

FIGHTING FOLLOWS REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

TURKS WORKING TO RECONQUER FORMER EMPIRE

Pro-German Nationalist Party Father to Pan-Islamic Movement.

Its Operations Rival Those of Young Turks Who Unseated Hamid.

Washington, March 14. (By The Associated Press.)—The ascendancy to power of the old pro-German nationalist party in Turkey, which has resulted in the present Turkish crisis, is described for the first time in confidential reports received here from Constantinople by Professor Dr. Hagopian of the Armenian national delegation to the peace conference. Copies of the reports have been submitted to the state department. The nationalist party was supposed to have been crushed by the operation of the armistice terms, but its present movement, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, the famous defender of the Dardanelles, is described as rivaling that of the "Committee of Union and Progress" which in 1908 deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid and proceeded to the systematic repression of alien races in the Ottoman empire.

Loss No Time. According to the reports from Constantinople the re-organization of the nationalists was started immediately after the signing of the armistice. Mustafa Kemal assisted by Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha and others among the Young Turks, who were supposed to have fled to Germany after Turkey surrendered. The party began its activities outside the immediate sphere of the government in Constantinople and has as its object the reconquest of the territory of the empire held by the allies, the preservation of all the old Ottoman empire north of a line drawn from Alexandria to Mossul along northern Arabia, and extension of the non-Muslim population of the empire.

Massacres are Reported. When the supreme council at London approached the question of settlement of the Turkish treaty of peace, the nationalist plot, the reports declare, it suddenly took form with the massacres in Cilicia and the military activity of Mustafa Kemal in Anatolia. Describing the rise of the nationalist party, the reports say that soon after the armistice Mustafa, by his activities in organizing civil and military officials favorable to the old "Committee of Union and Progress," of the Young Turk party, excited the anxiety of the sultan, who ordered him to the provinces as inspector general of the third army corps. There he continued his work of fomenting anti-Christian and anti-allied propaganda.

Buy Cheap Meat Week April 12, in Montana

Washington, March 14.—Weeks in which the department of justice will initiate its plan to "save money on meat" in groups of sales have been announced to supplement the March 22 to March 27 period, when Iowa and seven other states will start the plan. Retail dealers will carry unusual stocks of the cheaper cuts of meat, which customers are urged to buy.

The week beginning March 29, includes Washington, Oregon, and California; April 12, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming. If customers would buy these cheaper, but "highly nutritious" and palatable cuts during these weeks, the department's statement said, "the saving effected would be tremendous and the slackened demand for the cuts now popular will result in lower prices throughout."

It added that the popular cuts were frequently 50 to 60 cents a pound higher than the cheaper meat.

FIGHTING STOPS TRAINS El Paso, Texas, March 14.—Fighting between Villa rebels and federals in the vicinity of Bermejillo, a short distance north of Terreon, has interrupted through train service between El Paso and Mexico City. Saturday and Sunday trains were turned back at Jimenez, 350 miles south of here.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS WILL SELECT CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AT PRIMARIES TONIGHT; SIX ON BALLOT

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—The week will be a busy one for Republicans in Minnesota. Monday night voters of that party will gather in various counties of the state to express their choice for a presidential nominee. From a field including Leonard Wood, Hiram Johnson, Frank O. Lowden, Warren G. Harding and Miles Poindexter. In Hennepin county (Minneapolis) the name of Herbert Hoover also appears on the ballots.

PRUSSIA MUST HEAD OFF REDS VON LUETTWITZ'S EXPLANATION FOR REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

Copenhagen, March 14.—Major General Baron von Luettwitz, minister of defense in the new revolutionary government in Berlin, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Politiken. Von Luettwitz said that one ground for overthrowing the old regime was that no serious work was being done under it. "We considered it an urgent necessity to take action for the protection of Europe against danger from the east," he said. "England is doing nothing and can do nothing to stay the advance of bolshevism. Prussia must take a hand in it. We must have more than the 100,000 men permitted by the entente. How are we to combat bolshevism with that handful of men?" General von Luettwitz said the new government had no monarchist tendencies. The correspondent observed, however, that "his tone was not particularly convincing," and gives the following description of von Luettwitz. "He is an amiable gentleman of the old type, with short, wiry hair, a moustache clipped in English fashion and a powerful Roman nose. He looks like a man who knows what he wants. He is no burdened with sentimentality, and is manifestly far stronger than Noske. He does not look bloodthirsty. Von Luettwitz expressed great satisfaction that not a shot had been fired during the revolt. He said he had between 6,000 and 7,000 troops at his disposal in Doberitz and Berlin. Asked concerning the general strikes that have been called, von Luettwitz said: "I think the workers will come to their senses when they learn what social reforms we are planning. If not, we must intervene." The correspondent asked how and where the intervention would take place, at which he said von Luettwitz burst out laughing and answered, "with crocodiles and pop guns, as far as I am concerned. Asked if he meant machine guns, the new minister of defense said "you must take the responsibility for that word."

Two-Man Cabinet Is Plan of Chancellor; Von Jagow Is to Be Taken on Later

Berlin, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The new cabinet has not yet been formed but it is known that Dr. Traugott von Jagow, former chief of police of Berlin and a notable reactionary, will be Prussian minister of the interior. It is proposed for the present to have only a two-man cabinet, or directorate, composed of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and Major General Baron von Luettwitz. Minister of transportation Oeser has informed Kapp that the railway employees of Prussia objected to a cabinet in which Kapp and von Jagow are represented and that if they remained in office the entire railway forces would strike. The general strike is spreading all over Germany. It was effective in Berlin today. All the trains were closed. The socialist cabinet at Munich has retired and a bourgeois cabinet is being formed. The censorship has been removed as a result of representations of the foreign correspondents, who called on Kapp. Conservatives and national liberals have promised to support Kapp, provided he appoints experts as ministers and issues writs for new elections within sixty days.

Berlin, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The conviction has prevailed from the start among men not identified with the present revolution that it will be short-lived, as it is outwardly without the support of the conservatives or the reactionary leaders and it is viewed in many quarters as a "trial balloon" which will collapse shortly. The most immediate danger is recognized as a general strike throughout Germany, which has already been proclaimed in many of the principal cities, including Berlin. In the meantime the old government is recovering its nerve and seems to have very liberal support from the federal states.

REDS IN ROUT BEHIND DNEIPER Polish Army Captures River Steamers, Five Big Guns.

Warsaw, March 10.—(By The Associated Press.)—Late official dispatches received here indicate that the bolshevik army is in disorder behind the line of the Dnieper river, after its defeat by the important railway junction of Mozir and Kalenkowitz, southeast of Minsk. The dispatches say that several detachments of bolsheviks mutinied and refused to counter-attack when ordered to do so. A Polish communique states that the red demoralization is complete, many detachments fleeing in panic after having lost contact with their own headquarters. Besides war spoils previously announced, the communique reports the capture of 13 river steamships, six military barges, five heavy guns and a large supply of ammunition.

Reports received here indicate that little interest has been shown in the campaign in the rest of the state, and roads in the rural districts are said to be in bad condition, with prospects of a light farmer vote as a result. Delegates to county conventions to be held Wednesday will be chosen also at Monday's primary. The county conventions will select delegates to the state and congressional conventions. At 10 congressional districts Friday two delegates and two alternates from each district will be named to the national convention at Chicago. The state convention will meet in St. Paul Saturday to select four delegates at large and four alternates to the national convention.

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The voting will take place between 7:30 and 8:30 p. m., except in a few instances where county chairmen have designated the time from 7 to 9 p. m. The most interest centers in Ramsey (St. Paul) and Hennepin counties where spirited fights have been waged.

YANKEE TROOPS ON THE RHINE ARE UNAFFECTED

Unless Armistice Terms Are Violated, U. S. Only Spectator in Germany.

Other Allies Operating Under Treaty Terms; Generals Are Meeting.

Coblenz, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The American commander has informed the Socialist leaders that no general strike interfering with the function of the army and no demonstration will be permitted in Coblenz on Monday. The leaders were informed that if they could not control their followers the American army would do so.

Washington, March 14.—Cables from London and Paris reporting the uprisings in Germany have reached the state department but the only direct word from that country merely confirmed press reports of the arrival at Dresden of President Ebert and some of his associates in the old Berlin government. The department did not make public the British and French capitals, which were said only to contain summaries of the press reports published in those cities.

French direct advices and a clear understanding of the situation in Berlin and the scope of the new movement, officials would not comment. Silence was maintained at the war department, although it was regarded as probable that a definite summary of the new situation as it affects allied and American troops holding the Rhine bridgeheads was soon to be expected from Major General Henry D. Allen, commanding the American forces.

Allied Commanders Meet. The fact that a council of the military commanders on the Rhine had been called, coupled with the report from Paris that Marshal Foch had gone to attend the meeting, was regarded as significant. Any steps contemplated by the allies and involving the use of troops it was thought, would find their origin at this conference.

When part American troops might play in the situation appeared doubtful. It was pointed out that the American forces in Germany were in an entirely different footing from the French and British as the United States still technically is at war with Germany. Armistice conditions govern the American forces, while the allied commanders are under the terms of the treaty of Versailles.

General Allen has more than 13,000 American troops under his command. The total number in Europe on March 9, was 17,000, but a number of detachments are scattered in various parts of France engaged in closing out wartime enterprises.

Command is Motorized. An unusual feature of General Allen's command is that it is completely motorized, including artillery. Whatever may be the outcome of the military conference on the Rhine, it was believed by officers that General Allen's function would be limited to defense of his area. As a war measure, it was said that the president could direct such operations as he deemed necessary to compel the carrying out of the armistice terms, but it was added that nothing had been done in Germany so far as known, which could be clearly regarded as a violation of the armistice.

Paris reports of uprisings in cities along the Rhine also attracted attention, as they were taken to indicate the probability that General Allen's command would come directly into touch with the new situation in Germany.

War Veteran Slays Woman, Shoots Self. Denver, Colo., March 14.—John Kowalik, an ex-soldier, Sunday shot to death a woman living under the name of Helen Smith in a local hotel and shot and probably fatally wounded himself. He declared they had a dispute over money which he said was stolen from him. Papers in the room indicate the woman was Lillie Erickson, daughter of Mrs. Abbie Marsh, Portland, Ore.

Kapp Is Winning Support of Army to Crush Strikes. Berlin, March 14. (Midnight. By The Associated Press.)—The city at this time is very quiet. There was a hundred people in Unter den Linden during the day but no clashes with the troops were reported. The military patrols seemed to have the situation in hand, but the real test of the situation is expected to come Monday or Tuesday when the general strike probably will be in full swing.

Chancellor Kapp today told the newspaper correspondents that the government would not hesitate forcibly to suppress any insurrection by strikers.

As yet there is no visible political support for the government, but reports indicate that the new government is winning the support of troops in South Germany and that its prestige has risen considerably since Saturday.

Two Killed by Autos; 40 Accidents in Day Is Portlands Record

Portland, Ore., March 14.—Two deaths, numerous injuries, a dozen wrecked automobiles and numerous arrests on charges of reckless driving were among results of nearly 40 automobile accidents reported to the police here for 24 hours ending early Sunday night. Max H. Servis, 24, run down by a taxicab, and Mrs. Anelia Wheatley, were the persons who lost their lives.

DROP ROSES AS TRIBUTE. San Francisco, March 14.—Roses dropped from airplanes into San Francisco bay where Lincoln Beachey, pioneer aviator, five years ago met death in a plunge from the sky was the tribute paid his memory today by friends and admirers, chief among whom is Miss Lillian Galtlin, sponsor of the idea.

GENERAL STRIKES CALLED BY LABOR UNIONS LOYAL TO EBERT; BERLIN SUFFERS

Noske Hustling to Organize Troops to Support Old Government While New Chancellor Seeks to Arrest President and Former Chancellor on Charge of High Treason; Water Is Shut Off in Capital, Many Hotels Close and City Faces Serious Bread Shortage Within Short Time.

Germany Must Fulfill Treaty Obligations, Regardless.

Paris, March 14.—Fulfillment of treaty obligations by the new German government will be insisted on, Premier Millerand Says. "Although the news from Berlin is as yet not sufficiently complete to enable one to form an opinion regarding the counter-revolution and its effects," the premier declared, "I may say that whatever may be the character or extent of the revolution in Germany the allies are determined that full execution of the treaty of Versailles shall not be hindered in any way."

Despite the efforts of the revolutionists to gain control of the German government without bloodshed, there has been fighting in Frankfurt, where Noske's troops remained loyal, and repulsed an attack, and in Hamburg and Weimar. Uprisings against the counter revolution have occurred in the cities along the Rhine. It is reported from Kiel that the naval commander there has handed the fleet over to the new government. At the naval dockyard shots were exchanged Saturday between torpedo boats in the harbor and workmen on shore. The independent Socialists and many affiliated labor unions have declared general strikes against the revolution and Berlin is already suffering for lack of food and water.

Noske, Ebert's minister of defense is supposed to be in Saxony organizing fresh troops in support of the old government. In the meantime Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the new chancellor, is taking steps to have Ebert and Bauer, his chancellor, arrested on charges of high treason. The old German government, headed by Ebert, which retired to Dresden with the revolution, is reported to have removed to Stuttgart. Konstantin Fehrenbach, the president of the national assembly, is said to have arrived in Stuttgart and called a meeting of the assembly for Tuesday.

London dispatches from Berlin state that Herr Haiscke, minister of labor in the Ebert cabinet, and Herr von Berger, former minister of safety have been arrested in their homes. The municipality of Berlin has been dissolved, Mayor Vermouth deposed and replaced by the Conservative, Herr von Derborgh. Chancellor Kapp and Major General von Luettwitz are working to avert the general strike which the Ebert government is trying to bring about to overthrow the revolution.

EX-KAISER

Saws Wood Frantically When Informed of Revolution.

Amerongen, Holland, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The tidings of the German counter-revolution caused a great stir and much tension in Rensink castle, where former Emperor Wilhelm resided, and the people in the castle stayed up until a very late hour Saturday night awaiting further news.

William Hohenzollern spent part of the day in the garden, where he paced up and down, seemingly absorbed in deep thought. His excitement found utterance in the energy with which he sawed wood. The correspondent learns that yesterday he beat his own record in the number of logs cut in twain.

On Tuesday the former emperor completed the sawing of his 16,000th tree and there was quite a celebration of the event, members of the household and local authorities of Amerongen being present.

While engaged in his wood sawing, it is said, he has been seen to stop and run to and fro, and give other evidences of nervous tension.

Dutch government officials say they are convinced former Emperor Wilhelm is not involved in the counter revolution. Watch is being kept over him, it is declared.

EX-PRINCE

Excited When He Learns of Trend of Events in Berlin.

Wieringen, Holland, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—Former Crown Prince Frederick William, on hearing of the counter-revolution, on hearing became very much excited. He motored several times into the village, in an endeavor to learn if Burgomaster Perboom had late news from Berlin.

HAS A VISITOR. The Hague, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Amsterdam Telegram today says: "With the evening bomb today there arrived a bosom friend of former Crown Prince Frederick William, Freiherr Zoebeltz, who stayed with Frederick William during the first months of his exile."

He comes straight from Berlin. The former crown prince went to meet him in the harbor. The adjutant of Frederick William says this visit has nothing to do with present occurrences.

Churches in Campaign to Enforce Dry Laws

New York, March 14.—A new movement to enforce the federal prohibition amendment through a campaign to be waged by the combined religious forces of the country, under the leadership of the World Prohibition federation, was announced today by the Rev. Charles Scannon, of Pittsburgh, general secretary of the Presbyterian board of temperance and moral welfare. A feature of the work will be a campaign among the foreign speaking population through co-operation of the inter-racial committee.

LEADERS MATCH WITS AND FORCES TO SECURE CONTROL OF REPUBLIC

Berlin, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The two governments of Germany are now matching wits and forces to gain control of the republic. Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, who proclaimed the new order at Berlin and himself chancellor, is employing all his efforts to assure the German people that government under him and those he selects will mean a more just, more true democracy, increased productivity and conservation of the rights of the working people.

Friedrich Ebert, president of the old government, who, with most of his ministers, hastily withdrew from Berlin when the revolting troops marched in and Kapp and von Luettwitz took control, is variously reported to be at the points of vantage, and from his point of security is calling on the socialists and working classes generally to stand by the old government and to use the strike weapon so that the counter revolution may be promptly suppressed.

Anxiety in Berlin. In response to this appeal a general strike has been proclaimed in many places, but in other parts of Germany the call for a strike has not been received with favor.

A bloodless revolution thus far has characterized the movement in Berlin, where the people are viewing events with that serenity to which they have been accustomed by the occurrences of recent years. There is, however, an undercurrent of anxiety because heretofore entanglements have been thrown up in front of the great public buildings. Near Unter den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse, cannon and machine guns are posted at the cross streets and other points of vantage, and heavily armed garrisons are stationed throughout the city. This is an ominous sign of possible clashes when those opposed to the counter-revolution marshal their forces for future action.

To Rehabilitate Nation. There has been constant official iteration of the statement that the new government is not reactionary; that it does not desire the restoration of the monarchy, but that it has come into office so that Germany may be rehabilitated.

The National party refuses to have relations with the Kapp government, and the conservative leader, Count Posadowsky asserts that he will not

identify himself with the new chancellor. Hamburg and Darmstadt are said to be irreconcilable. Meanwhile one of the greatest figures in the German national life, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has kept himself in the background. His former close associate, General Ludendorff, credited with being the brains and moving spirit of the German army in its brilliant days, has had a conference with the new chancellor. What passed between them is not known. It is possible that von Hindenburg, who is already a candidate for the presidency, may loom large before events take definite shape.

Berlin is Suffering. With the general strike proclaimed throughout Germany by the Independent Socialists, affiliated with the trade unions and other organizations, Berlin is already beginning to feel the pinch of suffering again. The water supply has been largely cut off, and food is scarce. Hotels are shutting down, and if the strike continues means of transportation will be at an end.

Chancellor Kapp has issued a proclamation promising to order election for the Reichstag as soon as quiet is restored, and adding that drastic emergency decrees would be issued only in an extent requisite for the maintenance of order and the protection of the economic life of the country against usurious exploitation and corruption.

The government, the proclamation says, will protect the vital services and the workers but will resolutely suppress any resistance. Elections will be held within the next 60 days.

Chancellor Kapp, receiving the foreign newspaper correspondents, briefly explained to them the government's policy. He reiterated that the government by

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REVOLUTION IS BRANDED "MAD COUP" BY GOVERNMENT OF SAXONY, CITIZENS WARNED OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

Berlin, March 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The following proclamation of the Saxony government is being read in the Dresdener Anzeiger of Dresden: "Occurrences have taken place in Berlin which are of the gravest menace to the German commonwealth and its constitution. Mad reactionary insurgents have occupied the government buildings and presumed, in a proclamation, to dissolve the national assembly and the Prussian national assembly dissolved. The members of the constitutional government have left Berlin.

Germany is threatened with civil war and thereby with complete ruin. In this hour we call upon the entire population to protect the democratic constitutional and lawful government.

The attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented by all available means. It is expected that the reactionaries' mad coup will speedily collapse in Berlin, as well as elsewhere. The government, hand in hand with the liberal constitutional parties, will see that all further necessary measures are adopted."

London, March 14.—During the fighting in Frankfurt 15 persons were killed and 100 wounded, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin. The police were compelled to leave the town in consequence of the mob seizing an depot, the dispatch adds.