

MOVE FOR GERMAN SOVIET

REPORTED RADICALS HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE ANTI-MILITARIST SPIRIT

French View Is That Revolt Lacks Sufficient Political Support and Overtures Are Being Made Toward Ebert Faction.

Paris, March 15.—Independent socialists and communists met yesterday at Mannheim and decided to take advantage of the present situation in Germany and proclaim a soviet government, according to advices from Basel, the news having reached that city by telephone.

Majority and independent socialists throughout Germany appear to be uniting against the military movement initiated at Berlin on Saturday, according to a Basel dispatch to L'Information.

Vienna, March 14.—A telephone message received from Leipzig today reports that fighting had occurred there between troops of the national guard and socialists or communists in which nine were killed.

Paris, March 15.—A Berlin dispatch received this evening states that an agreement has been reached between Chancellor Kapp of the new government and Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the Ebert government and that the government crisis in Germany has ended.

A new government for Germany will be constituted under the agreement between the old government and the new, a news agency announcement states.

Make No Arrests. Berlin, March 15.—Measures looking to arrests calculated to prevent an uprising against the new regime have been abandoned, according to a statement issued here today, but a communist named Ney is said to be imprisoned. The government is reported to have decided not to exercise control of newspapers, all of which, including the Vorwaerts and the Freiheit will appear tomorrow.

Von Bernstorff Agent. Berlin, March 15.—Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, is reported to have gone to Stuttgart to negotiate with President Ebert and Premier Bauer of the government which was ousted on Saturday by the reactionary revolt.

Lacks Political Support. Paris, March 15.—The latest advice to the French foreign office from Berlin, it was said today, indicated that the revolution in Prussia had thus far been confined to the military and the pan-German party, and was without other political support. Leaders of the conservative parties and such influential leaders and Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the German Electric company, it was declared, had condemned the movement.

It was added, the impression in official circles was that the military party might hold possession of Berlin and other important centers and prolong the state of uncertainty for some time, possibly a month or two, but that without the support of other political elements the movement was doomed to failure.

Herr Rathenau, according to an official dispatch received at the Quai d'Orsay, has characterized the leaders of the counter-revolution as "brutes."

France Expectant. The attitude of the French government is simply one of expectancy, it finding no reason to interfere with Germany's internal affairs and taking only such precautions as the indicated revival of the military spirit in Prussia demands.

Some significance is attached here to a conference that Premier Millerand had this morning with General Mangin, former commander in chief of the French forces on the Rhine. No dissatisfaction is felt here with General DeGoutte, at present in command, but it is not forgotten that the name of Mangin means far more to the German militarists.

No confirmation is obtainable of the reports that the French forces on the Rhine are being reinforced.

Wire Connection Lost. Copenhagen, March 15.—Telephone communication between this city and Berlin was interrupted at 8 o'clock this morning.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE ONE-THIRD FOR OIL ROYALTY

Washington, March 15.—Production royalties ranging from 33 1/3 to 12 1/2 per cent on the lease of government oil lands under the claims' relief section of the land leasing bill were prescribed in regulations issued today by the interior department. Practically all withdrawn lands now being operated under claim are made subject to the assessment.

DEBS, IN PRISON, WILLING TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

Atlanta, Ga., March 15.—Eugene V. Debs, penitentiary prisoner here, has consented to the use of his name as a presidential candidate in the coming Michigan primary.

MILLION MEN IN AMERICAN LEGION

Indianapolis, Ind., March 15.—The American legion announced a membership of more than a million in 8,475 posts.

FIVE YANKS LOST IN BARRACKS FIRE

Washington, March 15.—Five American soldiers are believed to have perished in a fire which destroyed the barracks occupied by replacement battalions of the American forces at Vladivostok on March 6, Major General Graves, reported today, to the war department.

ALLIES SPURN DR. KAPP AND ALL HIS WORKS

London, March 15.—One of the first acts of the new government in Berlin was to request recognition from the allied commissions in Germany, according to an official British message today. The request was ignored, the commissioners taking the attitude that they would not extend recognition even to the extent of answering the communication.

An official message filed in Berlin at 6:30 o'clock last night and there was no confirmation of the reports that the sailors at Kiel and Altona had gone over to the new government.

Lord Kilmarnock, British charge d'affaires at Berlin, had reported to the government here that the workers of Cologne have discontinued the new movement and had organized a demonstration for today in which he estimated 200,000 persons would take part.

Cologne was the first German center to resume its industrial activity after the armistice.

Allies Prevent Strikes. The allied commissioners in the occupied districts of Germany have instructed the local authorities to prevent strikes in public utility services informing the authorities they will be held responsible for any stoppages.

Official dispatches today announced that the water supply of Berlin which had been cut off, has been turned on again.

SENATE HEADS FOR LAST VOTE ON PEACE PACT

Washington, March 15.—Paving the way for a final vote on the reservation to Article X, the senate today rejected 59 to 17, Senator Frelinghuysen's substitute proposing summary disavowal of all obligations.

The reservation worked out, but not agreed to in the bi-partisan conference, was offered by Senator Kirby, Democrat, Arkansas, and was rejected 45 to 31. All the Republicans and Senators Gore, Reed, Shields, Williams and Harrison, Democrats, voted against it.

The senate also promptly rejected, 45 to 30, the substitute reservation drafted by former President Taft which was offered in the bi-partisan conference by Senator Hitchcock and presented to the senate today by Senator Kirby.

The Taft draft disavowed any legal obligation, but gave congress power to act under a moral obligation.

Without a record vote the senate rejected Senator King's substitute, declaring that no obligation would be assumed in advance by the United States but that congress would consider recommendations of the league council to protect territorial integrity of any league member.

WILLIAMS FOR ROPER'S PLACE

Washington, March 15.—William Martin Williams of Alabama will succeed Daniel C. Roper as commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Williams' selection by President Wilson was announced today at the White house. He is solicitor for the department of agriculture and was recommended for his new post by Secretary of the Treasury Houston, who formerly was secretary of agriculture.

As head of the bureau of internal revenue Mr. Williams will direct the work of collecting millions of dollars in taxes and also will have charge jointly with the department of justice of prohibition enforcement.

Mr. Williams has been solicitor of the department of agriculture since 1917 and prior to that time practiced law.

PAYNE SWORN IN NEW PLACE

Washington, March 15.—John Barton Payne retired today as chairman of the shipping board and was sworn in as secretary of the interior, succeeding Franklin K. Lane, who retired on March 1. Mr. Payne was replaced on the shipping board by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired. Admiral Benson was appointed only as a member of the board, but it is expected that he will be elected chairman.

He was taken to that country by his father to finish his education. He never returned to the United States.

Father Still Here. Frederick Kapp, the boy's father, who was active in politics and organized a League of German-Americans for Fremont when

the latter ran for president on the Republican ticket. Kapp later became a friend and supporter of Lincoln. He also was an intimate friend of Karl Schurz and Dr. Abraham Jacob.

In 1862 he married the daughter of the commandant of the fortress of Coblenz in the old Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken. They moved to this city, where the present chancellor and two daughters were born.

Taught By Frenchman. Wolfgang was sent to a private school, which was conducted by a Frenchman, Adolph Douai, on the present site of the Hotel Astor.

GATHER MEN TO FIGHT IN EBERT CAUSE

Labor Not Disposed to Give Up Without Resort to Arms.

London, March 15.—A heavy loss of life is reported in disturbances at Kiel, Frankfurt and Essen, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Central News. Demonstrators have seized a depot at Frankfurt containing arms and ammunition.

Berlin, March 15.—(By Wireless to London.)—The German national assembly has been summoned by the Ebert government to meet at Stuttgart, tomorrow, Tuesday, March 16. Berlin advices Sunday night reported that the old German government had established its seat at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg.

It is reported here that the south German generals and the Saxon troops have given their adherence to Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the Ebert movement.

Prepare to Fight. Berlin, March 15.—Members of the Ebert government, ousted out of power by the recent revolutionary movement, are apparently gathering their forces to combat the new regime here. They are being aided by forces of labor, which have declared a general strike throughout Germany as a protest against the change in the nation's government.

Prussia seems to be the nucleus around which the military leaders have built up their movement. Reports from various cities in other parts of Germany would indicate that Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the old government, has forces at his disposal, and that there is popular opposition to the new regime.

Hamburg in Doubt. Even in Hamburg, the old government is said to have taken control of strategic points and the Hamburg senate has issued a proclamation denouncing the new government and asserting its intention to retain control in that state.

Men who are directing the policies of the government headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp have not yet secured political support, although a statement issued last night declares the prestige of the government has increased in south Germany since Saturday. Fatalities in fighting at Frankfurt and adoption of resolutions by workmen at Dusseldorf, Essen and Cologne against the revolt would not reflect sentiment in those localities to the regime installed in office on Saturday.

Threatens Stern Measures. Strike orders were issued yesterday in this city, and it is expected the critical moment for the new government will come when working men walk out. Chancellor Kapp has announced he would take a decided step to suppress any insurrection by strikers, but it does not seem probable he can prevent a wholesale stoppage of work in Berlin and throughout Germany.

Some sections of Germany the strike order is said to be viewed with favor, but there are indications the Socialist parties will attempt to bring about a total tieup of business today or tomorrow.

Chancellor Kapp has issued manifestos in an attempt to convince the people the government over which he is presiding will insure the establishment of a real democracy in Germany. Promises that elections will be held as soon as quiet is restored have been given, and the people have been informed that maintenance of order, and protection of the country's economic life will be the only reasons for the taking of drastic steps by the government.

Berlin was without news today beyond the government manifestos, as all the newspapers were suppressed. The government's declarations continued to rail at the incompetence of the deposed government and promised numerous reforms, including early general elections. A rigid telegraphic censorship has been imposed.

The Weather. Cloudy and somewhat unsettled tonight and Tuesday. Colder. The lowest temperature tonight will be near freezing. Strong southwest to west winds.

Highest yesterday, 52; lowest last night, 48. Wind velocity, 24 miles per hour. Precipitation, none.

12 m. 7 p.m. 7 a.m. yester. yester. today

Dry bulb temp. .49 49 54

Wet bulb temp. .44 44 48

Relative humid. .48 67 61

River stage 7.2, a rise of 1 foot in the last 48 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Meteorologist.

JERSEY GIVEN PERMISSION TO OPEN ITS SUIT

Washington, March 15.—New Jersey was granted permission today by the supreme court to institute original proceedings to test the validity of the prohibition amendment.

ONLY ONE WAY OUT IN RUSSIA; THAT IS WORK

Life Reduced to Round of Toil, Just As Under Autocracy.

(BY DAVID LAWRENCE). (Special to The Argus).

Washington, March 15.—Dreams of leisure days and pleasure-filled nights haven't come true in soviet Russia. Instead the rugged hand of discipline which, like the governing classes of the past, threatens severe punishment to the slacker, is yoking millions of workmen in an army of toil.

News from the inside of Russia is rare. Communication is difficult. But a budget of information has just come from authentic sources and through unquestioned channels. It tells of regeneration inside Russia but not by the nebulous programs and utopian methods so long preached by the demagogues, but by the familiar process of conscription and enforced labor.

Large armies of labor converted from the soviet military forces are working Sundays and overtime on week days. Even women in the Petrograd section are assisting. Professional unions are registering qualified workmen. Idlers find no comfort in the new program of "get back to work."

Comrade Trotsky himself as president of the revolutionary war council signs the proclamation ordering the first revolutionary army to work. He exhorts his followers to show "indefatigable energy" in their work "as much as if it were a combat or a fight."

Call of Spring. After referring to the necessity for the production and collection of food supplies, Trotsky says: "Spring is coming. This is the season of agricultural work. As the productive force of our factories has lessened, the number of new farm implements which can be delivered has become insufficient. The revolutionary labor army will employ its work shops as well as its workmen in order to repair such tools and machinery as are needed. When the season arrives for work in the fields, the red cavalry, and infantry will prove that they know how to plow the earth."

The results are already beginning to show in cleaning up the territory

(Continued on Page Nine.)

JAPS COMBAT REVOLT AMONG SIBERIA FORCE

London, March 15.—A revolt has broken out among several units of the Japanese units in Siberia, according to a wireless sent by the soviet government at Moscow. The soldiers ripped off their shoulder straps and substituted red straps, the dispatch says.

Growth of the revolutionary movement in Korea also is reported by the dispatch, which says that the Japanese authorities have made many arrests. At the same time, the soviet message asserts, the Japanese government is taking special measures to fight the communist movement at home.

Chinese Railmen Strike. Washington, March 15.—A general strike of all railway employees and all classes of labor in the Chinese eastern railway zone in Manchuria was reported in advices today to the state department. The strike resulted from a demand of the social revolutionists that General Horvath relinquish authority over the roads, it was said. Traffic on the railroad has been stopped.

TEXAS HOLDING LAND BY FORCE

Austin, Texas, March 15.—Governor W. P. Hobby has ordered sent to the Texas-Oklahoma boundary a force deemed sufficient to hold oil lands involved in dispute between Texas and Oklahoma, and to surrender it to no one except upon a decree from the United States supreme court.

PRO-GERMANS RULING TURKEY

Washington, March 15.—Confidential reports of ascendancy to power of the old pro-German nationalist party in Turkey were received by Professor Der Hagopian, of the Armenian delegation to the peace conference. The nationalist party was supposed to have been crushed by the armistice terms.

YANK ROOFS ON RHINE IN STRANGE FIX

What Would Happen in Case of Trouble Puzzles Leaders.

Washington, March 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—While technically still under the direction of Marshal Foch, American troops on the Rhine would not participate in any allied advance into Germany without specific directions from President Wilson, it was said today at the war department.

Not Party to Treaty. Officials said the situation so far as the American forces were concerned was a complex one. The United States is the only nation having troops on the Rhine which has not become a party to the treaty of Versailles, it was explained, and consequently the American detachment still is governed by the terms of the armistice. Under those terms they still were subject technically to the orders of Marshal Foch as the supreme allied commander.

Watch Military Steps. Steps being taken overseas for possible military action against Germany as a result of the revolution were being closely followed here. Interest centered in Marshal Foch's conference today with the allied commanders at Mayence and in the report from Paris that after this conference he would call a meeting of the supreme war council. The United States is not now represented on that council.

The American forces on the Rhine consist of about 13,000 troops under Major General Henry T. Allen.

French Plan Reinforcements. Paris, March 15.—(Havas.)—France contemplates sending three more army corps to Wiesbaden, Neustadt and Bonn, thus bolstering her forces along the Rhine, according to the Petit Parisien. Marshal Foch will call a meeting of the supreme war council as soon as he returns from Mayence, where he will confer today with allied commanders. Reports reaching this city state that every step has been taken to maintain order in occupied districts of Germany and that the inter-allied commission for the Rhennish province has received the German high commissioner after having conferred with allied military leaders.

Information received here would seem to indicate the utmost calm is prevailing in Germany, although the severe censorship in Berlin may be responsible for a lack of detailed news from that city. Telegraphic communication with Berlin is interrupted, the last telegram from the French charge d'affaires having been received at the foreign office in this city at 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

Looting Berlin Stores. Advice from other sources, however, indicate the reactionary movement begun on Sunday morning is confined to Berlin, and that mobs are busy looting stores in some quarters of the city. A general strike affecting transportation, electric power and the water supply of Berlin has been declared, and railroad workers are said to have taken Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the new chancellor, to leave Berlin.

A general strike affecting all public services has also been called at Kiel, Bremen, Hamburg and Regensburg, while public sentiment in those localities favorable to the regime of the Ebert government is declared to be increasing in Cologne, Essen, Dusseldorf, Bochum, Duisburg, Spandau and Frankfurt. In these cities a general strike is expected today. Bread is said to be already scarce and expensive in Berlin, and there are fears the supply may fall completely.

Military forces at Leipzig appear to favor the new regime, while a contrary view of the situation is taken by the people generally, it is reported. At Munich, the Bavarian government has handed over control to a general who is in favor of the Ebert government.

The German national assembly has been summoned to meet at Stuttgart on Tuesday.

NO SECRETARY OF STATE NOW; SENATE WAITS

Polk's Time Limit to Act in That Capacity Has Expired.

Washington, March 15.—The state department today was technically without a head. Frank L. Polk, who has acted as secretary since the resignation of Robert Lansing, resumed his duties as under secretary, law officers of the department having held that he could not serve as secretary ad interim for more than 30 days.

The senate foreign relations committee had planned to give further consideration to the nomination of Bainbridge Colby to be head of the state department, but postponed its meeting because witnesses were unable to appear. Members of the committee take the position that under the war time Overman act President Wilson can assign to some other official the duties of the secretary of state, and consequently that delay in acting on Mr. Colby's nomination should not embarrass the department.

U.S. SECRETS WERE KNOWN TO GERMANS

Sims Says Private Messages Often Beat Official Orders Across.

Washington, March 15.—German submarines were enabled to attack the first convoy of American troops sent to France because the navy department used an unsafe code which was intercepted and deciphered, Rear Admiral Sims today told the senate investigating committee.

Only a measure of "good luck" brought the convoy safely to port, the admiral said, and other troopships and destroyers were endangered through similar incidents early in the war.

Berlin Had Plenty of Time. "The announcement of the sailing of the first American destroyers was printed in Berlin four days before they arrived at Queenstown," declared the officer.

Admiral Sims said he implored the department not to send messages regard troop convoys in the code referred to, but the warning was disregarded. All the other allies and the enemy were using new wartime codes, he said, while the United States continued to trust in valuable information to a code used for many years.

Information regarding convoys bound for France was known in social circles in Paris before even General Pershing was informed of it, Admiral Sims asserted. To illustrate the widespread knowledge of the plans for the first convoy's departure, the admiral testified that the United States naval attaché at Paris obtained his first word that troopships were sailing from a woman whose husband had received the information in a business message.

GERMAN MARK NOT HELPED BY REVOLT

New York, March 15.—Another decline in sterling exchange marked the opening of the market today, demand bills being quoted at 3.64, or 2 1/2 cents below Saturday's close. Demand sterling rose to 3.55 1/2 in the first half hour. Franc checks were quoted at the rate of 13.52 for the American dollar, off nine centimes, and lire checks at the rate of 38.24, off 4 centimes. German marks were quoted at 112 cents each or 14-100 of a cent below Saturday's final prices.

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SOUTH PART OF SCHLESWIG IS FOR GERMANY

Copenhagen, March 15.—The second Schleswig zone, including the important town of Flensburg, where a plebiscite was held yesterday under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, to determine the future nationality of the region, voted to remain German, according to the latest returns of the balloting. The figures, while unofficial, show the population overwhelmingly in favor of German nationality. With four districts still to be heard from, 48,148 votes were cast for German control and 13,025 for Denmark.

No evidence of violence marred the plebiscite, but the international commission in control determined to run no risks, had mounted machine guns at all strategic positions and armed squads patrolled the streets. It is charged by the Danes, however, that there were several cases in which Germans clandestinely used the names of Danish voters, who were thus prevented from registering their ballots.

BAVARIA AGAIN HAS MONARCHY

Paris, March 15.—(Havas.)—Restoration of the Bavarian monarchy has been proclaimed in Munich, according to a telephonic message received in Berlin from the Bavarian capital this afternoon and telegraphed to the Temps.

FORMER KAISER, LIKE A CAGED LION, PACES HIS YARD AT DUTCH CASTLE

Amerongen, March 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William spent the greater part of today in the garden of Bentinck castle, where he paced up and down with every evidence of being under great nervous tension. Religious services, which have been held regularly there every Sunday, were omitted today.

The strain of the events of the last few days seems to weigh so heavily upon his mind that he can not tolerate the company of others, and he makes every effort to get out of doors.

Except for the fact that three or four military police from the neighboring village of Veenendaal were added to the ordinary guard, consisting of 80 constables, special measures have been taken here. Military police are patrolling along the moats of the castle.

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

DR. KAPP BORN IN NEW YORK AND REFUSED AS BOY TO LEARN GERMAN

New York, March 15.—Born in this city in 1858, Wolfgang Kapp, chancellor of the new government, in his youth, refused to learn German and when he was 12 years old, was taken to that country by his father to finish his education. He never returned to the United States.

Father Still Here. Frederick Kapp, the boy's father, who was active in politics and organized a League of German-Americans for Fremont when

the latter ran for president on the Republican ticket. Kapp later became a friend and supporter of Lincoln. He also was an intimate friend of Karl Schurz and Dr. Abraham Jacob.

In 1862 he married the daughter of the commandant of the fortress of Coblenz in the old Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken. They moved to this city, where the present chancellor and two daughters were born.

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