

# CIVIL WAR GRIPS GERMANY

## REACTIONARIES, SEIZING GOVERNMENT, PROCLAIM EBERT RULE AT AN END

Deny Monarchic Aims or Intent to Hinder Treaty, but Old Ministry Scouts Disclaimer and Calls General Strike to Save Republic.

Paris, March 13.—(German)—(Havas)—The Ebert government in Germany has established its seat in Dresden, the capital of Saxony, according to advices this afternoon.

Berlin, March 13.—According to reports reaching here this afternoon, the revolutionary movement under the direction of the extreme conservatives has already spread far into the provinces, not only among the regular army forces but among the public security guards.

### NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

Berlin, March 13.—(Noon)—A new imperial ministry has been formed. It is provisionally composed as follows:

Imperial chancellor—Dr. Kapp.  
Minister of defense—General Baron von Luettwitz.

Minister of finance—The Oberfinanzrat bank.  
Minister of public worship—Dr. Traub.  
The other ministers have not as yet been appointed.

### Early Move Peaceful.

Berlin, March 13.—The overthrow of the Ebert government was announced in a proclamation issued at 10 o'clock this morning. The proclamation stated that the revolutionaries had entered Berlin and occupied Wilhelmstrasse. Up to that hour the movement had proved a peaceful one, no disorder 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.

### Promises Elections.

The proclamation, issued under the signature of Imperial Chancellor Kapp, says that 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 is announced that German 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.

### Appears Normal.

At 10 o'clock the city was still appearing 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 the 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. They stocked around him while the document was read. The proclamation later was read on street corners in various parts of the city.

### In Session Late.

The meeting of the old cabinet extended far into the night with an anxious deliberation on means of defense. Nothing came of the negotiations and at 5 o'clock this morning, word came that the ministers had reached the outskirts of the city.

No resistance was offered to the approaching forces and they were quickly in possession of the city. President Ebert was one of the first to leave. Dr. Kapp proclaimed himself Imperial Chancellor and prime minister of Prussia, and immediately appointed General Luettwitz commander in chief.

Dr. Schiffer, minister of justice in the Bauer cabinet, is said to have been one of the few to remain, and with Dr. Albert, under-secretary of state, received the newly formed government. Premier Bauer was the last of the old ministry to leave the government building.

### Censor Telegrams.

Censorships on telegrams going abroad has been placed in the hands of Ignatius Tribitch Lincoln, former member of the British parliament, who was deported from England in August, 1919, after his certificate of naturalization had been revoked.

The proclamation issued by the new regime, in dissolving the na-

## SOCIALISTS OF BERLIN APPEAL FOR REPUBLIC

Berlin, March 13.—The social-democratic party this morning issued the following proclamation:

"Workmen, comrades: The military revolt has come. Erhard's naval division is marching on Berlin to enforce the recognition of the imperial government. The mercenary troops who were afraid of the disbandment which had been ordered desire to put the reactionaries into the ministerial posts.

"We refuse to bow to this military constraint. We did not make the revolution in order to recognize again today the bloody government of mercenaries. We enter into no covenant with the Baltic criminals. Workers, comrades, we should be ashamed to look you in the face if we were capable of acting otherwise.

"We say no and again, no! You must endorse what we have done. We carried out your views. Now use every means to destroy this return of bloody reaction.

"Strike! Cease to work! Throttle this military dictatorship! Fight with all your means for the preservation of the republic! Put aside all division. There is only one means against the return of Wilhelm II. Paralyze all economic life. Not a hand must move. No proletariat shall help the military dictatorship."

peror William and the signing of the armistice Dr. Kapp was one of the men for whose arrest the independent socialists clamored on the ground that he and his associates had been responsible for the continuation of the war and the hindering of peace.

### Governor of Belgium.

Major General Baron von Luettwitz, who, according to the dispatches, has been named commander in chief, was military governor of Belgium in the early days of the war. He later was a commander on the Verdun front. When the German treaty came up for action by the government last June he was one of the leaders of the military party prominent in opposition to the peace terms. He has an American wife, who was a Miss Carey of Cleveland. He always has been classed as thoroughly Prussian.

Before the war General von Luettwitz held the posts of military attaché of the German embassy at London and later at Petrograd. He was born on April 9, 1865. His father, Max Freiherr von Luettwitz, died in 1887. His mother, Irma von Gaal-Gyula, is still living.

The new commander in chief's marriage to Miss Cary, whose maiden name was Mary Curtis Cary, took place on July 14, 1892. She was born on Jan. 6, 1869. The couple have two children, Irma and Gustav.

### Bided Their Time.

There has been a strongly held belief both inside and outside Germany that the pan-German monarchist party was merely biding its time and awaiting an opportune moment to seize control of affairs. It was this belief, for one thing, that caused the allies' worryment

### (Continued on Page Five.)

## ASK AMERICAN SHIPS TO TAKE GERMAN ROUTE

Washington, March 13.—Approval of a proposal that if consistent with the general interests of the United States, American steamship companies take over the Hamburg-American line was voted today by the senate commerce committee, 10 to 4.

## FIRST BATTLE IN STRIKE OF EXPRESSMEN

Chicago, March 13.—American Railway Express company barns today were under heavy guard of city police as a result of a fight between company police and pickets on strike duty, in which a policeman was severely beaten and several others injured. The company asked for city police aid.

A captain of company police reported the fight started when pickets attacked 17 clerks in a terminal station. Strike leaders asserted company police ordered pickets to leave and a fist fight began. The pickets remained.

Berlin, March 13.—There is much perturbation in Berlin over a rumor that speculators are negotiating for the purchase from the government of the colossal wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, into which nails were driven by the people during the war at so much per nail. The government is to be asked to take steps to prevent the sale. It is said that the would-be purchasers are Americans who desire to exhibit the statue in the United States.

## Is This Coming Back?



Berlin, March 13.—The proclamation issued by the old regime, calling on the people for a general strike, declared that it is the only means against the return of William II.

Cologne, March 13.—The new government established in Berlin is not intended to promote the aims of the monarchists or the reactionaries, it is declared in a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin today.

## CARRY OUT TREATY TERMS.

The message reads: "The new government under Chancellor Kapp says in its program to be made public that it will honorably fulfill the treaty of Versailles. It gives emphatic assurance that the government has no reactionary or monarchial aims."

## Edwards' Name Taken Off the Illinois Ballots

Springfield, Ill., March 13.—In Chicago and a new opinion was prepared holding that Governor Edwards should be allowed to withdraw.

Following the preparation of the new opinion another telegram was sent to the New Jersey governor telling him of the attorney general's decision and informing him that his name would not be presented to the voters at the April primary.

Attorney General Brundage is said to take the position that the primary law contains no provision for the withdrawal of candidates from the preferential primary ballot and that it is therefore permissible to receive a withdrawal. The law does fix a time for withdrawal of candidates for delegates to the national convention, which expired at midnight March 9.

Paris, March 13.—(French Wireless Service)—The pumping dry of a section of the Bruges-Zeebrugge canal has revealed some interesting war secrets. It appears that a bomb proof shelter had been constructed to safeguard the entrance of German submarines. Fifty or sixty live shells and six mines were discovered in the canal besides quantities of debris. No bodies, however, were found.

## STOP SALE OF WOODEN IMAGE OF VON HINDY

Germans Perturbed for Fear Americans Will Get It.

Berlin, March 13.—There is much perturbation in Berlin over a rumor that speculators are negotiating for the purchase from the government of the colossal wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, into which nails were driven by the people during the war at so much per nail. The government is to be asked to take steps to prevent the sale. It is said that the would-be purchasers are Americans who desire to exhibit the statue in the United States.

## ALLIES KEEP OUT GERMAN CIVIL STRIFE

Paris, March 13.—The opinion expressed in official circles at the moment is that the allied governments will take an attitude of aloofness and detachment toward the civil strife in Germany and permit the German people themselves to determine the form of their government. The armed disorders in Germany are looked upon as most unfortunate, both for that country and the remainder of Europe at the time when reconstruction had begun.

## ALLIED ARMY IN PERIL IN ASIA MINOR

Turk Nationalists Are Gathering Alarming Strength There.

Constantinople, March 11.—Greek, Italian and French forces of occupation in Smyrna and Adana, Asia Minor, are holding their own with difficulty against Turkish nationalist troops, it is indicated in reports received here. The strength of Mustafa Kemal, nationalist leader, is rapidly growing in the interior and advances state the Arabs, Kurds and other tribes are carrying on guerrilla warfare. Failure of the French to reach Dierbekr is pointed out by the nationalists as being typical of the experience any occupying army may encounter.

Constantinople Safe. 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. Search of houses and shops here is constantly uncovering stores of arms and ammunition.

Wilson's Reference to 'Imperialism' Gets No Attention.

Paris, March 13.—The French government has not and will not send any instructions to Ambassador Jusserand in Washington regarding President Wilson's charge of militarism against France, it was said at the foreign office this morning. A report received from the ambassador stated that on his own initiative he called upon the Secretary of State Polk and told him of the surprise and emotion caused in France by the president's letter.

The ambassador added that he had made no representations. Look for Amends. No comment was obtainable in official circles with the exception of expressions of curiosity as to whether President Wilson would take the opportunity afforded by M. Jusserand's call on Secretary Polk to correct the disagreeable impression his assertions have made here.

## GERMANS LEFT CANAL A NEST OF EXPLOSIVES

Paris, March 13.—(French Wireless Service)—The pumping dry of a section of the Bruges-Zeebrugge canal has revealed some interesting war secrets. It appears that a bomb proof shelter had been constructed to safeguard the entrance of German submarines. Fifty or sixty live shells and six mines were discovered in the canal besides quantities of debris. No bodies, however, were found.

## YOUR LAST CHANCE

To see the Tri-City Motor Show at the Billy Sunday tabernacle

## TONIGHT

You'll be sorry if you miss the finest exhibit of the motor industry ever seen in the tricity.

## COLBY QUIBBLE HOLDS UP U. S. IN DIPLOMACY

International Affairs at Standstill for Time Being.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. (Special to The Argus).

Washington, D. C., March 13.—An extraordinary situation in world diplomacy has risen which demonstrates to some extent why more progress is not being made in getting the nations of the world back to the real and not a fictitious basis of peace.

The British, French and Italian embassies here have been instructed to consult the government of the United States with reference to the Turkish treaty, the terms of which, being unsatisfactory, are keeping the near east in political turmoil.

Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, and dean of the diplomatic corps, must take the lead in approaching the American government for the credentials of the Italian ambassador have never been presented and the new British ambassador has not yet taken up his duties here.

But Ambassador Jusserand has the diplomatic privilege of discussing matters with the head of the United States government and not necessarily the secretary of state. In the present situation, Mr. Wilson being ill or at least unwilling to receive foreign ambassadors and the office of secretary of state being unoccupied because the senate has not confirmed the nomination of Bainbridge Colby, the plight of Mr. Jusserand is an unenviable one. In two or three days there may not even be a secretary of state ad interim for the period during which Frank L. Polk can hold that position subject to legal doubts, now being thrashed over in the office of the attorney general.

Will President Receive Him? The question is therefore, whether Mr. Wilson will receive the French ambassador and perhaps the charge d'affaires of the British embassy and the new Italian ambassador. The excuse hitherto given was the president's illness but the present situation is further complicated by the surprising statement with reference to the alleged imperialism of France made by the president in his letter to Senator Hitchcock. The president said then:

"Throughout the sessions of the peace conference in Paris, it was evident that a militaristic party, under the most influential leadership, was seeking to gain ascendancy in the councils of France. They were defeated then, but they are in control now."

This accusation has brought forth a storm of protests from the French press all the way from veiled references to the regrettable ill health of the president to the inexcusable savage outbursts about the effect that "America is being ruled by a lunatic."

Ordered to Express Surprise. The French government is reported moreover, to have instructed Ambassador Jusserand to express surprise and amazement at the president's reference to France, but in Washington this does not awaken much excitement because not so long ago Viscount Grey wrote a letter to the London Times expressing views freely about American political affairs and the French press supported wholeheartedly that communication and defended it as immune from diplomatic impropriety because it was a

(Continued on Page Seven.)

## LEAGUE MAKES RUSS INQUIRY

Paris, March 13.—The League of Nations council today adopted a resolution for the appointment of a commission of 10 members for the investigation of conditions in Russia.

## The Weather

Fair tonight and probably Sunday. Rising temperature with the lowest tonight near freezing. Highest yesterday, 32; lowest last night, 22. Wind velocity, 6 miles per hour. Precipitation, none. 12 m. 7 p. m. 7 a. m. yester. yester. today

Dry bulb temp. . 31 32 23  
Wet bulb temp. . 29 29 21  
Relative humid. . 78 79 79  
River stage, 6.2; a rise of 1.1 in the last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Meteorologist.

Washington, March 13.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday are:

Region of Great Lakes: Some prospects of rain Tuesday and Wednesday, otherwise generally fair; nearly normal temperature.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Some prospect of rain by Tuesday; generally fair second half of week. Nearly normal temperature.

Washington, March 13.—Press dispatches brought to official Washington its first news of the overthrow of the German government by the military.

"Such a revolution was inevitable," was the comment of White House officials, but officers at the state department would make no statement, preferring to wait for official advices and additional details.

## EXCITEMENT SHOWN OVER PLEBISCITE

Second Zone in Schleswig Ready to Vote on Union With Denmark.

Copenhagen, March 13.—Excitement prevails throughout the second plebiscite zone of Schleswig, where the people will tomorrow determine whether their country shall remain under German control or again shall become a part of Denmark, from which it was divorced in 1864 by the treaty of Vienna. Dispatches from Flensburg tell of the enthusiastic welcome given arriving Danish voters and every ship that leaves here for Flensburg is loaded with Danes.

Claims Discrimination. The German government has made emphatic protests to the peace conference and the inter-allied commission in Schleswig against decrees of the commission which are held to be discriminatory in favor of Denmark. Herr Mueller, German foreign minister, is said to have declared his government will not accept a decision in the Schleswig matter "against the spirit of words of the peace treaty."

South of First Zone. The district where the people of Schleswig will vote tomorrow is south of the first plebiscite zone, which voted on Feb. 10. It is triangular in size, with the apex of Flensburg and the base on the shore of the North sea. Several islands off the west coast will join in the voting.

## LODGE AMENDS IT SOME MORE FOR MR. BORAH

Washington, March 13.—In an effort to reunite the Republican senate forces Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the party leader, today introduced an amendment to the substitute article X reservation of offered yesterday.

The change proposed at the suggestion of Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, leader of the irrecconcilables, 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.

## NO ADDITIONS TO NAVY; MUST SAVE THE CASH

Washington, March 13.—"In the interest of economy" the three naval construction programs recommended by Secretary Daniels depending on disposition of the peace treaty were disapproved today by a house naval sub-committee.

An appropriation of \$72,000,000 for continuing the unfinished 1916 program, was decided upon by the sub-committee as the only ship construction funds to be provided for the next fiscal year.

## WIND IN MISSISSIPPI

Greenville, Miss., March 13.—Five negroes were killed and between 25 and 36 injured in a tornado in Washington county, near Percy.

## WASHINGTON IS NOT SURPRISED AT BERLIN COUP

Washington, March 13.—Press dispatches brought to official Washington its first news of the overthrow of the German government by the military.

"Such a revolution was inevitable," was the comment of White House officials, but officers at the state department would make no statement, preferring to wait for official advices and additional details.