

PORTUGAL OPENS HER ARMS FOR EX-KING

Seattle Seems to Have Voted General Strike

BATTLE WAGED IN STREETS OF BREMEN AS NEW TROOPS ARRIVE

Berlin Declares Ports Must Be Freed of Red Menace.

AMERICANS ARRIVE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION

Upheaval Expected to Affect Movement of Food Relief.

London, Feb. 2.—Fighting between the Spartacists and government troops continues in Bremen, according to the Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Berlin, Saturday, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The troops of the Gerstenberg division, which are marching on Bremen to liberate that city from the domination of the terroristic Spartacan minority, are not expected to enter the city before Monday.

The political situation has suddenly taken on an aspect which must be considered menacing the government. The Spartacans and their independent socialist followers, using as their tools their soldiers' and workmen's councils in different parts of the country, are conducting a campaign which at best can seriously embarrass and handicap all forces working for an orderly government.

While it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to disperse the constituent assembly at Weimar, there will be probably what amounts to a rival parliament in session simultaneously in Berlin.

Among those who have followed the activities of the councils since the recent revolt and particularly in the last week there is little doubt, however, that the majority will favor the Spartacans, independent socialists and other radicals and an opportunity to insist on the retention of the soviet system, alone if possible, but, in any event, as a government department having equal rights with any central parliament or other governmental body.

It should be noted further as bearing on this question that although the decision to hold this congress is obviously a vote of lack of confidence in the central committee, the latter permits it to be unofficially announced that it is "indisposing to grant this wish."

The resolution demanding the summoning of congress was adopted at meetings of the Berlin soldiers' councils by a vote of 148 to 47, after many speakers had attacked the government policy in connection with War Minister Reinhardt's recent order regarding the relations between the councils and officers.

SOLE AMERICAN GAS UNIT RETURNS WITH VARIETY OF WAR CROSSES

New York, Feb. 2.—The White Star liner Celtic arrived here today from Brest, bringing 314 American officers and men from overseas.

On board the Celtic was the entire personnel of the first gas unit, the only effective gas troops employed by the American expeditionary force. The remainder of the passenger list was made up of casualties from all parts of the country.

CONFERENCE HAS MAZE OF CLAIMS TO PASS UPON

Sheriff Says Man Who Drove His Car Is Man He Sought

Minneapolis, Feb. 2.—Sheriff Jack Bennett of Sheridan county, Montana, came to Minneapolis tonight to look for Frank Poster, who is said to have passed about \$75 worth of worthless checks in Plentywood, Mont.

As the sheriff stepped out of the Great Northern station he hailed a taxicab standing near the curb and asked to be driven to the Minneapolis court house, where he planned to visit Sheriff Oscar Martinson, of Hennepin county.

As the taxicab swung in front of an arc light, the sheriff caught a glimpse of the chauffeur's face. When it arrived at the court house he took the chauffeur along with him to the court jail for, according to Sheriff Bennett, the driver was his man.

WILSON TO TAKE UP PROBLEM OF LEAGUE TODAY

American President Is Spending Time Preparing Report.

Paris, Feb. 2.—(Havas)—President Wilson will officially assemble Monday afternoon at the Hotel Do Criton the members of the peace conference commission on a society of nations. In some quarters it is reported that a report to the conference on this subject is imminent.

Paris, Feb. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson spent most of yesterday morning at work in his private office. Instead of a stenographer, he applied himself assiduously to the typewriter, which is taken as an indication that he was preparing some paper regarding the league.

As it is known to be the intention of the American delegation to rush forward plans for the creation of a society of nations, it is assumed the president, who is a member of the special committee, is a member of that project, was engaged in the preparation of some statement supporting some one proposition or general scheme.

The American delegates incline to the belief that the most serious obstacle will be some invariable of over-zealous advocates upon extreme methods to enforce peaceful settlement of disputes. It is understood the American delegates will give their support to the plans of General Smuts and Lord Curzon, with the addition of a few of the ideas advanced by Leon Bourgeois, the French protagonist of a league.

STAYS AWAY FROM CHURCH.

Paris, Feb. 2.—By the Associated Press.—President Wilson on Sunday had his first really completely restful day since he landed on French soil. Rear Admiral Grayson, his medical aide, was able to have his way in this respect, having in mind the "exceedingly hard work" which marked every day last week and the departure from the regime which has so well preserved the health and strength of the president up to this moment.

The president was induced to refrain from his almost invariable custom of attending church, in order to regain vitality which had been sacrificed. The progress made last week in the work of the peace conference has encouraged the hope and expectation that the main object of the society of nations will be so far advanced toward realization that it will be possible to get it before the peace conference in plenary session in time to permit of its adoption by the middle of next month, which will enable the president to carry out his plan.

French Aspirations May Require Creation of Buffer German States Along the Rhine.

Italian Desires All Dalmatian Coast and Islands in Aegian Sea Claimed by Greece.

Paris, Feb. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been told freely, and it remains for the peace conference to adjust them into a co-ordinated whole.

French Demands.—France wants Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these will be the Palatinate and another Rhemish Prussia. France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre river, which might be called a re-annexation.

British Position.—Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no continental purpose other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in time of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the union of South Africa. She will also have mandatory power over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia.

Italian Aspirations.—Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of the southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istra, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avion and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegian which were taken from Turkey during the Tripolitan war and the province of Albania if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the Dalmatian coast and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are not assigned to Italy shall be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possession in Africa, Italy desires to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

Rumanian Claims.—Territorial contentions in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems. Rumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the central powers under the canceled treaty of Bucharest and now in her possession. Rumania also desires southern Dobruja, as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war.

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America will return all requisitioned ships at once to Holland.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Dutch ships requisitioned by the American government during the war and now operated by the shipping board, will be unconditionally returned to Holland as rapidly as they reach American ports at the conclusion of their present voyages.

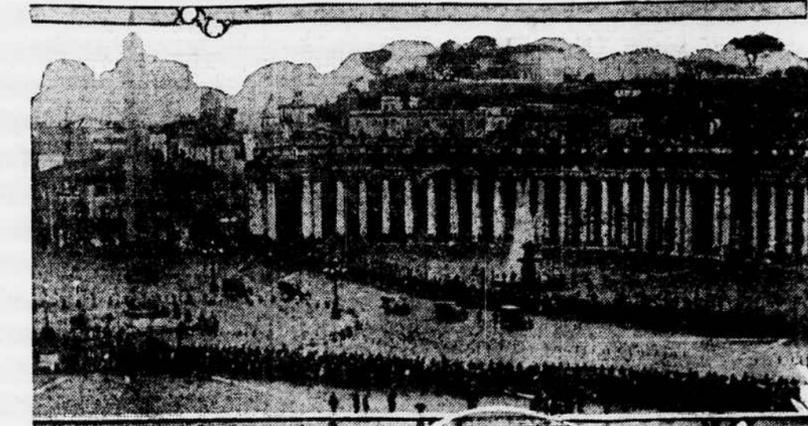
German Physicians on Strike to Obtain Rights From Reds

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—As a protest against the action of the soldiers' and workmen's council of Grieswald, Prussia, which ordered the red flag hoisted over all government, public and university buildings, the physicians attached to the public clinics have gone on strike.

Under the agreement reached with the Dutch ship owners vessels destroyed during the war and now operated by the shipping board, will be unconditionally returned to Holland as rapidly as they reach American ports at the conclusion of their present voyages.

Dublin, Feb. 2.—Twelve Sinn Feiners were found guilty yesterday of illegal drilling in a private hall and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE FIRST VISIT OF A UNITED STATES PRESIDENT TO THE VATICAN



Views of President Wilson's arrival at Vatican.

President Wilson's visit to the vatican was a heroic event. It was the first call ever paid the pope by a United States president. The upper photo shows how the guards and spectators were lined up as President Wilson arrived at the entrance to the pope's residence. The lower picture shows Wilson's auto at the entrance with the Swiss guards and representatives of the pope receiving Wilson.

WALKOUT DATE TO BE SET BY UNION CHIEFS

Longshoremen Decide to Disregard Orders of International.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2.—Unofficial information early this evening from the conference room where representatives of 120 local unions affiliated with the Seattle central labor council have been in continuous session today, was to the effect that a general sympathy strike in support of the Seattle union from taking part in the strike was called for Thursday morning, February 6, at 10 o'clock.

The strike date recommended will be subject to final action by the central labor council at its meeting next Wednesday night.

The Seattle Typographical union voted today to join in the strike, and the Longshoremen's union decided to disregard the orders of its international officers prohibiting the Seattle union from taking part in the strike as it voted to do last week.

RUSS CAPITAL BOMBARDED BY RED ARTILLERY

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SINN FEINERS CONVICTED OF DRILLING DENY RIGHT OF JUDGE TO TRY THEM

Dublin, Feb. 2.—Twelve Sinn Feiners were found guilty yesterday of illegal drilling in a private hall and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

When arraigned, they denied the authority of British law.

NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT CALLED ON TO AVERT BOLSHEVIK MENACE

London, Feb. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—No British parliament in a century, except the parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the heavy responsibilities of deciding whether or not Great Britain would enter the European war, ever met with more important work to be dealt with than the house of commons of Premier Lloyd George will find when it begins its first meeting Tuesday.

The strikes in Belfast and Glasgow are new features. Instead of merely striking against their employers and confining the battle to the familiar campaign of men against masters, the strikers are disrupting the nerve centers of their communities. The strikes entail not only the stoppage of working in certain industries but are paralyzing the every day life of cities.

Sympathies are divided regarding the merits of these strikes. As usual, there are some who say that the Belfast shipbuilding magnates are "masters" of the motto, "take it or leave it," and who might have averted trouble by a little diplomacy and a spirit of give and take.

Leadership in the two houses of parliament therefore, for the time being will fall upon Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are conservatives and before the war stood for almost everything that was opposed to Lloyd George and his present program.

That seems to mean that parliament will mark time until the prime minister can return and take charge in person. Meanwhile the problems of domestic reconstruction are not marking time. They refuse to wait even until the more urgent business of world reconstruction is prepared to take in hand the business of constructing the era.

There are as many explanations for the present industrial unrest as there are points of view. Some say that the workmen are uneasy and restless and that the strikes are merely a sort of social effervescence and are not to be taken as serious symptoms of any labor policies.

Another and more extreme point of view is that the British people are infected by the general world movement, which is roughly described as bolshevism, and that the foundations of society are threatened.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Interesting details of life in a German prison camp were given in a report to the navy department by Chief Gunner's Mate James Delaney of Malen, Mass., one of the first men of the United States navy to be captured by the enemy.

Released after the armistice, Delaney recently returned to this country. He declared, in his report, made public today, that packages from the American Red Cross saved him and his companions at the Brandenburg prison camp from starvation, the fate that befell hundreds of Russian prisoners.

When we received parcels from the Red Cross or from home they had to be censored by the commander of the camp," said the report. "If it appeared that Germany was winning, all our cigarettes were broken in two, syrup, coffee and tea and all articles would be opened and poured into one basin and mixed together. We made reports to the Red Cross of parcels lost which had been sent to Brandenburg.

Delaney makes frequent references in his report to the intercession in behalf of the prisoners by the Spanish ambassador to whom, he said, the Americans in the camp were most grateful.

As soon as the armistice was signed, the demeanor of the guards underwent an immediate change, according to the report, the prisoners being "asked to forget all our bad treatment as they could now treat us as men."

ARMY SETS UP ROYALIST RULE AND POPULACE AWAITS MANUEL

New Government Ready to Restore Former Regime.

PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER LATEST UPHEAVAL

Full Restoration of Monarchy Is Expected Hourly.

London, Feb. 2.—With monarchist victories confirmed, a national government has been constituted in Portugal under Senor Conceiro as premier and minister of war, according to a dispatch received from Oporto. The message declares the monarchists control a large part of Portugal and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch received today from Portugal by way of Madrid says a national government has been constituted in Portugal.

The dispatch adds that the government which was named by the army has been welcomed by the people with enthusiasm. It says also that the government, which is exercising its authority, is awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The situation in Portugal is uncertain and conflicting reports were received here early today.

Dispatches from Lisbon state that a royalist column was put to flight north of Dagueda and the commander killed. Coimbra is reported quiet. Royalist prisoners at Ceiro and Niza have been placed in prison at Figueira.

The government, the reports add, has asked the civil governors to remain at their posts during the strife. A strike of the railway men of southern Portugal has been terminated.

Dispatches from Oporto, by way of Madrid, say that former King Manuel's arrival is awaited there. An official statement issued by the royalist government at Oporto reads:

"All the northern troops are faithful to the monarchy. The republican troops at Albergaria and Rivelha have fled before the forces of Colonel Cotereal. Telegraph and telephone communication with Lisbon has been broken. The defense organized by the republican government falls more and more because several garrisons are favoring the monarchy."

NEW RED CROSS CHAIRMAN.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Director Livingston Farrand of the University of Colorado has been appointed chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross by President Wilson at Paris.

AMERICAN FREED FROM HUN PRISON AVERS RED CROSS KEPT HIM AND COMPANIONS ALIVE

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