

The Weather.

Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy in east, probably rain in west.

THE WILMINGTON STAR

FOUNDED 1867 A. D. 1867

Complete Service of the Associated Press

VOL. CIII-NO. 98.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 39,620

FIGHTING IN BERLIN FRIDAY RESULTED IN MANY CASUALTIES

Radical Socialists Using Machine Guns in Suburbs of The City.

BOLSHEVISM IS RAMPANT

Criminals Set Free in Raid On Police Headquarters November 21.

DESERTERS AT LIBERTY

Conduct Meetings and Demand Special Privileges.

Zurich, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 150, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Spartacus or radical socialist group are reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

THIEVES AND BURGLARS ARE SET FREE BY THE RADICALS

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press).—Among forty-nine persons set free by members of the Spartacus group in their raid on police headquarters on November 21 were 25 thieves and burglars and five black-martins and other criminals, according to Vorwaerts.

The Tareblatt observes the fact that deserters are now permitted to conduct public meetings and demand special class privileges may be a minor detail but nevertheless is indicative of the conditions now prevailing in Germany.

The suburb of Neukoelln now appears to be in complete control of the soldiers and workmen's council there. This council is made up of 72 Spartacus followers, who constantly expect the majority of socialists and the members of the local garrison. The latter published a protest, drawing attention to the fact that ultra-radicals are now in a position to put an end to bolshevism in practice, as they can loot the town treasury and the savings banks and confiscate property generally.

On receiving this protest, Premier Ebert informed the magistrate of the suburb that the proceedings of the Spartacus followers were illegal. He promised relief through the intervention of the department of the interior which, he said, was the only competent authority.

Neukoelln is an important industrial center with working people forming the bulk of the population.

U. S. NAVAL OFFICER AND 6 MEN DROWNED

Lost Their Lives While Attempting to Return to Destroyer Lansdale in a French Port.

Paris, Dec. 8.—One officer and six men of the American destroyer Lansdale were drowned Saturday when attempting to rejoin their ship, according to a Havas dispatch from Tangier. They were a party of thirty officers and men who had spent the afternoon in the Moroccan seaport and were returning to the Lansdale when their boat capsized in a heavy sea.

The destroyer Lansdale was launched at Quincy, Mass., July 22, last. The destroyer was named in memory of the late Philip Van Horn Lansdale, U. S. N., who was killed while suppressing an insurrection in Samoa in 1899.

MELASKI TO CONTINUE HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATORS

Washington, Dec. 8.—A. Bruce Bielski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, will continue tomorrow before the senate investigating committee his recital of the activity of German agents in spreading German propaganda in this country.

Mr. Bielski was on the stand throughout Friday and yesterday and laid before the committee many interesting documents showing plans of former Ambassador Von Bernstorff and other Teutonic agents to influence public opinion in America regarding the war.

The committee's hearings are expected to continue several weeks. Among witnesses to be heard this week are prominent men whose names are contained in files of the department of justice as having been actively pro-German before the United States entered the war. The witnesses will appear at their own request.

SWEDEN RECALLS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO RUSSIA

Stockholm, Dec. 8.—Sweden has recalled a diplomatic and consular representative in Russia, with the exception of two officials at the legation for the reason that M. Vorovsky, the representative of the soviet government here, had, it was charged, been transmitting bolshevik literature from Russia.

The Swedish government informed M. Vorovsky that he would not be further allowed to enjoy the diplomatic courier privilege. The government also stated it presumed that M. Vorovsky and the other members of the soviet legation would leave Sweden.

Passengers Mail Are Being Carried By Airplane In Germany

London, Dec. 8.—(British Wireless).—Air traffic has begun between some of the largest German towns, air services reaching here report. The airplanes are carrying parcel post matter and passengers. The fare per passenger is 2-12 marks a kilometre, or about four shillings a mile. The machines can fly at the rate of 80 miles an hour and the journey from Berlin to Munich, for instance, can be made in 48 hours.

One company is constructing a new large type of airplane, able to carry forty passengers.

HISTORY IS NOW IN THE MAKING AT SPA

Important International Conferences Taking Place in Belgian Town.

Few Weeks Ago Spa Was Occupied by The Germans And It Was There That The Kaiser Finally Decided to Abdicate.

Spa, Belgium, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press).—There is no more interesting spot along the German border today than this famous town in which the international justice commission is holding conferences. Here in the former seat of great German headquarters, representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy are meeting with the utmost diplomatic formality and dealing with the problems arising from the Teutonic capitulation.

To the conferences the entente representatives motor from their temporary homes, which a month ago were the personal headquarters of three of the greatest figures in Germany in recent history—the emperor, General Ludendorff and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. To add a final touch to the piece, while the main actors hold the stage, there pass and re-pass in the streets remarkable lines of supernumeraries. Grave-faced officers garbed in field grey stalk about with tragic tread and salute with military precision as they meet other grave officers wearing allied uniforms.

The commission began its sittings about three weeks ago. About that time the enemy was still occupying Spa. Since then the lines of hurrying and disorganized German traffic and troops have sped eastward. There are now something more than a hundred German officers and men in the place attached to General von Witzfeldt who is representing the German government.

The conferences are being held in the grand saloon of the Hotel Britannique which was part of great headquarters of the emperor and finally resolved to quit Germany.

The sittings begin at 10 o'clock daily. Prior to that hour the German delegates take their places at a huge table and receive the allied officers standing. The latter walk silently to their chairs where each delegate bows profoundly to the man opposite before sitting down.

There is no word of greeting and no pleasant exchange of views. The business of the day is conducted throughout with the same grim precision. Just what problems are under consideration, of course, is not a matter for journalistic discussion.

MASARYK TO PROCEED AT ONCE TO PRAGUE

President of the New Czech Republic Will Convoke Parliament Upon His Arrival.

Paris, Dec. 8.—(Havas).—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak republic, will make only a brief stay in Paris, having received word by courier shortly after his arrival here asking him to proceed at once to Prague. Upon his arrival there, he informed an interviewer, he will convoke the parliament and will address to it a message explaining the political situation and setting forth the grave problems confronting the republic in the present circumstances, notably those having to do with its relations with neighboring states.

President Masaryk said that the republican form of government adopted by his country seems likely to be the lasting form and in fact the only one possible. He declared the best relations existed with the Jugo Slavs and likewise with the Rumanians and the Galician Poles; the aspirations of all being dependent one upon the other.

NEW SPANISH PREMIER TO EXPEL GERMAN ENVOY

Paris, Dec. 8.—La Liberté today prints a dispatch from Madrid saying that the new Spanish premier, Count Romanones, intends to expel the German ambassador, Prince Rathbor, and also several members of the German embassy who have been notoriously engaged in spying and supporting the antidynastic agitation.

CONTINUED NAVAL EXPANSION URGED BY MR. DANIELS

To Meet Peace Demands For National And International Work on the Sea.

NAVY IN WAR REVIEWED

Report Tells of the Seemingly Impossible Accomplished by Teamwork.

Washington, Dec. 8.—With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war, Secretary Daniels today, in his annual report made public today, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion to meet the demands of peace for national and international work on the sea.

Through nearly all of 144 printed pages the secretary tells in brief phrases of the navy's part in the war, of the doing of the seemingly impossible through teamwork. He speaks of the mighty accomplishment of transporting two million men to France, without the loss of an east-bound troop ship through enemy action and he devotes a graphic chapter to the marine brigade, which as all the world knows blocked the last Prussian advance on Paris, and started the German retreat that ended with the war.

This reference to the future concludes the report: "The day is not far distant when the world will witness the enemy's complete building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"Navies will still be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decree of an international tribunal which will be set up to decide differences between nations. Naval vessels will have large peace tasks of survey and discovery and protection in addition to police duty of an international as well as of a national character."

"The United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the allied powers. It will devote to the world to make a contribution to the navy to preserve the peace of the world commensurate with its wealth, its commerce, its growing and expanding merchant marine and its leadership in the council of free people. It is therefore, our duty now, indeed, to enter upon any new ambitious naval program, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of the program which the country committed itself by the adoption three years ago of the first far-reaching history of the Republic."

"I have recommended to this congress the adoption of another three-year program substantially like the one authorized in 1915. But the victory of the allies and the United States should, and will I sincerely trust, within a few years make it no longer necessary for us to burden its taxpayers to undertake to build, in competitive construction, bigger fighting ships and more than any other nation can construct."

Mr. Daniels shows that the new \$300,000,000 three-year building program he has proposed, will provide 156 additional naval ships, ten of them dreadnaughts and six battlecruisers, and the others to be in such distribution of approved types as the department may deem best.

Taking up his story of the navy and the war, the secretary declares the service was "ready from stem to stern" when the United States entered the conflict. From the day when the first three-year program was adopted in 1915, he adds, "congress has given everything that could be desired to insure the effectiveness of the naval arm."

Teamwork had been the navy's slogan for five years, and it continued to be the war motto at home and abroad. The striking success of the navy is attributed to this fact by Mr. Daniels, who continues:

"Apparently there have been times when a secretary of the navy seemed to find friction and lack of cooperation among the officers around him. If that spirit ever existed in the United States navy, I can state, with confidence and pride that there is now no vestige of it, and I firmly believe, from my experience, not only during the last year but during the five years preceding, it will never return."

The report shows that Vice Admiral Sims, who was on his way to London as head of the American naval establishment in its war zones even before war was declared, is soon to be named full admiral by the president in recognition of his services, the high character of which the secretary says it is yet too early to give proper place. The sending of Admiral Sims was the first step in a program of which the secretary says:

"The outstanding accomplishment of the navy instances involved sacrificing temporarily something of our identity as an independent service. This has not been an easy task. It is believed to be a safe statement that the degree of accomplishment of our service in this respect is without precedent in all our warfare."

"As concrete evidence of what was accomplished, the report shows that (Continued on Page Two.)"

CLEMENCEAU MAY HEAD THE FRENCH PEACE DELEGATION

Tardieu, Cambon and Marshal Foch May Be Among The Other Members.

LARGE AMERICAN STAFF

Delegation From This Country To Have Support of Vast Organization.

Paris, Dec. 8.—Premier Clemenceau may act as president of the French delegation to the peace conference. It is reported that the presence of President Wilson as head of the American delegation has led to this decision on the part of the French premier.

It is said that he may select as his collaborators Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, and high commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, general secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs and former ambassador to the United States; Marshal Foch and the French ministers of the navy and labor, Georges Leygues and M. Colliard, respectively.

For a time the French newspapers were not permitted to forecast the composition of the French delegation, but this restriction seems now to have been withdrawn. Recently the names of former Premier Leon Bourgeois and Aristide Briand have been mentioned in connection with the conference and some of the papers have taken them under consideration as suitable delegates.

VAST ORGANIZATION WILL ASSIST U. S. DELEGATION

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The plan of organization of the United States delegation which was tentatively but which in its essentials undoubtedly will stand unchanged, shows the body which will look out for America's interest when the world's delegates gather at Versailles as complete in every detail.

The chart of the organization which has been prepared here shows the miscellaneous American organization headed by the chief of the general commission itself, with the chart lines running from this group to that of the first secretary, John C. Grew, to the second, or liaison and diplomatic intelligence group, and the third, a group of advisers, principally technical, with large staffs of assistants.

Under the liaison and diplomatic intelligence group are military and naval attachés, and the commander of the American expeditionary forces, naval and military attachés and foreign representatives. Under some of these heads are officers dealing with the government, such as those of Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Pythias, the Salvation Army and the war trade bureau.

There are vast staffs of coding clerks, stenographers, translators, confidential secretaries, cartographers, paraphraser, message transmitters and receivers. There are special cartographers for western Europe, southeast Africa, Africa in general, Poland and Turkey, which go to show the scope of American interest in the coming discussions.

BOLSHEVIKI SEE THE HANDWRITING ON WALL

Member of German Mission Says Russian Soviet Regime Knows It Must Soon Fall.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The Russian soviet government is aware that it is approaching the moment of its overthrow, according to a member of a German trade commission who left Moscow on Nov. 9. Bolsheviki circles at that time were depressed, he reports, and many members of the government already had their passports prepared in the event they had to flee to Stockholm.

Discontent with the existing government was growing daily among even the lowest classes, the German found, and the recognition was spreading everywhere that the government had brought the country to the verge of ruin in every respect.

SCHWAB TO RESUME DUTIES WITH BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

New York, Dec. 25.—Charles M. Schwab, whose resignation as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was accepted by President Wilson yesterday in a wireless message, will return immediately to active participation in the management of the Bethlehem Steel Co. He announced tonight.

Two Aviators Killed. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8.—Lieut. Herbert N. Chaffee, of Pasadena, Cal., and Lieut. Charles J. Drake of Mantoloking, both pursuit pilots and instructors at Rockwell field, San Diego, were instantly killed here today when the airplane in which they were riding plunged 3,000 feet to the earth in a back yard in the southern residential section of the city.

President Wilson Attends Religious Services With Sailors Aboard His Ship

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington, Dec. 8.—(By Wireless to the Associated Press).—President Wilson attended religious services this morning with the enlisted men of the American forces on board the George Washington. The services were held in the quarters of the men some distance below decks. The president joined in the singing and the prayers and in the recital of the services.

Later the president took his usual walk on deck and then rested. He did not work during the day. The George Washington is running through smoother seas and encountering warmer weather.

President Wilson had a conference today with Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White, the first conference that has been held during the trip. It is understood they discussed the procedure regarding the formation of a league of nations. The platform of the British prime minister, David Lloyd-George, was also considered.

The president today sent a wireless message of greeting to Norwegian editors visiting the United States and also to the soldiers. To the latter he said the following: "Cordial greetings to the boys who have come back and who have borne the sacrifices so nobly."

VAIL TELLS HOW TO POOL WIRE SYSTEMS

Makes Recommendations in Letter to Postmaster-General Burleson.

STRESSES CABLE PLAN

Would Place Cables Under Separate Organization From Land Wires But Have a Single Executive Head Over All.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Pooling of the telegraph and telephone facilities of the country on the one hand and the marine cables on the other, each with a comprehensive operating organization under a single executive head, is recommended to Postmaster General Burleson by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telephone Co.

In his letter, made public today, Mr. Vail said the pooling arrangement would be brought about without dismemberment of the properties and in such a manner that they could be turned back to private owners at the expiration of the period of government control.

"What should be done to create an ideal system," said Mr. Vail, "cannot be done because of existing laws, nor would complete consolidation be justified since to undo such a consolidated system into its former units would lead to unwaranteed waste."

There are, however, many things which can be done which would not produce waste and which might, by improvement of service, help to further educate the public and create an actively favorable attitude toward the obligations and opportunities of operation and service with the control and regulation and restriction, through some combination of governmental authority and private ownership or operation, retaining all advantages and incentives of both."

Mr. Vail, who is acting as confidential adviser to Postmaster General Burleson, in control of the wire communication systems taking over by the government, discussed the land and marine wire organizations separately. If the United States, he said, is to become a commercial and industrial world center, an American cable system with the obligations and opportunities involved must be provided.

"There must be a United States system which will place this country directly in communication with every country with which we have or are to have important commercial relations," declared Mr. Vail. "As it is now we are on one side of the world system. We must be made one of the centers of the world system if we expect to be properly considered by the countries we wish to reach."

"The immediate and pressing necessity is for the East Coast South American cable to give this country and the River Plate countries direct cable communication."

"There is one thing that calls for immediate action. The cable situation in and has been grave. Congestion is the rule and accumulation of business is at times serious and when the activities of the peace conference are really commenced in Europe, it will be greatly inconvenienced by the physical property which could control operation and a few slight changes in the cable terminals, as it were, the efficiency can be somewhat increased."

For the unification of the land wires, Mr. Vail suggested creation of three operating divisions, each embracing the distinctive operation of "telephone service," "telegraph service" and "maintenance and manipulation of wires of systems" as distinct from traffic operations. Below those divisions the organization could be amplified and arranged to meet the necessities, he said, and the hole should operate under one executive head.

Petain Now a Marshal. Metz, Dec. 8.—(Havas).—President Poincaré today in the presence of a large crowd on the parade ground here presented Gen. Henri Philippe Petain with the baton of a Marshal of France, thus carrying out formally the elevation of Gen. Petain, the announcement of which was made last month when he entered Metz.

Another Relief Drive. New York, Dec. 8.—The \$30,000,000 war relief drive of the American committee for relief in the near east which will be conducted during the week of Jan. 12, will be directed by Alexander F. Hemphill, chairman of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Co. It was announced tonight.

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KING PRAYS FOR CONTINUED UNITY

Message From the British Ruler Is Read at New York Celebration.

ALSO ONE FROM PREMIER

King Hopes the Same Friendly Ties That Bound American and Britain in War Will Bind Them Together in Peace.

New York, Dec. 8.—A message from King George expressing the hope that Britons and Americans may be as united in peace as they were in war was read today at a meeting in the Hippodrome arranged as the climax of New York's celebration of Britain day.

The king's message, read by Alton E. Parker, who presided, stated that "the people of the British empire join with me in thanking you and those associated with you for your efforts in promoting this celebration which will be welcomed as a proof of the true and lasting friendship of the United States."

"It will be a particular satisfaction to my navy and army to know they have won the esteem of the nation which has sent so many gallant men to suffer with them the trials of this great war and to share in the glories of final victory," continued the message.

"The name of the British empire, I thank the people of the United States of America and I pray that the coming are of peace may find our two nations always united as they are today."

Message from Premier Lloyd-George read: "I am always delighted with any work which helps to make our two nations to understand one another better. We shall never forget the prompt and decisive response of the American president and people to the allied call this spring, and the invaluable part played by the American navy in helping to free the sea from the German pest."

Messages from Foreign Minister Balfour, Field Marshal Haig, Admirals Beatty and Jellicoe, Premier Clemenceau of France and Ambassador Jusserot were also read to the audience, which included army and navy officers of high rank.

Besides addresses by Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British high commissioner, Mr. Parker, Charles E. Hughes, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation, the program included a tableau portraying the sinking of the British warship Vindictive in the harbor at Zeebrugge.

DUTCH PAPER HOLDS WILLIAM RESPONSIBLE

Would Dispose of Ex-Kaiser and Avoid Holland's Being Involved in Wrangle With Allies.

London, Dec. 8.—(British Wireless).—The Nieuws Van den Dag of Amsterdam, a copy of which has been received here, says it holds the opinion that the former German emperor is responsible for the acts of his troops in Belgium and France, for the ruthless submarine war and the aerial bombardments of open towns and that, consequently, no Dutch government with common sense would allow Holland to be involved in a war or have her food endangered by reason of acts of friendliness toward the former monarch.

Another reason, the newspaper says, why Holland should be relieved of William Hohenzollern's presence as soon as possible is that many persons in Germany have not yet abandoned the hope of restoring the imperial power.

"It would not be surprising if these people entertain relations with Germans in Holland," the article concludes. "Consequently, as long as the Kaiser is in Holland, the germs of a political plot are existent."

FRENCH PRISONERS SHOT WITHOUT JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE

Paris, Dec. 8.—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and fifteen other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalz, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not in the least justify the severity of this act of repression, it was declared.

The French government, it is indicated, is resolved to demand reparation for this act of the Germans which will be added to the already long list of occurrences of this and similar nature.

DOZEN KILLED AS SOLDIERS FIRE ON BERLIN MARCHERS

Government Troops Clash With Insurgents Who Attempt Demonstration.

AROUND FIFTY WOUNDED

Attempt Is Made To Destroy The Plant of Liebknecht's Newspaper.

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press).—The clash between government troops and followers of the Spartacus, or radical group resulted in from 12 to 16 persons being killed, according to various reports. The number of wounded is not expected to exceed 50. Several girls who were passengers on a street car were among those killed.

It appears that the audience from one of the three meetings of deserters from the army was marching northward in Chaussee strasse to join the audience from a meeting held in a hall further north. The fusilier guards were drawn up at the intersection of invalid strasse and the commander warned the people to disperse. The marchers were crying: "Forward! The soldiers won't shoot your comrades!" The marchers tried to pierce the line, whereupon the order to fire was given. Besides the wounded, several were badly hurt rushing through broken show windows seeking cover.

A group of soldiers stormed the editorial rooms of Karl Liebknecht's newspaper and attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their plan, the newspaper office by government orders, the soldiers then attempted to arrest the members of the executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council, the latter apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrest.

This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the insurgent troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee was holding a meeting in the former Prussian house of deputies. The chamber was invaded by the invited and uninvited laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrest.

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Meanwhile inquiry was made at government headquarters and resulted in the detention of the insurgent forces who were armed with hand weapons and flame-throwers, for the purpose of establishing responsibility for the attempt revolution. It developed that the men had been invited by unattached officers to meet at a given hour at the Brandenburg gate for the purpose of raiding and overthrowing the soldiers and workmen's committee, as such action, they were demanded in the interest of the Ebert-Haase government and furthermore that it was certain to meet with public approval.

The raid proved a complete fiasco as did a similar attempt an hour later which apparently was planned by Dr. Liebknecht's followers as it was announced at their meetings.

Yesterday evening Berlin footguards and soldiers marched to the former chancellor's house and called out Premier Ebert, who made a speech urging the men to keep their military units intact for the purpose of responding to a hurried call by Ebert, who was cheered as the coming president of the German republic. He modestly declined to seriously consider the proposition, urging that the cabinet for the present be composed of the problems of immediate urgency, such as the food situation and demobilization.

The streets tonight are deserted, the university is closed, and the police in the Unter den Linden have been requisitioned for the purpose of quartering troops there.

BAVARIAN MINISTER RESIGNS AT THE POINT OF REVOLVER

Munich, Saturday, Dec. 8.—A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the minister of the interior and after forcing an entrance demanded the minister's resignation which he conceded.

Revolutionists also stormed the newspaper offices except one. They withdrew several hours later at the earnest request of the Bavarian premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene.

Herr Auer, the minister whose resignation was demanded, was given two minutes to decide at the point of a revolver. He was then forced to put his resignation into writing. At first he wrote: "I have been overcome by about 300 armed men in my dwelling and forced to resign the office of minister of the interior. I declare herewith that, surrendering to force, I lay down the office of minister of the interior."

This did not satisfy the revolutionists, who demanded a statement that the resignation was voluntary. The crowd was led by the former editor, Erich Muesen. They proceeded from a communist meeting to the office of the Bavarian minister of the interior, a woman as editor of that newspaper. They remained in the Courier office until Premier Eisner went there with a guard.

The Neueste Nachrichten was the only Munich paper able to appear this morning.

BREACH IN SOCIALIST FRANKS IS MADE WIDER

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press).—The rioting of Friday in Berlin, the mysterious raid on occurrences of this and similar nature. (Continued on Page Two.)