MUTILATED

FIGHT HIGH COST OF LIVING
Your old furniture, office fixtures or machinery can be quickly turned into cash through The Journal Want Columns.

The Pensacola Journal.

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair, slightly warmer Sunday, Monday fair, warmer, gentle shifting winds becoming east and southeast.

VOL. XXII, NO. 323 — PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1920 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

REVOLUTION SWEEPS EBERT OUT

CHURCH SURVEY TO REACH EVERY HOME

KAISER PARTY SEIZES POWER

Wolfgang Kapp, Leader of the Pan-Germans, Assumes Supreme Direction Affairs.

REVOLT IS BLOODLESS

Naval Battalion Makes First Move and Ebert Government Quickly Flees to Dresden

Berlin, March 13.—The government of Frederich Ebert, socialist president of the German republic, was overthrown today by a military coup de etat. Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, one of the leaders of the fatherland party and general director of the agricultural societies, ousted Gustav Bauer, chancellor, and taking that office himself has temporarily assumed supreme direction of affairs.

There are now two contending governmentsin Germany, Kapp's new one at Berlin and the old one under Ebert at Dresden. Officials of the new governments in Germany, Kapp's new one or monarchistic. Ebert has called on the people to rise in general strike to prevent the return of Wilhelm II. Berlin is occupied by troops of the counter revolution and the movement is spreading rapidly throughout the provinces. Thus far there has been no outbreak and no bloodshed.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is reported to be favored by the new regime as imperial president. Gottlieb von Jagow and General Baron von Falkenhausen, former governor general of Belgium, are among the leaders of the new revolution.

While the movement has been carried out rapidly and apparent order, there is an under current of anxiety among the people of Berlin as to possible future occurrences. Counter measures are expected soon although the Kapp government has taken precautions to arrest those members of the former government who could be reached.

The overthrow of the Ebert government was announced in a proclamation issued at 10 o'clock this morning after revolting troops from the suburbs had entered Berlin and occupied the Wilhelmstrassee. Up to that hour the movement had proved a peaceful one, no disorders developing.

The proclamation declared that the entire authority of the state has passed into the hands of General Provincial Director Kapp as imperial chancellor and premier of Prussia.

The proclamation, issued over the signature of Imperial Chancellor Kapp, says the mandate of the national assembly to create a constitution and conclude peace has expired and it declares the national assembly dissolved. It adds:

"As soon as internal order has been restored we shall return to constitutional conditions and prescribe new elections."

It was announced General Baron von Luettwitz had been appointed commander in chief of the military by the chancellor and that a new government "of order, freedom and action" was being formed.

At 10 o'clock the city was still preserving for the moment its usual aspect. Carriages, taxicabs and street cars were in movement as though nothing had happened.

There was no change in the appearance of Unter den Linden except for the presence of a considerable body of troops at Brandenburg gate, the Adlon hotel, and the corner of Unter den Linden and the Wilhelmstrasse.

The proclamation appeared at this corner at 10 o'clock in the morning. A mounted soldier, fully armed and helmeted, rode up and handed the proclamation to a small group of people. The proclamation later was read on street corners in various parts of the city.

President Ebert, meanwhile, had left the city.

The president and his wife quit Berlin at 5 o'clock this morning. The troops which made the descent upon Berlin were for the most part quartered in the suburb of Doeberitz, and included troops which had recently returned from the Baltic provinces. The threat of their movement developed at midnight. When it became known that they were advancing, the official agent states, General von Oldershausen began negotiations with the naval brigade, which formed part of the contingent. The demands made by the brigade were discussed by the cabinet, which sat until the early morning, the news agency adds. The terms were subsequently rejected and the troops entered Berlin and proceeded to the occupation of the Wilhelmstrassee.

The agency also announced the proclaiming of a general strike by the social democratic party (the majority socialists, the dominant party which has supported the Ebert government, of which President Ebert, Premier Bauer and Foreign Minister Mueller

(No. 2—Conitnued on Page Two.)

BUILDING TRADES IN FEDERATION AGREEMENT

Washington, Mar. 13.—There will be no more strikes of the Building Trades Union over interunion disputes over division of work, as an agreement has been reached, the American Federation of Labor announced today.

SENATE TO VOTE ON ARTICLE TEN

Leaders Agree Compromise Is Further Away Than Ever; Swift Conclusion Planned

Washington, Mar. 13.—With the irreconcilable foes of the peace treaty again in the saddle and with compromise apparently farther away than ever, the senate agreed by unanimous consent today to bring swiftly to conclusion its fight over decisive article ten. It will vote on that Monday and leaders thought a vote on ratification would come by the middle of the week. Compromise advocates are still at work, however.

Washington, Mar. 13.—In an effort to reunite the Republican senate forces, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the party leader, today introduced an amendment to the sub-Article X reservation offered yesterday.

The change proposed at the suggestion of Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, leader of the irreconcilables, would insert the words "including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence" in describing the international controversies in which the United States would not interfere.

MALLORY LINER CALLS FOR AID

Savannah, Ga., March 13.—Wireless calls for aid from the steamship Brazos was received in Savannah early today. The position of the vessel, which is believe dto be a Mallory liner, showed her to be off the Virginia or North Carolina coast.

Later the steamship Limon reported it was going to the aid of the Brazos. It is expected to reach the disabled steamer during the morning. The information received in Savannah did not indicate the trouble on the Brazos.

GRIDIRON GAME RULE IS CHANGED

New York, March 13.—The football rules committee finished meetings here today without radical changes governing the gridiron game. One feature of importance was the abolition of the puntout after a touchdown. Under the new rule, after a touchdown, regardless of where the ball is, it will be brought out and attempt at the goal kicked from any point the kicker selects.

TURKS PRESS ALLIED FORCES

Greek, Italian and French Hold Own With Difficulty in Area of Constantinople.

Constantinople, March 13.—Greek, Italian and French forces of occupation in Smyrna, Adalia and Adana, Asia Minor, are holding their own with difficulty against Turkish nationalist troops, it is indicated in reports received here. The strength of Mutspha Kemal, nationalist leader, is rapidly growing in the interior and advices state the Arabs, Kurds and other tribes and carrying on guerrilla war. Failure of the French to reach Diarbker is pointed out by nationalists as being typical of the experience any occuying army may encounter.

Fifty thousand allied troops are in Constantinople and vicinity, it is estimated this force being sufficient to protect the city, the straits and the sea of Marmora with the cooperation of naval units here. Turkish leaders, however, scout the idea the allies could send a large punitive expedition into Asia Minor to enforce their demands. At present allied soldiers are guarding the old fortifications along the straits while the British have thrown strong forces about the terminus of the Bagdad railway at Ismid, 56 miles southeast of this city. Search of houses and shops here is constantly uncovering stores of arms and ammunition.

SIMS' CHARGES STRENGTHENED

Documents Produced in Support of Claim That He Was Not Kept Duly Informed.

TEAM WORK WAS IMPAIRED

Delay, Confusion and Sacrifice Resulted From Department's Failure to Post Chiefs.

Washington, Mar. 13.—Documentary evidence in support of his charge that the navy department failed to keep him informed as to its policies and plans were presented today by Rear Admiral Sims to the senate investigating committee.

"Delay and confusion" resulted from the department's failure to notify him of important dispositions and movements of naval forces within the area of his command as well as elsewhere, he said, adding that the result also was to create in the minds of allied officials an impression that he was not supported by and in the confidence of his government.

Because of his ignorance of the department's plans, the admiral continued, the allied admiralties carried on direct negotiations with the navy department in Washington. Allied team work was impaired and American interests suffered as a result, he said, adding:

"Undoubtedly at times such independent negotiations resulted in direct conflict with my recommendations."

Admiral Sims told the committee the first intimation he had that he was not in the full confidence of the department came soon after he submitted his first reports from London. He learned then, by accident, he said, that an agreement had been reached by the navy department and British and French naval officials in Washington early in April regarding the disposition of American naval forces. The terms of this agreement were cabled to Admiral Jellicoe by the British representative on April 13, 1917 he declared.

The officer also charged that without notifying him before hand, the department arranged with the French naval attache to send ten or more yachts to combat submarines off the French coast; arranged to establish two naval bases in France; sent naval aviation forces to that country; dispatched six destroyers from Boston; sent a hundred cannon to France on naval colliers; started a campaign in the newspapers for a North sea mine barrage; dispatched the fifth destroyer squadron from St. Johns to Queenstown and sent four additional destroyers from New York to join his forces.

Some of these vessels, he said, arrived overseas before he knew of their allocation to his command. In most cases, he said he received belated information from French and British sources but seldom in time to make proper adjustments and arrangements for receiving the ships.

The admiral declared that while he protested continually against the department's failure to keep him informed the situation was not remedied.

That great confusion existed with regard to the establishment of the bases in France and that the department itself did not know what it wanted was demonstrated, the admiral said, by a letter he received early in August from the officer assigned to command the Bordeaux base. This officer, he said, wrote that "the situation in France is not clear to me" and that when he had asked upon being ordered to the command of the base what his duties were, he had been unable to obtain any information.

"I asked the same question and got the same answer from all the other heads in the navy department" the officer said. "After waiting about four weeks I received orders to proceed with a party of eight persons but still no instruction."

A similar condition existed with regard to American naval aviation forces sent abroad, Admiral Sims said.

MEXICANS ASK CLEARER VIEWS

Washington, Mar. 13.—The State Department's reply to Salvador's request for interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has not satisfied the Mexican jurists, according to advices today from Mexico City. Enrique Parra, a lawyer of Mexico City, says "views of Senator Lodge and of the world do not seem to conform to the nideas of President Wilson."

Washington, Mar. 13.—Emigration of Mexicans from Central and Northern Mexico to the United States continues to give the Carranza government concern and efforts are being made to stop it on the ground that the movement if continued would paralyze Mexican industries. Large numbers are also going to Cuba.

FRENCH CLAIM GUN OF MARVELOUS RANGE

Paris, Mar. 13.—L. Intransingeant learns that the government has acquired patents to a new gun that has a range three to four times that of the German "Big Bertha."

BRYAN TO RUN IF DEMANDED

Wood Outlines Platform; Palmer Favors Instructing Delegates; Other Politics.

Lincoln, Neb., Mar. 13.—In answer to requests that he enter the presidential race, William J. Bryan announced tonight he would run only if his nomination is "demanded under certain conditions." He said he hoped such situation would not arise.

Harrisburg, Pa., Mar. 13.—Proposals that uninstructed delegates be sent to the national conventions were attacked here today by Attorney General Palmer who told the Pennsylvania Palmer-for-President campaign committee that "the people should instruct their delegates both as to nomination and platform."

Trenton, Mar. 13.—Governor Edwards of New Jersey, who asked that his name be left off the Democratic primary ballots in Illinois, sent similar requests to all states, he announced today. He said delegates should be left uninstructed.

St. Louis, Mar. 13.—A strong foreign policy, improved consular service, national economy and tariff as a weapon of defense was advocated by Major General Leonard Wood, candidate for Republican nomination for president, in an address here tonight. He defined a strong foreign policy as "one which will surround American citizens wherever they are, with a feeling of confidence that their government is behind them."

BUENOS AIRES TIGHTENS LID

Travelers Opine "City that Was Once Gayer Than Paris Is Not What It Used to Be"

Buenos Aires, March 13.—Buenos Aires, which once had the reputation of being a "wide open" city and "gayer than Paris," is "not what it used to be" in the opinion of many travelers who were here before the war and have returned recently.

The gayety is still here, they say, but it is more decorous and meantime the lid has been clamped upon many resorts in which the worst sort of license was wont to flourish openly. Public gambling places have also been banned, dissolute women have been driven off the streets, and beginning this year the police have begun the suppression of houses of ill fame. The claim is made that Buenos Aires is today cleaner morally than ever before in its history, due to the "reform" regulation of a recent city administration and continued by the present one.

The city council also a few days ago passed an ordinance imposing a tax of 20,000 pesos annually on cabarets, which is expected to put some of the lower class out of business. La Epoca, the government organ, in approving the measure, refers to the Buenos Aires cabarets as "establishments of corruption" and demands that minors be prohibited from entering them. What are termed "cabarets" in Buenos Aires are merely dance halls with an orchestra, and, with one or two exceptions, are poorly furnished. Drinks are served, but there are none of the entertainment features which made the cabaret successful in the United States. Here and in the restaurants, both of which are open all night, is where most of Buenos Aires "gayety" centers.

Theatres and moving picture houses do not close until 12 or 12:30 o'clock. As late as 2 o'clock numerous restaurants and cafes are still filled with men, and some women with orchestras or electric pianos going full blast. Streets in the "gay life" district are still brilliantly lighted, taxicabs flit about and the sidewalks have many strollers. What is called "revelling" in the restaurants, is, however, not in evidence. The patrons sit and listen to the music, eat or sip their win or other drinks, but, as an American observer put it, "there are no high jinks."

It is considered that a prohibition movement in Argentine would find a very strong sentiment to overcome.

No. 3, Continued on Page 2.

POLITICS TURN FANCIES SOUTH

Florida Delegation in Washington Begins to Think About Repairing Home Fences.

"JOHN HENRY" COMING

Fletcher Prepares to Refute Gov. Catt's Statements Concerning His Record.

By GEORGE H. MANNING.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 13.—With the Florida primaries less than three months off, the members of the Florida delegation in Congress are beginning to take deep interest in politics at home and are looking carefully to their political fences. All the members of the delegation who are to have opposition at the primary expect to go to Florida at an early date to wage a campaign for reelection.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher comes up for reelection this fall and is opposed by Governor Sidney J. Catts who, it is understood, is already in the field making speeches and attacking the record of Senator Fletcher in Congress. Just what criticism the governor offers of the record of Fletcher is not well known here. The senior Senator from Florida is rounding out his second term and is recognized by fellow members and all those who know him here as one of the ablest and most hard-working members of that body. He is on the most important committees in the Senate; works hard on all of them; is nidustrious on and off the floor of the senate and indefatigible in the interest of his state and people. Owing to the peace treaty situation and the indefinite status of other important legislation in the senate, Mr. Fletcher has deferred his visit to Florida, but it is understood he will leave for the state in a few days to look after his political interests at home.

Congressman Herbert J. Drane of the First Florida district is serving his second term in the house. He is opposed for the renomination by George W. Wilder, the present speaker of the Florida House of Representatives. Mr. Drane defeated Congressman Sparkman for the nomination in 1916, after the latter had served about twenty years continuously here. In the four years he has been here Mr. Drane has become recognized as one of the solid, substantial members of the house. He was reelected to his second term without opposition, a compliment which seems to be but seldom paid to a Florida congressman. Mr. Wilder has been campaigning for some time, it is understood here, but those familiar with both candidates and their records do not believe Mr. Drane will have very considerable trouble in being returned to the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

Congressman Frank Clark of the Second Florida district has no opposition so far and will have none, it is understood. Frank Clark is one of the best known men in Congress today, where he is serving his eighth term, and one of the most influential. He was opposed two years ago by State Senator Davis of Madison, and after a vigorous campaign in which several hot joint debates took place, Clark defeated his opponent by one of the largest majorities given in Florida in many yeras.

Congressman J. H. Smithwick, the new member from the Third Florida district, has announced opposition for reelection in the person of the former postmaster of Pensacola, Ben S. Hancock. It seems that the former postmaster is under the impression that Smithwick had something to do with his removal as postmaster, and is running for Congress to even up the score. Well informed persons know, of course, that under the present system of appointing postmasters the Congressman can wield no power in removing or appointing postmasters. It is also understood that Y. L. Watson of Quincy is feeling out the situation and will possibly announce his candidacy for congress at an early date, if he has not already done so.

Just what Mr. Smithwick's opponents expect to win on is not clear to those here who know the facts and have watched him in his eighteen months' service in the house. Mr. Smithwick took the oath of office on the convening of the extra session of congress on May 19, 1919, and congress has been in session ever since with the exception of two weeks during last November. The congressman from the Third district has been at his post of duty every day during that whole time. People coming from his district have found him right on the job all the time and ready and anxious to serve them in any direction they desired.

It is but fair to say that no man in congress is giving more of his time and energy to the duties of his office than is Smithwick, nor getting better results from his efforts. His friendly disposition and strong personality soon

(No. 4—Continued on Page Two.)

ALLIED MILITARY CHIEFS TO CONFER

Coblenz, Mar. 13.—A conference attended by Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Henry A. Wilson, chief of the British imperial staff, Major General Henry T. Allen, commander in chief of the American Army of Occupation, will be held Monday at Mayence.

HISTORIC POLICE COVER CANADA

Name of Famous Organization Changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Ottawa, March 13.—Wearers of the "scarlet and gold" of the northwest mounted police—on February 1 renamed the royal Canadian mounted police—are now charged with the enforcement of federal laws in all provinces of Canada. It is, for instance, as though the New York police force had its "beat" extended from the metropolis to San Francisco. Many of these intrepid officers are sons of aristocratic British families and are veterans of the great war.

The metamorphosis of the great organization, known as the northwest mounted police, organized in 1873, when the Canadian northwest was a sort of "No-Man's Land," recalls some of the heroic exploits of its members. One of the earliest of these was the nervy action of the late General Sir Sam Steele, then a sergeant. A camp of hostile Cree Indians were obstructing the buildin gof the Canadian Pacifis railway. Sergeant Steele, accompanied by a constable, rode into the midst of the camp, and while the red skins indulged in promiscuous shooting and war whoops, calmly ordered Chief Pie-a-Pot to get out.

The chief ignoring his order, Steele garbed in a striking red coat, dismounted, leaped over Pie-a-Pot's squatting figure, through the tepee door and kicked out the center pole, bringing down the tent on Pie-a-Pot and his squaws.

The audacity of Steele's act in thus man-handling the head of the tribe, overawed the Indians and they at once started to obey his order.

Of the many international cases handled by the mounted police, one of the most famous was that of Sitting Bull, who, after wiping out General Custer's band in 1876, sought to use the Canadian border territory for further operations against the Americans. With a mere handful of men the mounted police were able to control the Indians.

Many other interesting stories are told of these guardians of the peace. At the present time recruiting for the force has virtually stopped because of the lack of barrack accommodations.

FAMINE SEEMS NEAR IN FIUME

No Food Brought in For Three Weeks and Further Seizures by d'Annunzio Impossible

Fiume, March 13.—Famine seems to be near in this city. No food has been brought in during the last three weeks and Italian naval units convoy all merchant vessels from Ancona and Venice so that further seizures by the d'Annunzian forces are impossible. As a consequence there is much suffering among the poor and food prices are enormous. There is no coal in the city and horses have been driven out to graze on the hills nearby, there being no feed for them here. There have been rumors that Captain d'Annunzio's forces will attack Crotia in an effort to obtain supplies.

Fears have been expressed that a Bolshevik outbreak is imminent, and soldiers have participated in disorders which resulted in the death of one man.

Deportations of persons who have lived less than ten years in Fiume continue and it is expected they will be completed soon. Those leaving are, for the most part, Hungarians and Croatians, some establishments have been forced to close because their entire staffs have been ordered to leave.

Captain d'Annunzio is still firm in his resolve that Fiume must be recognized as an independent state, but members of the national council are said to have discussed a plan to form the provinces of Fiume, Abbazia, Sussak, Veglia, Zara and Sabenico into a republic.

CENSUS PLANS ARE COMPLETE

Five Hundred Friendly Visitors Have Agreed to Take Part in Move This Afternoon.

HAS MAYOR'S SANCTION

Is Expected Each Visitor Will Be Accorded Courtesy and Southern Hospitality.

Five hundred "Friendly Visitors" have accepted commissions to take part in the Inter-Church Survey this afternoon, in which every home in the city will be visited in the interests of a complete religious census of the city.

The survey has the sanction of Mayor Sanders who has written a letter to the citizens telling them that he approves the work. All protestant churches of the city, with the exception of the Baptists, are taking part in the work.

All arrangements for the survey have been made and instructions have been given to the 500 workers who will report to their respective captains at places designated by them. The captains will assign the visitors to lieutenants to carry out the program.

The survey will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The "Friendly Visitor" have been urged to make accuracy the key word of the survey and have been told that a kind reception has been asked in every home where they may call and that southern hospitality awaits them. It is expected every home in the city will be visited. Workers are to report to their own captains at the appointed time and it is believed the survey will be completed early this evening. Following are the names of the captains, lieutenants and workers:

District "A."

Spitzer, W. E., captain; Wilson, John A., lieutenant; Phillips, S. M., lieutenant; Perkins, Oliver, lieutenant; Holmes, J. T., lieutenant; Pfeiffer, Mrs. J. S., Batts, C. E., Reichnell, C. E., Wicke, A. H., Calhoun, E. B., Calhoun, E. B., Gillis, Mrs. E. M., Pinney, Mrs. S. S.

District "B."

C. F. Zeek, captain.

J. B. Perkins, lieutenant, phone 281. Lewis, J. R., McCaughn, R. L., Parker, J. M., J. D. Thomas, Perkins, G. H., Luff, H. M., Taylor, Carl.

Jeudevine, Henry, lieutenant, phone 181; Price, Mrs. J. B., Calhoun, Mrs. D. L., Caro, Miss Kathleen, Beggs, Judge E. D., Baldwin, Dr. J. C., Brink, Mrs. F. A.

Seaburg, H. I., lieutenant, phone 625. Service, S. E., Worthington, Miss Edith, Worthington, W. W., Mendonnel, Mrs. J. G., Sneed, Mrs. A. J., Wheat, Mrs. W. E., Adams, O. L., Seaburg, Mrs. H. I.

Caro, J. L., lieutenant, phone 408. Cox, Mrs. M. R., George, Mrs A. M., Jeudevine, Mrs. M., Zeek, Mrs. M. R. McLean, Mrs. Sallie, Douglass, Angus.

White, Mrs. R. K., lieutenant, phone 1065. Rogers, Miss Emma, Purdy, Wallace, Andrews, Miss Nellie, Graham, Miss Francis, Thompkins Clinton, Ingram, Miss Maggie.

Brierly, C. S., lieutenant; Brierly, Mrs. C. S., Brierly, C. S., Yon, Miss Mabel, Graham, Miss Irma, Coley, Miss Bernice, Baggett, J. M., Bayles, Harry, Loftin, Miss Genevieve.

No. 4.

W. B. Ferris, lieutenant.

Workers: Geo. A. Butler, Eugene Elebash, Edgar Elebash.

Government on north, Main on south, Palafox on east, Barcelona on west.

No. 5.

W. S. Garfield, lieutenant.

Workers: J. O. Walker, G. W. Fletcher, F. Caro.

Main on north, Bay on south, Palafox on east, Center on west.

No. 9.

Dr. H. L. Simpson, lieutenant.

Workers: Miss Susie Johnson, Mrs. F. Gretcher, J. M. Collier.

Garden on north, Romana on south, Spring on east, "A" on west.

No. 10.

J. H. Bayless, lieutenant.

Workers: Dr. W. H. Coker, Louis Lewis, W. W. Morris.

Romana on north, Government on south, Barcelona on East, DeVilliers on west.

No. 11.

W. A. Ray, lieutenant.

Brown, Mr. Lee.

Workers: Carl Sandusky, Dr. R. A.

Government on north, Bay on south, Barcelona on east, DeVilliers on west.

No. 12.

W. D. Willis, lieutenant.

Workers: Halcott Anderson, G. Loftin.

Government on north, DeVilliers on east, Bay on south, Donalson on west.

No. 13.

F. S. Mellen, lieutenant.

Workers: J. C. Pettersen, W. H.

(No. 1—Continued on Page Two.)