

## OUST EBERT RAGINE

GERMAN MONARCHISTS IN CONTROL AT BERLIN.

## KAPP THE NEW CHANCELLOR

Old Party Deposed Without Bloodshed—Trouble Feared by U. S. Gov. Government Officials.

Berlin.—The government of Friedrich Ebert, the socialist president of the German republic, was overthrown March 13 by a military coup d'état. The revolution was peaceful. The government's fall followed announcement that a revolutionary plot had been discovered. Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, head of the powerful fatherland party and general director of the agricultural societies, has ousted Gustav Bauer, the chancellor, and in taking that office himself has temporarily assumed direction of affairs.

There are now two contending governments in Germany, the new one under Chancellor Kapp at Berlin; the old one under President Ebert, at Dresden. Both are now warring with 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 to administer affairs will mean true democracy, increased productivity and conservation of the rights of the working people.

Friedrich Ebert, president of the old government, with most of his ministers, hastily withdrew from Berlin when the revolting troops marched in and Kapp and Von Lüttwitz took control, is variously reported to be in Dresden or Stuttgart, and from his point of security is calling upon the socialists and working classes generally to stand by the old government.

A bloodless revolution thus far has characterized the movement upon 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 barbed wire 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 guards 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.

There has been constant official reiteration 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. Chancellor Kapp, in a statement, said that the conditions of the peace treaty would be fulfilled, so far as they could be reconciled with German honor and Germany's economic condition.

While adherence to the new government has been promised by some of the outside states, Saxony has declared against it, and Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden have joined in denouncing the movement.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to be favored by the new regime for imperial president. The former minister of foreign affairs, Gottlieb von Jagow, and General Baron von Falkenhayn, former governor general of Belgium, are among the leaders of the counter-revolution.

**Kaiser Not Implicated.**  
The Hague.—Neither the former emperor nor the crown prince is implicated in the overthrow of the German government, so far as can be learned here. Assurance has been given by entirely reliable authority that both Amerongen castle, where the former emperor lives, and the island of Wieringen, where the former crown prince makes his residence, are already so closely guarded that it will be absolutely unnecessary for the Dutch government to take further measures to prevent intrigue or their escape.

**Washington Concerned.**  
Washington, D. C.—News of the overthrow of the Ebert government in Germany and the institution of monarchist and militarist control of the empire caused deep concern in this country.

**Planned Open Revolt.**  
Tombstone, Ariz.—A documentary proof that there was in July, 1917, a concerted action by certain elements throughout the country to destroy the government of the United States and that this movement included the Warren mining district of Arizona, is in possession of counsel for Harry E. Wootten, on trial, charged with kidnapping in connection with the Bishop's deportations, according to a statement made in open court by W. H. Burges, chief of counsel for the defense.

**Wills Island to Son.**  
Washington, D. C.—The will of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, filed here for probate, directs that all medals, trophies and books, and Eagle Island, near South Harpswell, Me., be given to his 16-year-old son, Robert E. Peary, Jr. Mrs. Peary receives for herself and division among the children the residue of the estate, including securities estimated in value at \$90,000, and a group of islands in Casco bay, Maine. Eagle Island was purchased with money the admiral earned which a high school student.

government circles, where the feeling prevails that the situation may compel the allied powers to undertake forcible measures to require Germany to carry out the terms of the treaty of Versailles. Developments in Berlin left no doubt in the minds of government officials that the Kapp party was monarchist and militarist. That it would like to restore the old Hohenzollern dynasty is the inference drawn from the occurrences in the German capital. There is a well-grounded opinion here, however, that the allied governments will not consent to the restoration of Emperor William, or the crown prince.

The allies regard the former Kaiser as a criminal and hold that the German government acknowledged this when they signed the treaty of Versailles with its provision for the trial of William.

## TEXAS TOWN BURNED.

Loss of \$2,000,000 and 1,500 Persons Are Made Homeless.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Loss estimated at more than \$2,000,000 was caused and 1,500 people rendered homeless by fire which swept Grandview, destroying the entire business and residential portion of the city.

Taking the shape of a "V" the fire swept through the city, taking more than 200 homes in the best residential section. When the fire reached Main street hopes were held out for the business section, as the wind, which was blowing a terrific gale, was from the north, when by some freak veered and the fire swept into the business section like a wave, engulfing every building in the eight blocks of the business streets.

## KILLED BY TORNADO.

Missouri Twister Takes Lives of Eleven Persons in Missouri.

Springfield, Mo.—Eleven were killed outright and eight injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the valley of Turkey creek near Branson and Mollister, of Taney county, last Thursday. Seven of the dead are minor children of Ran and William Box, brothers, living a Melva, a small town five miles south of Branson. In addition the wives of both men received injuries from which it is believed they cannot recover.

**Tornado in Mississippi.**  
Greenville, Miss.—Five negroes were killed, between twenty-five and thirty-five injured, and twenty-five tenant houses were destroyed by a tornado in Washington county, near Percy.

## FAIL TO SETTLE COAL ISSUE.

Conference of Operators and Miners Closes With No Agreement.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of the bituminous coal miners and operators, whose differences, which reached a climax in the disastrous strike last fall, remain unsettled, following a lengthy conference here called by President Wilson.

The bituminous coal commission having submitted a report which fails of agreement between representatives of operators and miners, both sides feel convinced that it is up to them to get together by themselves, as they did before the government intervened, and to make another effort to reach an agreement.

**West Virginia Ratifies.**  
Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia legislature ratified the federal suffrage amendment by a vote of 15 to 14 following a dead lock of several days.

The vote of Senator Jesse A. Bloch of Wheeling, who made a hurried trip from California to Charleston, to vote on the amendment was effectual in breaking the deadlock between pro and anti-suffrage forces.

**Quake in Russia.**  
Constantinople.—Several hundred persons are dead and thousands of others are homeless as a result of an earthquake which destroyed Mahket and Grakal and other villages within a radius of sixty miles west of Tiflis, according to reports received here.

## May Boost Price of Coal.

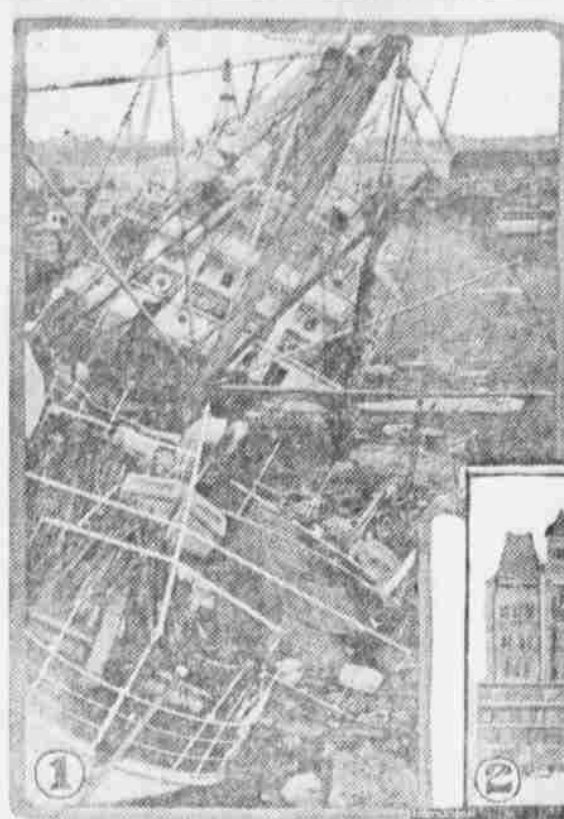
New York.—Demands which anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania have asked operators to incorporate in the new wage agreement to be drafted to take effect April 1, and formally presented to the mine owners recently, and a sub-committee of practical men was named to negotiate the new contract. Unofficial opinions were expressed by operators that the increase in wages asked by the miners would mean a rise in the price of coal to the consumer, if granted.

## Couple in Eighties Marry.

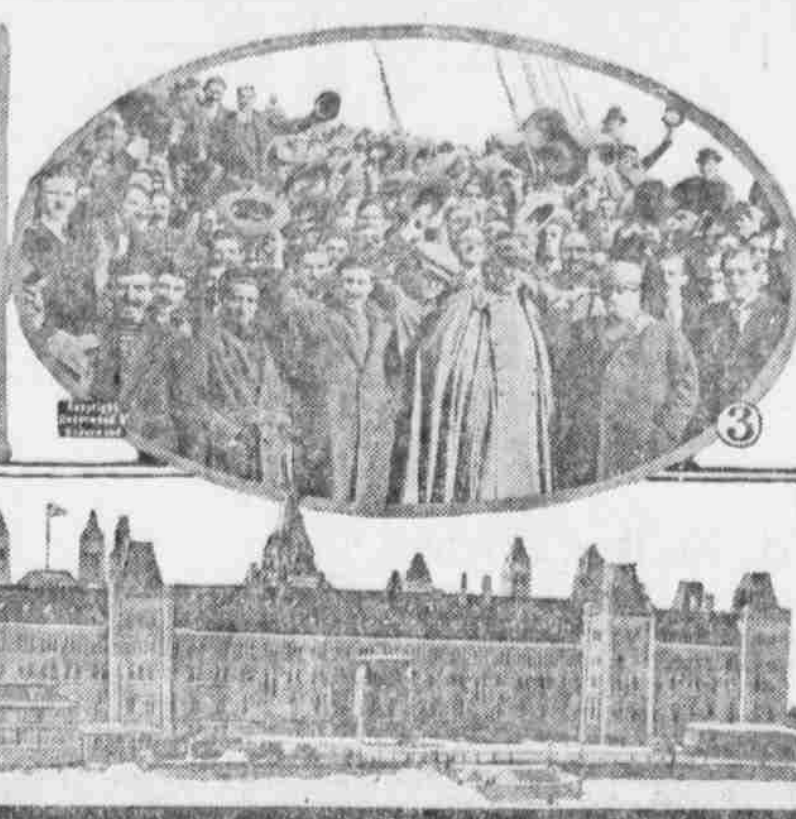
London.—John Milner, 86 years old, got out of his bed, where he had been lying the last four years, to marry Mary Hart, 83. Both were so infirm that they walked into church with the aid of canes.

## Some Dead Heroes to Remain.

Washington, D. C.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States, while between 20,000 and 25,000 will remain permanently interred overseas, Secretary Baker announced.



1—Steamship Moecksa, former German liner, mysteriously sunk at her pier in Brooklyn. 2—New Canadian federal parliament building recently opened by the duke of Devonshire. 3—Italian reservists returned to America after fighting through the war.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Reactionaries Under Kapp and Lüttwitz Seize Berlin and Oust Ebert.

## GERMAN REPUBLIC DISSOLVED

Turkish Conditions Compel Allies to Show Force—Russia Again Seeks Peace—Supreme Council on Economic Restoration—Another Final Struggle in Senate Over the Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany now appears to be actually in the throes of the counter-revolutionary monarchist struggle that has loomed large of late in all the news from Berlin. What has been the government has now ceased to exist. The power of the state is in the hands of the factions in favor of restoring a monarchy in Germany, with some relative of William Hohenzollern on the throne. These factions have been trying to overthrow the republic and bring about the downfall of President Ebert. General Director Kapp is reported to be at the head of this "revolution." General Lüttwitz is slated to be commander in chief of the military forces. These names indicate its reactionary character. Dr. Kapp was president of the fatherland party, which favored carrying on the war to the bitter end. After the armistice the Socialists clamored for his arrest, charging that he had prolonged the war and hindered peace.

Maj. Gen. Lüttwitz was military governor of Belgium in the early days of the war. He is thoroughly Prussian and has been strong in his opposition to the peace terms. He has an American wife, born Cary, of Cleveland.

The military power behind Kapp and Lüttwitz is presumably troops recently returned from the Baltic states. These troops are believed to be in control of Berlin.

All sorts of possibilities are in the air. The national assembly has been dissolved. The Socialist parties have declared a general strike. Some sort of a government is being formed. In the meantime Kapp is practically a dictator.

Conditions in Turkey have been going from bad to worse until the supreme council of the allies has been driven not only to adopt drastic measures but even to plan for the temporary taking over of certain of the Turkish government activities, including the war department. If the Turks behave themselves better and cease the massacring of Armenians this control will be only temporary. Urged especially by Premier Venizelos of Greece, the council is said to have ordered the occupation of important points in Asiatic and European Turkey by allied military and naval forces in the belief that strong showing of military force would bring the Turks around to their senses. If this is not sufficient, it may be necessary to start operations against Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish commander in Asiatic Turkey, and it is believed these would be carried out by the Greek army of 90,000 men now in the Smyrna region.

Since the recent massacre in Marash similar outrages have occurred in a number of other places and it is reported that Turks, Kurds and Arabs are besieging Antab, Urfa, Diabek, Mardin and other towns. In all these places there are American relief workers who are in danger, and many days ago Consul J. B. Jackson at Aleppo asked our state department to send a squadron of warships to Port Alexandretta. The French garrisons, however, are the chief objects of attack and considerable French reinforcements have been sent to Cilicia.

The trouble in Turkey, which is said to be directed from Berlin and supported by the bolsheviks, is a part of the general fight being put up in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and other countries by so-called nationalists who are attacking the British rule. Dispatches from Turkey assert that Prince Feisal of the Hedjaz kingdom is implicated in it and has suggested a possible union of Turkey, Syria and the Hedjaz. The situation is becoming almost as complicated and difficult to understand as that in Russia some months ago.

What was heralded as a great drive against Poland by the Russian bolsheviks was turned into a decisive defeat of the latter when the Poles took two important railway junctions and a large number of prisoners, including an entire division staff. Immediately thereafter Tchitcherine, soviet foreign minister, sent another peace note to Warsaw, asking when and where the peace delegates of all the border nations might meet with the representatives of the bolsheviks. He asked Poland to refrain from further hostilities and explained that the soviet operations on the Lithuanian and White Russian fronts, which the Poles had broken up, were inspired by fear that the Poles intended to start a drive against the Ukraine. President Pilsudski's position in Poland was greatly strengthened by the victory of his troops and the attitude of the Moscow government.

The Roumanians and the bolsheviks are in a fair way to make peace, negotiations now being under way at Dorna-Watra in Bukovina. As a preliminary the Roumanians demand that the soviet troops be withdrawn from the frontier and that commercial relations be resumed. It now appears likely that Roumania will succeed in her great purpose of annexing, or recovering, Bessarabia.

The supreme council of the allies, taking note of the distressing state of the world in general, has issued a memorandum on economic conditions that is welcomed by all serious minded persons. For the preservation of civilization it urges, as might be expected, the early and complete restoration of peace conditions, with normal economic relations, reduction of armaments to a peace footing and limitation of armaments; the encouragement of extravagance, and deflation of credit and currency; and assistance for countries that are now unproductive for lack of raw materials. Without any suggestion of mitigating the treaty terms it is stated that Germany and especially Austria must be enabled to obtain foodstuffs and raw materials in order that they may recover enough to pay the indemnity demanded of them, and it is declared that the total of the reparations must be fixed at the earliest possible time. There is even a suggestion that Germany should be allowed to raise an international loan to meet her immediate needs. In this proposed line of conduct toward the vanquished nations the supreme council is facing the facts with business calculation, not with sentimental feelings.

At frequent intervals the opposing forces in the senate have entered on what is described by the Washington correspondents as the decisive struggle over the peace treaty of Versailles. At this writing they are engaged in another of those combats, and the prospect is that this time it really will be decisive. Early in the week President Wilson, rather than to confer with a representative of the compromisers, wrote a long letter to Senator Hitchcock in which he reasserted his old position regarding the treaty, condemned the reservations as a nullification of the League of Nations covenant and pleaded for consideration of the needs of humanity instead of "special national interests." He demanded that article 10 be accepted unchanged and asserted that to refuse to accept the moral obligation required by it would be a breach of good faith. If the United States cannot enter the league with full responsibility, he said, it should retire gracefully from the great concert of powers. Article 10, said the president, represents the renunciation by the other great powers of their old imperialistic ideas and aims, and its doctrine is the essence of Americanism. He continued:

"Imperialistic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead, even in the councils of the nations whom we most trust and with whom we most desire to be associated in the tasks of peace." And then he added the surprising statement that the militaristic party of France which was prevented from getting the upper hand during the peace conference is in control there now. In evident allusion to Vincent Grey's letter, he says he is "not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from things which it has suffered."

Quite naturally, Mr. Wilson's references to French policies annoyed the French government and enraged the French people. It was reported that Ambassador Jusserand had been instructed to ask our state department for a more explicit explanation of the president's meaning.

That the president's letter sounded the knell of the treaty was the general opinion, for while there were some further feeble efforts at compromise, the senators prepared themselves for a final fight in which it was believed enough Democrats would be rallied to the support of the president to prevent ratification with reservations, provided the "irreconcilable" Republicans voted with them.

The insurgent Democrats, most of whom are up for re-election this year, are inclined to think Bryan was right when he said the party could not afford to go before the country on the issue of article 10, yet that is the prospect that confronts the Democrats. And if that is made the issue, it is predicted that Mr. Wilson will be compelled to reconsider his reported decision not to seek a third term. Of the administration Democrats who are after the nomination Attorney General Palmer is the only one who is trying to capture instructed delegations, and of course if his chief determined to run again, Mr. Palmer would have to stand aside. The others, like McAdoo, have been contenting themselves with keeping their names before the public and advising the sending of uninstructed delegates to San Francisco.

Many of the Republicans welcomed the chance to make article 10 the issue of the campaign, the irreconcilables especially being pleased. The situation served to boost the stock of Senator Hiram Johnson considerably. Two of his colleagues, Kenyon of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska, promptly announced that they would support his candidacy. "The president has made the issue," said Kenyon. "It is article 10. Let the fight come. Let the Democrats nominate Woodrow Wilson under the white flag of internationalism and the Republicans nominate Hiram Johnson under the Stars and Stripes of Americanism."

So far, however, the main contestants for the Republican nomination remain as before, General Wood and Governor Lowden. Both have made considerable progress and also their managers have succeeded in stirring up a good deal of bitterness in some states, notably Illinois, where the Lowden men thought the Wood forces were trying to trespass on their preserves. When Frank Hitchcock became actively engaged in the Wood campaign it was believed this would assure for the general support of all the southern states, where Hitchcock built up a smooth-working machine when he was postmaster general. But this idea received a jolt last week when the North Carolina state convention endorsed the candidacy of Judge Peter C. Fritchard.

Herbert Hoover has done something to make clear his political affiliations. In a letter to a Californian admirer he says it is well known that he was a progressive Republican before the war, and that he is now an independent progressive.

The president's commission for settlement of the coal mine labor troubles was unable last week to formulate a unanimous report as Mr. Wilson requested, but one was forwarded to the White House, signed by Peale, representing the owners, and Robinson, representing the public. White, representing the miners, refused to concur.

The Supreme court of the United States dealt the national treasury rather a severe blow last week when it decided that stock dividends of corporations are not taxable as income. The government will be compelled to return a huge sum—maybe as much as \$100,000,000—already collected. Many corporations that have been accumulating big surpluses have been awaiting the decision to "cut melons."

## COAL MEN INDICTED

BOTH OPERATORS AND MINERS MUST FACE COURT.

## CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Cited for Violation of Lever Act.—Penalty for Offense Huge Fine and Two Year Prison Term.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An indictment charging conspiracy in violation of the Lever fuel control act and the federal criminal code, making 125 coal operators and miners as defendants, was returned in federal district court here by a special grand jury which has been investigating the coal industry since December 17, 1919. More than half of the defendants are operators, it is said.

Bond was fixed by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson at \$10,000 in some of the cases, and at \$5,000 in others. The defendants will be arraigned May 4. Names of those indicted will not be made public until they are arrested.

Ten overt acts are charged against the coal men in the indictment, which contains eighteen counts. It is understood that many of the violations charged have no connection with the strike of bituminous miners, but occurred prior to the signing of the armistice.

The indictment was brought under Sections 4 and 9 of the Lever act and Section 37 of the criminal code, and charges to general that miners and operators conspired to enhance the price of necessities by restricting distribution, limiting manufacture and by other means, and by conspiring to commit offenses as defined in the criminal code against the United States. The penalty on conviction is a fine not exceeding \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

## THOUSANDS MASSACRED.

Girl at Scene of Horror Writes A Most Remarkable Letter.

Constantinople.—"Ten thousand Armenians are reported massacred and now the French troops are evacuating the city. I have decided to stay with my orphans and take what comes. This may be my last letter. Whatever happens, rest assured: 'God's in heaven and all's well.' I am working in the daytime and often in the night time in the emergency hospital. Believe me, war is hell."

This entry for February 10 concludes a remarkable letter just received at Constantinople from Miss Evelyn Trostle, of MacPherson, Kas., a worker of the American committee for relief in the near east, at the siege of Marash, who is still there, caring for the homeless and wounded.

## NO MORE ALLIED LOANS.

U. S. Government States Sufficient Funds Already Advanced.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Houston has announced that no further loans would be made to the allies. Under authority granted by congress to extend \$10,000,000,000 credits to the allied nations, the treasury has made loans amounting to \$9,659,834,619. Secretary Houston said that the remainder of the credits authorized would not be granted, as it was thought sufficient advances had been made. Discussing the question, treasury officials said that in view of the exchange situation and the unsettled economic conditions of the European nations during the reconstruction period, it would seem advisable to permit them to postpone interest payments for at least three years.

## Rate Raise Expected.

Washington, D. C.—The initial move that foreshadows railroad rate increases probably of not less than twenty per cent, and possibly twenty-five per cent, has been made by the interstate commerce commission. This is the interpretation placed upon the announcement by the commission that on March 22 hearings will begin here to outline the future rate policy of the commission under the provisions of the new railroad legislation.

## Proof of Severe Winter.

Burlington, Ia.—After blocking the Mississippi river for 100 days, the ice has moved out at this point. This period of 100 days is the longest the river has been blocked here for thirty-two years.

## Stuffed Olives Cause Illness.

Denver, Colo.—Poisoned olives were discovered in this city, after Mrs. H. E. Benke was made seriously ill, and a warning has been issued by W. F. Cannon, state food and drug commissioner. The bottle which Mrs. Blake used has been sent to the state chemist at Boulder, for analysis. The commissioner said that they were green, stuffed olives of a well known brand, and put on the market by a reliable house. They were purchased at one of the largest stores in this city.

## Scramble to Reach "Healer."

New Orleans, La.—Led by a score of crippled and ailing men and women, hundreds of persons crowded the Mississippi river levee here, trying to reach the ramshackle houseboat of John Minney, a kindling peddler, known as "Brother Isaiah," from reputed cures by the laying on of hands. The press was so great that 25 policemen were assigned to preserve order and on a rumor that Minney was about to appear there was a rush which bore five of the guards into the river. All were rescued.