

**BRIEF
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BITS OF NEWS

THE ONLY NEBRASKA PAPER WITH A ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION EACH SUNDAY

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THE WEATHER:

Cloudy, unsettled Saturday; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
5 a. m.	28	W.
6 a. m.	27	W.
7 a. m.	26	W.
8 a. m.	25	W.
9 a. m.	24	W.
10 a. m.	23	W.
11 a. m.	22	W.
12 m.	21	W.
1 p. m.	20	W.
2 p. m.	19	W.
3 p. m.	18	W.
4 p. m.	17	W.
5 p. m.	16	W.
6 p. m.	15	W.
7 p. m.	14	W.
8 p. m.	13	W.
9 p. m.	12	W.
10 p. m.	11	W.
11 p. m.	10	W.
12 m.	9	W.

NEAR BEER GOES UNDER BAN IN NEVADA.

Carson City, Nev., March 7.—The manufacture and sale of near beer is prohibited in Nevada under a decision handed down today by the state supreme court. The decision was made in an injunction suit brought by the state against the Reno Brewing company to test the clause in the prohibition act, which went into effect on December 17, and which prohibited the manufacture or sale of near beer.

MAETERLINCK MARRIES SOON AFTER DIVORCE.

Nice, March 7.—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian playwright, several days ago married Renee Dakon, a young woman of Nice, it became known today. Maeterlinck has lived in Nice for the last 10 years. Maeterlinck was divorced in Paris a few days ago by Madame Georgette Le Blanc Maeterlinck, actress and dramatist.

TO DISPLAY WAR RELICS IN CAMPAIGN FOR LOAN.

Boston, March 7.—Orders to assemble 35 railroads of war relics to be sent to various parts of the country for use in connection with the Victory loan campaign have been received by Chester I. Campbell, director general of the allied war exposition, he announced here today. The collection will include tanks, big guns, machine guns, airplanes and other articles used by the allied and German armies.

CHICAGO PASSES THREE MILLION MARK.

Chicago, March 7.—Chicago has passed the 3,000,000 population mark according to an estimate made today by an official of the concern that prints the city directory, which, it is confirmed by the next federal census, it was said, possibly might permit Chicago to displace Paris as the fourth largest city in the world. The estimate was said to have been based on postal statistics.

WILSON ADVISED BY WIRELESS OF DOINGS IN PARIS

Present Plan Is to Complete Peace Treaty March 20, Six Days After Arrival of the President.

Paris, March 7.—President Wilson is being advised daily by wireless of the developments of the peace congress, so that when he arrives in Paris he will be about as fully informed as those who have attended the sessions.

The complete military, naval and aerial terms of the proposed peace treaty were sent to him textually by the American military and naval advisers with notations and reservations. This was an enormous task, involving thousands of words—sufficient to fill many newspaper columns.

The present plan is to complete the peace treaty March 20. In this case President Wilson would have only six days to consider the main subjects of the treaty when it has reached the vital stage, except for the wireless.

The French government will send a special train to Brest to meet the presidential party. The steamship George Washington is expected to arrive at Brest about 3:30 p. m., March 13, accompanied by an armored cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers. The presidential train will leave Brest for Paris at 5 p. m., arriving in Paris at 11 a. m., the 14th.

French and American officials will accompany President Wilson to a handsome mansion in the Place Des Etats Unis, which the French government has placed at his disposal. President Wilson again will be the guest of the French nation in deference to the courteous instance of the French authorities.

Man Appears Crazy After Hearing Speech of Mrs. Kate O'Hare

Seemingly crazed after hearing Mrs. Kate O'Hare speak at a socialist meeting at the Swedish auditorium, George Brown, believed to live at 516 North Sixteenth street, rushed into the police station at midnight last night and demanded the arrest of a police officer with whom he said he had quarreled. He was unable to give the officer's name, and soon turned the conversation to Mrs. O'Hare.

"She is the most wonderful woman in the world," he shouted. "I gave her all the money I had and I will give her some more in the morning to help the cause."

Police Captain Vanous was informed by a witness that Brown had boarded a Sixteenth street car shortly after the socialist meeting, and in a loud voice declared that Mrs. O'Hare was a second Christ. It was here that an officer interfered. No report of the incident was received from any patrolman.

Ebert Refuses Resignation of Chancellor Scheidemann

Amsterdam, March 7.—Chancellor Scheidemann has handed his resignation to President Ebert to enable the president to have a free hand to deal with the present situation, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. Ebert declined to accept the resignation and requested Scheidemann and the cabinet to remain in office.

CAMPAIGN FOR 1920 OPENED IN TWINCITIES

Chairman Hays Leading Figure in Series of Meetings; Urges Fervent American Nationalism.

St. Paul, March 7.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, reinforced by state leaders of national note, formally opened the preliminary campaign for the 1920 election in the Twin Cities today and tonight.

From the moment Hays arrived in St. Paul shortly before noon, until the northwest rally at the St. Paul auditorium was a closed late tonight he was the leading figure in a series of meetings and conferences, which caused him to cross and recross the Mississippi. He talked straight politics and argued for an extra session of congress in a luncheon address in Minneapolis at noon.

He talked with prominent republicans from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and he was whirled to the state capital late this afternoon, where he spoke before a joint session of the state legislature.

Urges Loyalty to Flag.
Mr. Hays, United States Senator from New York, and Governor J. A. Burnquist were the principal speakers at the northwest rally tonight. Hays discussed loyalty, reconstruction and congress; Kellogg reviewed republican achievements, assailed the Nonpartisan League and George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information.

"We have always said 'We join ourselves to no party that does not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the union,' said Hays in his address tonight. "The republican party has not only followed the flag and kept step to the music of the union—the republican party has carried the flag and made the music for the union."

"We will not forget that, while we fight to make certain the rights of free government in the world, we have a republic to preserve in this country. That is the objective of the government, not a bolshevik synecdoche; that while there is nothing in this country that we would not take and use for necessary war purposes, such taking must be for war purposes only. The republican party from its inception has stood against undue federalization of industries and activities. There must be strong federal relations but not federal ownership."

Pleads for Nationalism.
"Let us not for a moment lose sight of our own supreme nationalism. While we seek earnestly and prayerfully for methods of lessening future wars, and will go far indeed in an honest effort to that end, we will accept no indefinite internationalization as a substitute for fervent American nationalism."

Governor Burnquist said he was especially glad to have the opportunity to assail "some misrepresentations made by the chairman of the federal committee on public information."

Governor Burnquist referred to an article by George Creel, printed in the March number of an eastern magazine.

"George Creel accuses the citizens and officials of this state of persecuting during the war certain elements of our people for political purposes," said the governor and he referred to statements in Creel's article as "infamous allegations" and "malicious fabrications."

Discussing the league of nations, as outlined by President Wilson, Senator Kellogg said:

"I am willing and anxious to give the league of nations a fair trial. But I recognize, as all thoughtful men must, that any league should properly safeguard our political independence and the continuance of our American institutions and national rights."

Wage Raise Ends Great New York Harbor Tieup

New York, March 7.—The marine workers' affiliation decided tonight to accept the terms offered by the railroad administration for a settlement of the strike which has paralyzed trans-Atlantic and coastwise shipping since Tuesday morning.

The railroad administration operates 40 per cent of the boats in the harbor. Under the terms of the agreement the men will have a basic eight-hour day and will receive an increase in wages. Ferry boats, tugs and lighters will resume operations tomorrow.

Clemenceau Improves

Paris, March 7.—(Havas.)—Another X-ray photograph was taken yesterday of the bullet in Premier Clemenceau's lung. It was found that the bullet had not moved and the premier's physician said they were greatly pleased with the result of the examination.

Plane of Tomorrow Will Maintain Speed of 90 Miles an Hour

New York, March 7.—The commercial airplane of the future will be multiple engine of the tractor type and carry from 12 to 15 passengers well in rear of the center of gravity, according to a forecast given the Society of Automotive Engineers here tonight by C. H. Day, chief engineer of the Standard Aircraft corporation.

Other features of the plane of tomorrow, Mr. Day said, will be a maintained speed of 90 miles an hour, great durability for long flights, brakes on the landing wheels to slow down and shorten the run so that "back yard" landings can be effected and an angular thrust to the engines so that a quick, high-angled climb can be realized from the "back yard" areas.

Medium horse power engines will be used for commercial machines, and 60 to 70 horse power twin engines will be used for "sportsman" types.

The principal need for the commercial plane is the development of a suitable engine which will combine durability with maintained speed, Mr. Day said.

DANIELS AND BAKER WILL GO TO EUROPE SOON

Absence of Both Army and Navy Heads With President Will Create Situation Without Precedent.

Washington, March 7.—Secretary Daniels and a party of American naval experts will leave for Europe next week to discuss with allied naval officials the best type of capital ships to be built in the future, based on the lessons gained in the war. Because of conflicting opinions among American officers the secretary has been asked to submit a recommendation to the next congress.

It was learned that Secretary Baker would sail for Europe about April 1 to close up the business operations of the American expeditionary forces. He will be absent about six weeks and probably will arrive overseas before Secretary Daniels returns home. Thus President Wilson and the heads of both the army and navy probably will be away from the country at the same time—a situation which many officials said today was without precedent.

Will Sail on Leviathan.

The naval secretary will be accompanied by Rear Admirals Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair; Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering; Earle, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and Commander Foote, his personal aide. The party will be joined overseas by Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of operations, who is attached to the American peace delegation, and Vice Admiral Sims, commanding all American naval forces in European waters.

Mr. Daniels and his party will sail from New York on the Leviathan a week from tomorrow and will first go to Paris to confer with the French admiralty. Later they will visit London and Rome. Plans for the return trip have not yet been made.

The American mission will address itself particularly to the question of future types of capital ships. It has been the intent of the navy general board that the United States should continue to build dreadnaughts of constantly increasing power and battle cruisers.

Favor Composite Ship.

Admiral Mayo, now commander of the Atlantic fleet; Vice Admiral Sims and Rear Admiral Rodman, the three officers who have held the highest posts of the American service in the war zone, believe, however, that a composite ship, combining the speed of a battle cruiser with the gun power and armor of a battleship, should be substituted. These officers have been particularly impressed by their experiments toward a composite craft with the construction of the Hood, one of the so-called British "hush" ships.

Secretary Daniels was invited by the British admiralty to visit Europe during the war, but he was unable to accept that invitation. However, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who will be acting secretary while Mr. Daniels is overseas, twice visited the war zone.

Secretary Baker made two visits to France during the war, and had planned a third one immediately after the signing of the armistice.

The decision of President Wilson to attend the peace conference, however, necessitated a delay.

The war secretary hopes to be able to complete all the work that lies before him in France in three weeks and get back to Washington by the middle of May. While he is overseas Benedict Crowell, first assistant to Mr. Baker, will act as secretary of war.

Convicted of Taking Bribe.

New York, March 7.—Sidney P. Corn, formerly a captain in charge of the personnel office at Camp Upton, was convicted in federal court today of having accepted a bribe to use his office to obtain the discharge of a soldier last December. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

Kate O'Hare Makes Attack On Government in Speech That Draws Wild Cheers

Convicted Socialist Speaker Lauds Nonpartisan League and Bolshevism Before Omaha Crowd; "Have Republic Here That Don't 'Repub' and Democracy That Don't 'Democ'," She Cries In Excited Voice.

Mrs. Kate O'Hare of St. Louis, prominent socialist orator and strike leader, addressed an audience last night that crowded the Swedish auditorium to the doors and applauded wildly her attacks upon federal judges, legislators, councils of defense and commercial clubs.

Two patrolmen and three plain clothes men heard the address, but no riot developed and the speaker's two-hour speech was not considered too incendiary for after-the-war vociferation.

Mrs. O'Hare devoted a large part of her address to telling about herself, her ancestors, her work in the cause of socialism. She dwelt long upon the fact that she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for disloyalty but she referred to herself as "facing a sentence of death."

Lauds Bolshevism.

She lauded the Nonpartisan League and bolshevism in the highest terms and declared that the people engaged in these movements are exactly in the position that the American colonists were during the Revolutionary war. She declared the setting up of socialist government in Russia a grand success.

"And within 18 months we will have what the newspapers call bolshevism in this country," she declared. "It won't be exactly what it is in Russia because this country has different standards but it will consist of the product of the workers' labor going back to the workers themselves. This is sure to come because it is the only way in which the impending problem of unemployment can be solved."

Referring to the draft law, she declared that "the mothers, wives, sweethearts and men who were to do the fighting should have decided by vote whether or not we should go into the war." This drew the wildest applause.

Scores the Government.

"We have a republic here that don't 'repub' and a democracy that don't 'democ' was one of the speaker's sallies.

A version of Christ's trial before Pilate in which she compared his case with the modern I. W. W.'s, and used modern slang evoked great applause.

She declared "the constitution was betrayed and American ideals trailed in the dust" when the espionage law was passed, and was bitter in attacks on the forces of law which brought about her own conviction for violation of the act.

"The federal judges of today serve the capitalist class who appoint them and soak the working class," she declared.

Still Red.

Near the close of her speech a little boy was sent up and handed her a bouquet of blood-red carnations. Holding them above her head, Mrs. O'Hare cried: "They made a law in Nebraska that it is a crime to have a red flag in your possession. Well, I haven't a red flag, but I have that which stands for the same."

Papers were passed out at the meeting with articles declaring that there is a great and threatening growth of unemployment.

Mildred E. Kern presided at the meeting.

Government Troops Advance.

Berlin, March 7.—Government troops to the number of 16,000 all sides an attack Thursday from all sides of the center of the city and made brilliant progress in efforts to relieve police headquarters. A column from the west progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

It is believed that the column succeeded in relieving the besieged garrison at police headquarters, although military headquarters has not yet received any information on that point.

The 200 and 300 persons were killed or wounded. The casualties were largely among spectators.

The spectators, despite all warning, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized coherent opposition by the republican guards and Spartacan marines. They were caught by surprise without efficient leadership and were unable to check the attack of the well disciplined government forces.

Raid Military Prison.

A force of Spartacan sailors, armed with mine throwers, broke into a temporary prison in the Hauptvogel plat, across from the Reichsbank, this morning and took out military prisoners, but finally kept them in custody.

Efforts to close down the light and power plants in Greater Berlin have been inaugurated by the strike committee. Chairman Mueller of the committee announced that the electric workers demanded that the light and power systems be completely paralyzed and that the railroad workmen also intended to strike.

A resolution was presented to the strike committee pledging every member to support all the decisions of the committee. This was intended to smoke out the majority socialist representatives on the committee.

Fighting in Bohemia.

Vienna, March 7.—A popular manifestation on the part of Germans in the town of Kaaden, Bohemia, for right of self-determination led to a conflict with Czech military forces yesterday. Seventeen persons are reported to have been killed and 110 wounded. In another collision two civilians were shot.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN DANGER BERLIN

Casualties in Fighting Between Government Troops and Republican Guards Exceed 400.

London, March 7.—When the Spartacan forces captured the main telegraph office in Berlin Thursday the members of the American Red Cross mission were endangered by the shooting, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin. Colonel Taylor ordered the women with the mission to seek safety in the Palace Hotel.

The American mission to look after the welfare of prisoners entrenched itself in the Hotel Adlon behind a battery of machine guns.

The battle for the telegraph office, the dispatch adds, was the worst Berlin has seen.

Casualties Exceed 400.

All the important buildings in Berlin were in the hands of government troops Friday afternoon and a good prospect of maintaining order was announced, according to a German government wireless message received here tonight.

The number of dead and wounded in the recent fighting exceeds 400, the message says.

During the negotiations at Weimar with delegations of the Berlin workmen, the majority socialist demanded that work be resumed immediately, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. The independent socialists were divided in their attitude.

The workmen, it is added, said they would waive their demand for the punishment of the former emperor, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff.

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Wilson Ticked at Result of Election in Pennsylvania

On Board Steamship George Washington, March 7.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson today expressed himself as greatly pleased at the outcome of the election in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania congressional district, particularly as the league of nations was made an issue. The President sent a wireless message to Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, as follows:

"Please extend my cordial congratulations to Mr. Wilson (J. P. Wilson, democrat), just elected in Pennsylvania, and express my gratification that he won upon the issue of the league of nations."

Johnson Tries to Pin Secretary Baker Down Relative to Ansell

Washington, March 7.—Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, who served with the American expeditionary force in France, wrote a letter to Secretary Baker today requesting answers to eight specific questions relating to recall of Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger from France to act as judge advocate general and the discharge of Samuel T. Ansell from this commission as a temporary brigadier general.

Representative Johnson said the public was interested to know whether General Ansell was returned to his pre-war rank of a lieutenant colonel in the regular army, because of his stand upon the administration of military justice. Referring to Secretary Baker's statement that the court martial controversy had nothing to do with the matter, Mr. Johnson said:

"The evidence seems flatly to contradict you, unless this turns out to be one of those rare instances where what appears as compelling evidence turns out upon explanation to be a rare coincidence."

HUNS TO REOPEN SHIPS AND FOOD NEGOTIATIONS

Allies Willing to Provision Germany; Means and Methods to Be Solved.

Paris, March 7.—Notice of the interruption of the negotiations at Spa with respect to the surrender of the German merchant fleet was received by the supreme council at its meeting today.

A telegram received from Spa this afternoon reported that the German delegation had returned to Weimar, whence it sent a message stating it expected soon to have new instructions from its government enabling it to resume the negotiations.

Consideration of the situation here has given rise to the belief that the allied commission will be in a position to resume negotiations and effect an adjustment early next week.

It is stated that there is no disposition among the allies not to provision Germany, but that the means and methods are the only problems.

Discuss Military Terms.

Premier Lloyd George addressed the council with regard to the military terms of the preliminary peace with Germany. The discussion of revictualing the states formerly included in Austria-Hungary was completed.

Travelers from Austria and Hungary declare that the population there are really starving and need immediate help. These reports are confirmed by British and American commissions in these countries.

Secretary Lansing of the American delegation submitted a proposal with regard to German cables.

At the request of the Italian delegates it was decided to appoint an international commission to inquire into recent incidents at Ljubich, Croatia.

Say Demands Mean Ruin.

Weimar, March 7.—The negotiations concerning shipping and food at Spa were ruptured with the support of the representatives of the German shipping interests, including Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd, who declared that if the Germans met the allied demands it would mean the ruin of German maritime and sea trade interests.

In commenting on the news, the Deutschland expresses satisfaction with the attitude of the German representatives and says that the German people will endorse and support their attitude.

Fear Sailors Would Mutiny.

Washington, March 7.—Chairman Hurley of the shipping board said tonight that the refusal of the German delegates to agree to the demands of the allies for the unconditional surrender of German merchant ships probably was caused by fear of the mutinous sailors at Bremen and Hamburg.

Mr. Hurley said the sailors had objected strenuously to the proposal because they would not be allowed to man the ships under allied control. Knowing this, the German delegates, he said, probably refused to take any definite action and made the condition that the allies first would have to agree to furnish Germany with adequate food supplies until the next harvest.

Corporations Must Pay Even Though Blanks Are Belated

Washington, March 7.—Blanks on which corporations will report their 1918 income for war and excess profits and income taxes will be ready for distribution early next week, it was announced today.

Corporations which do not receive their blanks next week are not relieved of the payment. At least one-quarter of the true tax or of the estimated tax must be paid to the collector on or before March 15. With payments computed on the estimated basis, a tentative corporation return must be filed.

Commute Sentences

Washington, March 7.—Commutation to 15 years' imprisonment by President Wilson of death sentences imposed by court martial on Benjamin Gorski and Glari Boki was announced today by the War Department. The men, who were recruits, were tried for refusal to obey orders, and for desertion.

HUNDRED KILLED OR INJURED IN RIOTING

Stores Destroyed in Outbreak of Malcontents in Camp Where 25,000 Soldiers Await Embarkation.

London, March 7.—Twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed and 73 wounded in rioting during the past three days at the Kimmel military camp at Rhyol, Wales, according to a Liverpool dispatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the dispatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool, the riot was started by about 200 malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused the trouble complained that their embarkation had been postponed while other men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds Tuesday by the men, the situation took a more serious turn Wednesday when the cavalry was called out, but was forbidden to use its arms.

Rioters intercepted on March. Troops from Chester intercepted the rioters in their march upon Abergele, near Rhyol, and also prevented a threatened raid on the latter place. Five men were killed and 40 injured in the course of this fighting, it is reported.

There was further shooting early Thursday morning, but at no time was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said. An unarmed major holding the Victoria cross and believed to be from New Brunswick is reported to have been virtually trampled to death while attempting to defend the officers' quarters against great odds.

Later on Thursday numbers of the men paraded in Rhyol. They made noisy demonstrations, but committed no damage.

Professor Goring says the Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

Store Buildings Wrecked.

The outbreak began Tuesday night with the signal cry, "Come on, bolsheviks!" uttered by a man said to belong to the Canadian forces. A large number of men wrecked the stores, buildings and thousands of loaves of bread were trampled into the mud. The woman's auxiliary quarters were then trampled and the women's clothes carried off. The rioters seized stores of ammunition, fired on the officers' quarters and then began a march in the direction of Abergele, but were held up.

A staff officer flew from the war office in London by airplane and addressed the men, declaring that their grievances regarding demobilization especially, which caused the outbreak, should be immediately removed. He declared that 10,000 men would be away by the week after next and that four transports would be placed at the disposal of the colonials.

Allies Trust Only Four Germans, Says Swiss Newspaper

Berne, Switzerland, March 7.—Only four men in Germany have the confidence of the allied powers, the Berne Zeitung declares. The men are Professor Roerster, Dr. Muehlon, Dr. Grelling and Dr. Schleibner.

Dr. William Muehlon is perhaps the best known of the four men mentioned by the Berne newspaper. He is a former director of the Krupp works. In April, 1918, Dr. Muehlon published an article in which he charged that the German imperial government purposely started the war. He has reiterated his charge a number of times since.

Professor Roerster of the University of Munich, during the war was dismissed from his seat for criticism of the German government