the Monroe Doctrine, sacrifice of national sovereignty and certain other features would have to be changed by amendment. Senator Lewis (Ill.), the Democratic whip, will speak on the league constitution next Monday. His view, he frankly states, is that the league constitution must be amended. Senator Owen (Okla.), another Administration Democrat, has just returned from Europe, will speak on Wednesday next. Particular importance is attached here to the announcement that Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader and future chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will speak next Friday, and will be followed on Saturday by Senator Knox (Pa.), formerly Secretary of State.

Will Not Wait on President.

This is taken to mean that both Senators Lodge and Knox have fully made up their minds as to what they intend to say irrespective of the White House dinner and conference on Wednesday night.

Senator Reed's speech follows: "The Senate does have a peculiar responsibility and that responsibility does not begin at such time as an instrument should be put upon the table, but it begins if we wait until that time, for if we wait until that time we are guilty of a kind of laxness which would at least place us in the position of having failed to speak when we should speak."

Quotes Words of Wilson.

"Mr. President, upon that in me read you a very significant statement, a statement which I think changes us now before the thing is done, I read: 'The President is made to approach that body (the Senate) as a servant conferring with his master and of course deferring to his master. His only power of compelling compliance on the part of the Senate lies in his relative in negotiation which affords him a chance to get the country into such scrapes, as pledged in the view of the world to certain courses of action that the Senate has to bring about the appearance of dishonor which would follow its refusal to ratify the rash promises or to support the indiscreet threats of the department of State.'"

"Congressional Government," Senator Reed said. "Woodrow Wilson, its distinguished author. 'No padlock Mr. Reed asserted that, on no padlock charged with a high responsibility and that the Senate should advise the world of what evil thing is contemplated if there be evil.'"

"Only Wicked Seek Shadows."

"If on the other hand this instrument be filled with good," said he, "if as some men have claimed it is the greatest thing since the birth of Christ, not even excluding the passion of the crucifixion, when the Saviour died for all mankind, then the more light, the more glory, the more of shining gold appear. The more of virtue in the instrument, the more it is exposed to the full view of all the world the more the world will

BAVARIAN CITIES IN THE GRIP OF ANARCHY; COUNCIL OF 11 BLOCKS RULE OF SOVIET; DRASTIC NEW ARMISTICE TERMS ARE READY

SEA PHONE CALL GREETED WILSON 800 MILES OUT

Secretary Daniels Talks to
President From Desk at
Washington.

ANSWERED BY RADIO
George Washington Is Not
Equipped With Device Per-
mitting of Conversation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—From his desk at the Navy Department to-day Secretary Daniels transmitted a telephone greeting by naval radio to President Wilson on board the George Washington nearly 800 miles at sea. Acknowledgment that the message had been received came later to Mr. Daniels by ordinary radio. The experiment in long distance telephonic communication was conducted by Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and Commander Hooper, the radio expert of his bureau. The equipment for sending the message had been set up in Mr. Daniels' office when the Secretary reached there in the morning. The regular telephone instrument on the Secretary's desk was connected through the telegraph wires to the transmitting station at the sea-coast, where the voice was projected by radio waves to the aerials of the President's ship.

Mr. Daniels first announced over the telephone that the Secretary of the Navy was talking and had a message for the President. It was not possible for the George Washington to reply directly as the ship is not equipped for long distance radio transmission, but Mr. Daniels continued his talk just as if the President were present at the receiving instrument. He announced that a great welcome awaited the President in Boston and again in Washington and told how Mayor Peters of Boston and Rear Admiral Wood had made arrangements with naval vessels and aircraft to meet the returning ship. Mr. Daniels repeated his message several times.

"Good-by," he added, "I will see you Tuesday."

The radio message from the George Washington reported the ship in a position less than 800 miles off the coast of North Carolina, the sea was smooth and a half knot in smooth sea, and with good weather. The vessel is expected to reach Boston harbor Monday morning.

Published reports that the President might delay his return to Europe because of the pronounced hostility to the League of Nations constitution which he developed at the capital could not be confirmed here. The understanding still is that the President will leave for Paris on March 5, immediately after signing bills from the Capitol.

There is a little doubt as to whether the President will address a joint session of Congress, and the prevalent belief is that he will not do so, but will depend upon the outcome of the dinner to members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House next Wednesday night.

Wireless reports that part of the information which the President would impart to members of Congress would be necessarily confidential, so far as the American people are concerned aroused some comment.

WILSON WILL REACH PORT LATE TO-NIGHT Monday's Speech in Boston Expected to Be Brief.

By Wireless to THE SUN.

U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The George Washington at noon to-day was only 500 miles from Boston and making such good time that she probably will anchor some time late Sunday night.

The Presidential party will remain aboard, however, not landing until Monday.

Continued on Second Page.

Big "Sun" Fund Party Set for Next Friday

AT the new Hotel Pennsylvania extraordinary preparations are being made to fitly show the interest of the management in the work of THE SUN Tobacco Fund in sending what the boys want over to the Army of Occupation in Germany. Washington says that 450,000 American soldiers will have to stay there indefinitely and the fund family means that they shall have American stocks.

It will surprise even the friends who have attended smoke fund parties to read the remarkable list of artists who will entertain at the Pennsylvania. A few of their names are printed on page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

GERMAN ARMIES WILL BE CUT TO 150,000 AT ONCE

Supreme War Council Acts
To-morrow on Provisions
Like Peace Treaty's.

FRANCE GETTING ANXIOUS
Expects Wilson to Provide
Army of 500,000, but Fears
Result in Congress.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—The new armistice terms, which are to reduce Germany to a state of military impotency on land, at sea and in the air, and to be a practical duplicate of the conditions to be imposed by the actual treaty of peace, have been completely drawn up and were the subject of a long conference last night between Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. E. M. House and other members of the American mission. The terms will be reported to the Supreme War Council on Monday.

In an effort to allay French fears the Allies have laid down an even more drastic army reduction plan for Germany than was intended at first. It is understood now that Germany will be permitted to have no more than ten divisions in her new army, which would be about 150,000 men.

In addition to this agreement, which is expected to minimize the danger to France on her eastern frontier, it is now admitted that both Great Britain and America, through their representatives here, virtually have given pledges to maintain adequate establishments themselves, so as to give France effective assistance should it become necessary. Just how much of a pledge could be given in view of the authority exercised by Congress over the army and navy appropriations is not made plain here.

Pledging Future Congresses.

It appears to some to be another case of trying to guarantee the action of future Congresses to put through the league plans. There seems reason to believe that some such assurance was given by President Wilson before he left to induce France to waive her objections.

Complete naval and aerial disarmament also is provided in the new armistice, together with the razing of frontier fortifications and those of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. In effect it will mean the end of the war, Germany, when the terms have been carried out, will be absolutely unable to resume hostilities.

Supporters of the League of Nations plan, which President Wilson is carrying home to defend, are fearful of the consequences here of the unwillingness of the House committee, as reported in despatches from Washington received here to sanction any permanent army of the United States of more than 175,000 men.

It is pointed out here that such an army, 3,000 miles away, would give little sense of protection to France, and she is very likely to advance this as an argument why the League of Nations should be backed by some international force. The greatest difficulty which the President and his associates still are facing in getting the league plan through this conference is France's feeling of insecurity.

Rhine's Status Is Involved.

This is involved also in the problem of the status in the future of the left bank of the Rhine. The French feeling is that the protection of the country demands the frontier shall be the Rhine or that an independent buffer State shall be created.

Before France can be induced to accept the league plan as now drawn and to waive her claim that the Rhine should be the frontier, assurance must be given her that she can expect adequate protection and assistance. She can be brought to accept the league plan by some agreement to be reached with America by which both nations would undertake virtually to keep themselves sufficiently strong to stop Germany in any attempt the latter might make, despite the disarmament she is to undergo, to invade France in the future.

There is reason to believe that President Wilson and the others here were impressed with this British suggestion, although they are not yet making an actual promise to maintain a large army is not known. From what is known here, however, it appears that the Administration's army plan was laid out with a view to the share that America would have to take in the league.

Enforcing League's Decrees.

Possessing no force of its own, as was provided by the French plan, the League of Nations must rely for the physical means of enforcing its decrees and giving the protection it is supposed to afford largely on the military forces of Great Britain, America and France, not reckoning much on Italy apparently. For this reason any scaling down of the military appropriations in the United States henceforth will be a matter of tremendous interest here and probably

Continued on Second Page.

ALLIES ADVANCE 35 MILES ON SKIS IN MURMANSK DRIVE

Canadians, Italians, Serbians and Russians Capture
Materials and Prisoners and Inflict Heavy Losses
on Bolsheviki, Occupying Cegishi.

By the Associated Press.

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

While other troops moved through the woods on skis outflanking the enemy at a bridge near the village of Cegishi, the Serbians attacked front-

ALLIES SPLIT ON GERMAN SHIPS

France Opposes British and
American Plan to Sink
Warcraft.

WOULD SCRAP, INSTEAD
Contents That Material Will
Be Extremely Valuable in
Reconstruction.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—The British scheme of disposing of the surrendered German fleet by sinking at least all the capital ships and all the submarines, which the American commission now is espousing as the result of the compelling arguments of Admiral Benson, will meet with strong opposition from the French. The War Council is now compiling the terms of the permanent armistice which are to become the military terms of the peace treaty.

The recommendations of this council will be submitted to the Council of Ten in a few days. The greatest obstacle will be the question of the surrendered ships. The French regard with alarm the apparent accord reached by the Americans and the British, believing that such a decision would be opposed greatly to the interests of France. They do not hesitate to call it "stupid destruction," and Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, announces he will make formal public opposition when the time comes for discussion.

Want the Ships Scrapped.

The French opposition does not arise from any desire to preserve the German fleet for the Germans; they want to have the ships scrapped and the materials contributed toward reconstruction of France. Such a complicated mechanism as a modern battleship or even a destroyer contains engines, dynamo, a thousand mechanical appliances which the French believe could be turned to account.

The number of parts would be large, while even the metal itself would be valuable. All could be used in merchant vessels, some of it perhaps in factories. This idea is typically French, illustrating their frugality and imagination. To them it would be poetic justice that motors which once drove the fleet that waited for "Der Tag" should throb in rebuilt Lens or Arras.

Basic Idea of the British-American Agreement Is That Sinking Is the Best Solution of a Delicate Problem.

The British, approved and announced, presents the British, because of the great part their navy played in the war and on account of their general naval policy, would be obliged to ask for the lion's share.

British Do Not Want Them.

This might arouse opposition from some of the other allies, because there are many claimants, and an equitable distribution would be difficult. Nevertheless, the British say, they do not really want the German ships, partly because they are in bad condition and partly for the reason that they are of a type that would not fit into the British navy. The Americans here gradually have come around to Admiral Benson's view, expressed originally two months ago, until practically all agree with the British.

The British believe the best way to end militarism is to stamp it out in its lair, which is Germany, and the best means of doing this is to take the German's tools of war away from them and break them up before their eyes. The German fleet naturally interests the British most because it was built as a threat to them. The tremendous effect upon the German people of having their great product of the Kaiser's ambition sunk without leaving a trace appeals to the British as invaluable for the future peace of the world.

68,000 German Captives Home.

BERN, Feb. 22.—Swiss newspapers reported recently that 200,000 German prisoners had been repatriated from Russia. According to a reliable private message only about 38,000 have thus far returned home.

Philip Gibbs will speak at the 44th Street Theatre to-morrow night between the acts of John G. Saxe's "The First Message to America by Lloyd George."—Ad.

Continued on Second Page.

Eisner Predicted That He Would Be Killed

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 22.—Deputy Jean Lomet in his newspaper *Populaire*, says that after the speech of Kurt Eisner, the late Bavarian Premier, at the Socialist Congress at Bern he congratulated Eisner on the bravery he had shown. Eisner replied: "Yes. Returning to Bavaria I shall be killed."

REVOLT BY REDS ON IN BUDAPEST

Bolsheviki Seize Railway Station
and Telegraphs in
Hungarian Capital.

NEWSPAPER ALSO TAKEN

Provisional President Karolyi
Proclaims Martial Law
Against Communists.

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

The revolt is under the leadership of agitators who are for the most part Germans and Russians, the despatch states. The insurgents stormed the offices of the socialist newspaper *Nepeva* and occupied the telegraph office and the railway station.

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

Government troops, the message adds, have recaptured the railway station. The metal workers of the city, it is said, are preparing an anti-Communist manifestation.

AMERICAN BIDS ARE LOWEST.

Coal and Locomotives Offered Italy
at Heavy Discount.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from THE
London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Rome, Feb. 22.—It is announced that an American firm has offered to supply suitable locomotives in any number and with minimum delay at prices 12 per cent below those obtaining at the moment.

Another offer from America is to supply 3,000 tons of coal annually at prices below that of British coal, freights included.

\$25,000 FOR CHAMPION BULL.

Record Price Is Given for Famous
English Short Horn.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from THE
London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The highest price ever recorded in England for a short horn bull was paid yesterday, \$25,000 being given for the champion, Gartley Lancer.

The previous record was \$23,750 in 1875.

RAEMAKERS ARE IMPROVING.

Dutch Cartoonist and Wife Still
in Private Hospital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from THE
London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A letter from a sister of the famous cartoonist Louis Raemaekers, who has been ill, says both he and his wife are better but are still in a nursing home at The Hague.

MUNICH NOW FEARS
NEW REVOLUTION

Danger Seen of Civil War
Throughout Germany.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Feb. 22.—Further disorders and even civil war are feared, as the Munich population is greatly excited and impatient over the assassination of Kurt Eisner, who was generally loved and respected and considered the founder of the German revolution. Red flags on all public buildings have been lowered in respect for his memory.

Revolutionary groups, according to advices from Munich, have occupied all public buildings and the post office and telegraph office and a counter revolution may be set afoot not only in Bavaria, but throughout Germany, which is encouraged by Spartacists and Bolsheviki.

The Vienna *Freidenkblatt*, displaying much anxiety, says that owing to the menacing situation in Germany the Allies "must hasten to arrange peace on moderate terms to preserve calm and order in central Europe."

Other Austro-German papers ask whether the allied armies will be forced to intervene.

More Food Sent to Poles.

BERN, Feb. 22.—The American Red Cross yesterday dispatched a second special train with stores for the relief of starving Poland. There are twenty carloads of foodstuffs in the train.

Assassination of Premier, Idol of Workmen, Con- vulses Country.

MOBS TAKE POSSESSION
Three Socialist Parties
Unite in Munich to De-
mise New Government.

ATTACK BOURGEOIS PRESS
Workers, Peasants and Sol-
diers' Councils Acting To-
gether in Crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Civil war in sweeping Bavaria. Following the demonstrations that marked the assassination of Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, a state of siege already has been proclaimed in Munich and in Augsburg.

Disturbances have begun in Prussia, and as a result Hanau has been occupied by Government forces, which disarmed the Red soldiers and arrested their leaders.

In Munich the three Socialist parties have united and formed a committee of action, which includes the Communists and the executives of the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' councils. A despatch received from Copenhagen says that advices to Berlin from the Bavarian capital announce the Cabinet will meet to deal with the formation of a new Ministry.

Soviet Declared Dissolved.
The Majority Socialists, Independents and Spartacists, advices to the Associated Press say, have formed a coalition Government, which is headed by a central council of eleven. The new Government has not yet officially communicated with Weimar.

The Bavarian Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Soviet has been declared dissolved. At Augsburg there was a great demonstration, accompanied by disturbances, Friday evening. Light cavalry and soldiers repeatedly cleared the streets by firing volleys into the crowds.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in Munich declared Bavaria a Soviet Republic last night, according to a despatch to the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*. A mob of 10,000 workmen invaded Munich from the suburbs, marching into the centre of the city.

Spartacists Check Exodus.
Church bells rang and there was a great demonstration. Soon afterward, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, violent firing was heard and the mob was reported to have begun plundering shops. Civilians tried in hundreds to flee the city, but were stopped by the Spartacists, who occupied the railway terminals.

Predictions are being made that the workmen will exact frightful revenge for the killing of Premier Eisner.

Armed Spartacists rode through the streets of Munich. Reports indicated that the workmen were about ready to proclaim their dictatorship.

Calls for a general strike by the workers parading in Munich were accompanied by placards bearing an inscription reading "Revenge for Eisner." Factories are shut down and stores closed. Armed demonstrators gathered in many parts of the city and there has been much shooting in the streets.

Bourgeois Press Hated.
Most of the resentment apparently is aimed at the bourgeois press, whose attitude had been hostile to Eisner. Few afternoon editions appeared yesterday, according to Berlin despatches, and military protection was provided for the newspaper plants.

A telegram from Munich received via Copenhagen to-day by way of Berlin says that the report of an outbreak of civil war there is unfounded.

A strike of the workers has been proclaimed for three days, according to the despatch, but the strikers, it declares, "are behaving quietly."

The attempted assassination of Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, is believed to have been in revenge for the killing of Eisner. Auer and Eisner were bitter opponents. Auer was a Majority Socialist Minister and was popularly believed to be a traitor.

A telephone message from Munich received in Berlin to-day, the Associated Press reports, says that evidence has been gathered by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to the effect that the assassin of Kurt Eisner was acting in behalf of a secret organization of officers and aristocrats.

The Minister of War, Herr Rosenhauser, who was reported wounded during the shooting in the Diet and afterward placed under arrest by the Spartacists, has been released.