

# CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESS

Because Papers Consistently Lied Throughout the War.

## BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY?

Half of Berlin Will Go Up in Smoke, When "Real" Revolution Starts, is Prediction.

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times.

The Hague, Dec. 8.—Many Dutchmen who have come from Germany say the Germans are disgusted with their own press which consistently lied to them throughout the war, as a result of which they are unable to feel confidence any longer. At present, if one were to take German newspaper statements at their face value, one might believe that everything was going swimmingly for the government; that the national assembly was held in almost universal approval; that the extremists were discredited, and that complete harmony existed between the soldiers and workmen's council and the government. The very unanimity of these representations makes them suspicious.

Sometimes a little light breaks through. For instance, Herr Gieseler, a member of the national assembly, speaking at the congress of representatives of the soldiers' councils of the field army, prudently avoided, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, a question definitely asked as to what extent the "real" revolution would be a "real" revolution.

It is impossible to say how far the menace of bolshevism in Germany rests on a basis of fact. How far it is mere bluff, and how far it is a real strike within a fortnight and that anarchism then will reign supreme. Naturally, I am unable to guarantee the accuracy of such reports. My own impression is that the German press will admit.

Persons who come from Germany tell me the real revolution has not yet begun and when it does half of Berlin will ascend to heaven in flames. This may be alarmist talk, but if the bolsheviks get their way, they certainly will not stick at trifles.

The Bremerhaven has published a report which says workers on the great ship construction docks of Bremen have gone over to the bolshevik camp. The paper says if the workers' demands are insisted on, the builders cannot accept more orders and the docks will be idle.

Meanwhile dangers also threaten Germany from another quarter, it being reported in circles frequented by active officers of the army that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is drawing together the threads for a counter-revolution and is trying to secure the participation of high officers and the leading men in the former regime. There is nothing improbable in this report, since the Vorwaerts says the counter-revolutionary excesses of officers of all ranks is notably increasing.

A Munich telegram says Kurt Eisner has sent a telegram to Herr Ebert and Haager, Berlin, saying the ministry of the people at Berlin is unanimously of the opinion that a conference of representatives of the German governments should be summoned immediately in Vienna or in Cologne, and that the only way in which unity shall be attained on a program of foreign and domestic policy.

## FIRE RUINS DORMITORY AT CASWELL SCHOOL

Damage Estimated at \$35,000 and \$40,000—Kitchen Causes Excitement.

Kinston, N. C., Dec. 8.—Fire ruined the main dormitory for girls at the Caswell Training school near here today. The damage is estimated at between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Superintendent McNairy and a colored laborer were slightly injured.

Screaming girls who made a rush for the dormitory to rescue a kitten were held in restraint until the pet was brought out. The building contained the school chapel and sleeping quarters for many.

## HERRMANN PREDICTS HEYDLER'S ELECTION

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 8.—August Herrmann, chairman of the National baseball commission, said today that action would be taken at the National league meeting in New York next Tuesday to resume the league schedule and to elect John Heydler president of the organization.

"We are going to start right where we were when the war stopped us," said Mr. Herrmann. "We will not stop until the game is back upon its old footing. We shall vote to resume the National league schedule and we shall make John Heydler president in place of August Herrmann."

## REQUEST OF BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY DENIED

New York, Dec. 8.—The national war labor board has denied here tonight an order denying the request of the Bethlehem Steel company that the board's examiners be withdrawn from the company's machine shops and that it be permitted to "make the necessary arrangements of our working forces to meet the new peace time conditions."

## WILSON ATTENDS SUNDAY SERVICES ON BOARD SHIP

On Board 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.

The President took his usual walk on deck and then rested. He did not work during the day.

The George Washington is running through the ice, and encountering warmer weather.

## WOULD HAVE ALL JOIN RED CROSS

Proclamation of President Wilson Is Made Public.

Asks All to Enroll During Christmas Roll Call Week and Help in Work Ahead.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in a proclamation, made public today, calls on every American to join the American Red Cross Christmas roll call week December 16-23, and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it works and for which it stands in greatest need.

The proclamation, prepared by the President before he departed for Europe, follows:

"The White House, Washington, Nov. 26, 1918. To the American People: One year ago 22,000,000 Americans by enrolling as members of the Red Cross at Christmas time, sent to the men who were fighting our battles a message of peace and good will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their government in the determination not only to win the war, but to bring about a reconstruction of the world by every means in their power to repair the ravages of the invader and sustain and renew the spirit of the army and of the homes which they represent. The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium and France have told, and will tell again, the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospitals, in the camps, and at the battlefronts. They ought to be very proud that we have a more generous and more critical than the German press will admit.

Persons who come from Germany tell me the real revolution has not yet begun and when it does half of Berlin will ascend to heaven in flames. This may be alarmist talk, but if the bolsheviks get their way, they certainly will not stick at trifles.

The Bremerhaven has published a report which says workers on the great ship construction docks of Bremen have gone over to the bolshevik camp. The paper says if the workers' demands are insisted on, the builders cannot accept more orders and the docks will be idle.

Meanwhile dangers also threaten Germany from another quarter, it being reported in circles frequented by active officers of the army that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is drawing together the threads for a counter-revolution and is trying to secure the participation of high officers and the leading men in the former regime. There is nothing improbable in this report, since the Vorwaerts says the counter-revolutionary excesses of officers of all ranks is notably increasing.

A Munich telegram says Kurt Eisner has sent a telegram to Herr Ebert and Haager, Berlin, saying the ministry of the people at Berlin is unanimously of the opinion that a conference of representatives of the German governments should be summoned immediately in Vienna or in Cologne, and that the only way in which unity shall be attained on a program of foreign and domestic policy.

## FIRE RUINS DORMITORY AT CASWELL SCHOOL

Damage Estimated at \$35,000 and \$40,000—Kitchen Causes Excitement.

Kinston, N. C., Dec. 8.—Fire ruined the main dormitory for girls at the Caswell Training school near here today. The damage is estimated at between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Superintendent McNairy and a colored laborer were slightly injured.

Screaming girls who made a rush for the dormitory to rescue a kitten were held in restraint until the pet was brought out. The building contained the school chapel and sleeping quarters for many.

## HERRMANN PREDICTS HEYDLER'S ELECTION

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 8.—August Herrmann, chairman of the National baseball commission, said today that action would be taken at the National league meeting in New York next Tuesday to resume the league schedule and to elect John Heydler president of the organization.

"We are going to start right where we were when the war stopped us," said Mr. Herrmann. "We will not stop until the game is back upon its old footing. We shall vote to resume the National league schedule and we shall make John Heydler president in place of August Herrmann."

## REQUEST OF BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY DENIED

New York, Dec. 8.—The national war labor board has denied here tonight an order denying the request of the Bethlehem Steel company that the board's examiners be withdrawn from the company's machine shops and that it be permitted to "make the necessary arrangements of our working forces to meet the new peace time conditions."

## WILSON TO LOOK OUT FOR AMERICA'S INTERESTS AT VERSAILLES COMPLETED

Plan of Organization of United States Peace Mission Is Shown on Chart; Described in Paris Dispatch.

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The plan of organization of the United States peace mission which is now tentatively, but which in its essentials undoubtedly will stand unchanged shows the body which will look out for America's interests 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 large American organization to be headed by the members of the peace commission itself, with the chart lines running from this group to that of the first secretary, John C. Grew, to the second, Hanson and diplomatic intelligence group, and the third, the group of advisers, principally technical, with large staffs of assistants.

Under the liaison and diplomatic intelligence group are military and naval officers, including the commander of the American expeditionary force, naval and military attaches and foreign representatives. Under some of these heads are officers dealing with the peace commission, delegates of organizations, diplomats and ceremonial officers, whose duties will be along such lines as the making of formal calls and attending to similar matters.

One of the two assistant secretaries will have within his secretarial duties the printing of communications, the distribution of press information, filing of reports, coding matters for transmission to the signal corps and wire terminals, etc.

A sub-branch of the liaison and diplomatic intelligence officers is a branch which American civilian activities will be represented 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 raffle board.

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

## CROWN PRINCE PLAYING BILLIARDS WITH DUTCH PEASANTS MAKES FRIENDS

Is Afraid of Everything and Everybody and Dreads Influenza and Other Disease and Death.

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)

The Hague, Dec. 8.—The Telegraph publishes an article by Henri Habert, who has been in the island of Wieringen. The German crown prince, he says, has already made a great number of friends, especially among members of the local peasant population, with whom he plays billiards. He exhibits much politeness towards his new friends, whom he frequently treats to beer and offers cigarettes.

He speaks a little broken Dutch and has the strictest precautions against influenza. He is afraid of everything and everybody and his slightest gesture, if you make a sudden motion with your hand or put your hand in your pocket, he pricks his eyes, follows it and he never loses sight of you. He is suffering from severe depression from which he occasionally endeavors to obtain relief by lying down and letting his friend Goebeltz read aloud to him. According to the eye witness, he frequently dons his full uniform with all his orders and parades in front of the mirror in his room, after which he again dresses in ordinary woolen things with checked trousers.

He appears already to have reconciled himself to his fate. He seems to think he will remain here always and often tells the Dutch servant he expects shortly a visit from his wife and children, who then will again leave him. "For they couldn't endure this island long." He deplores the lack of saddle horses and carriages, which would "fill up the day so well." Not to find this lack too trying he writes and reads much.

## CLEMENCEAU MAY LEAD FRENCH PEACE MISSION

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 Turleu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, and high commissioner to the United States, Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs and former ambassador to the United States, Marshal Foch and the French minister of the navy and labor, Georges Leygues and M. Collard, 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 premiers, Leon Bourgeois and Aristide Briar, have been mentioned in connection with the conference, and some of the papers have taken them under consideration as suitable delegates.

## WILSON WOULD POOL DANIELS URGENTLY RECOMMENDS CONTINUED EXPANSION OF NAVY

In Annual Report Secretary of the Navy Urges Preparedness to Meet Demands of Peace for National and International Work on Sea—Tells Story of Brilliant Achievement of American Navy in the War; Seemingly Impossible Accomplished.

Washington, Dec. 8.—With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war, Secretary Daniels' 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 2,000,000 men to France, without the loss of an eastbound troop ship through enemy attack, 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 an end of competitive 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 armament

to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. "Navies will still be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decrees 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 character.

To Preserve Peace. "Inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the allied powers, it will devolve upon this country 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 not, indeed, to enter upon any new and ambitious naval program, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of naval increase to which the country committed itself by the adoption three years ago of the first far-reaching

(Continued on Page Two.)

## 'SPEECH ISLAND' MAPS PREPARED

Peace Conference to Be Littered Deep With Them. Various Populations in Eastern Austria Engaged in Struggle Costing Lives.

BY J. M. JEFFRIES. Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)

Vienna, Dec. 8.—(Delayed.)—Allied detachments are sorely needed in the eastern portions of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, where the various populations are engaged in a futile struggle which is costing human lives for the possession of towns and territory in the areas of debatable nationality.

There was typical uselessness yesterday close to Marchegg near Vienna. The Czechs occupied the bridge over the March and the Hungarians attacked them. A train happened to arrive with returning detachments from Mackensens' army who joined the Hungarians in the morning and hand grenades were hurled at the Czechs.

All this bloodshed would have been stopped by the presence of a few allied soldiers probably.

The ancient kingdom of Poland is at the mercy of the Ruthenians who are contemplating new military action for the encircling and starving out of Lemberg and other Polish towns. Between the Poles themselves and the Czechs there are germs of discord arising over mining possessions and oil supply.

Disputes between the states, punitive states and pseudo states, there has arisen a craze for auto-determination, which if allowed to continue will lead to chaos. Communist propaganda everywhere that they are "speech lands"; that is they have a different tongue from those around them, and therefore they must have new self-governing institutions.

Maps in support of these "speech islands" are appearing everywhere. These maps are being prepared in great numbers and the peace conference will be littered deep with them.

Meantime the disorder and disarray are inconceivable. Those who are trying to wind up the Austrian empire so that new republics may be formed at least to know where they begin and what they own, are making insufficient headway with their task. On the eastern horizon there continually hovers the shadow of bolshevism.

Another Lemberg document is a wireless appeal sent by the so-called workmen's and soldiers' council in Moscow which is being carefully studied by the Ruthenian forces that tried to capture Lemberg.

The Austro-German republic will be represented at the peace conference by a mission whose head will be Dr. Franz Klein, a well known writer on legal questions. He maintains that, if free trade is adopted, including all the new states, the Austrian empire will be dissolved and there will be ruin all around. Dr. Klein makes general appeal for the German-Austrians to Bohemians allow those wealthy manufacturing portions of the Bohemia which the former claim as German to join the German-Austrian states. "Otherwise," he says, "we shall become a mountain state with the city of Vienna in its midst." Such a state is a physical impossibility.

Telegrams from Vienna announce arrival at last of two trains containing British troops. Last is 10 miles west of Innsbruck.

## FRENCH PRISONERS SHOT IN PRUSSIAN PRISON

Paris, Dec. 8.—(Havas.)—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans, and 15 other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not 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 outrages of this and similar nature.

## DANIELS URGENTLY RECOMMENDS CONTINUED EXPANSION OF NAVY

In Annual Report Secretary of the Navy Urges Preparedness to Meet Demands of Peace for National and International Work on Sea—Tells Story of Brilliant Achievement of American Navy in the War; Seemingly Impossible Accomplished.

Washington, Dec. 8.—With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war, Secretary Daniels' 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 2,000,000 men to France, without the loss of an eastbound troop ship through enemy attack, 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 an end of competitive 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 armament

to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. "Navies will still be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decrees 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 character.

To Preserve Peace. "Inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the allied powers, it will devolve upon this country 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 not, indeed, to enter upon any new and ambitious naval program, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of naval increase to which the country committed itself by the adoption three years ago of the first far-reaching

(Continued on Page Two.)

## U. S. BATTALION SENT TO COBLENZ

Premature Occupation Due to Request of Germans. Main American Army Continues Its Advance in Germany in the Usual Manner.

American Army of Occupation, Dec. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—A battalion of the Thirty-ninth infantry left Treves by train today for Coblenz. The purpose of the move is to occupy Coblenz as a result of the request of the German authorities, who are apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there after the withdrawal of the German forces.

This is the first time the American troops have occupied territory from which the Germans have withdrawn.

The main army continues its advance in the usual manner and last night had reached the general line of Geldersdorf, Mayen, Koenigs and Schwarzen. All reports continued to indicate that the Germans were withdrawing in an orderly manner and that the inhabitants of the villages occupied by the Americans were refraining from any antagonistic acts.

It was not expected that there would be any trouble at Coblenz and the appeal by the burgomaster to send troops was denied. The move was supplemented in writing by the retiring military commanders.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

## AMERICANS MARCH ALL DAY TOWARD COBLENZ

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)

The American troops have been marching all day in the general direction of Coblenz. They have been received everywhere with the usual resigned attitude by the people. The women seem to feel their position more keenly than the men. There are many averted faces as the troops pass.

The Americans are working in cooperation with the burgomaster of Treves. Inquiry by the Americans reveals there are sufficient food supplies in the territory occupied, only the quality is poor. The Treves Landwehr is being sent a four line item to the entry of the American troops in its last issue.

## ADVANCE OF AMERICAN THIRD ARMY CONTINUES

Washington, Dec. 8.—General Pershing's communique for yesterday said: "Section A—The third American army, continuing its advance into Germany, today reached the general line Ruppertath-Boos-Kempnich-Mayen-Greimersburg-Simmern-Kellenbach."

Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

## CHILE CONSIDERING OFFER OF MEDIATION

Santiago, Chile, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The council of ministers has under consideration the offer of the United States of mediation in the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, in dispute with Peru. The ministers will confer on Sunday on this subject with the committee of foreign affairs of the senate and chamber of commerce. Opinion in the Congress appears to be divided as to the procedure to be employed, but all seem agreed that a difficult solution would be speedily reached.

A Santiago dispatch Saturday reported the tender of the offer of mediation by the United States by Joseph H. Shea, the American ambassador. It was also indicated by Buenos Aires advices that the United States had made known to Argentina that the Washington government would be willing to offer intervention in the Chilean-Peruvian controversy jointly with Argentina. It was understood that President Irioyen had accepted the invitation and instructed the diplomatic agents of Argentina in Chile and Peru to this effect.

## COBLENZ BEARS BRUTAL SPARTACUS GROUP TO BEDLIN

Dozen or More Persons Killed, Including Several Girls.

Newspaper Plant Stormed. Leaders of Insurgent Forces, Armed With Hand Weapons, Are Detained.

Zurich, Dec. 8.—The committee in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Spartacus or radical socialist group was reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The rioting of Friday in Berlin, the mysterious raid on the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council, and the demonstration by soldiers and sailors on behalf of Chancellor Ebert, when he was acclaimed as president of the republic but set aside the honor, have widened the existing gulf between the wings of social democracy, which seemed now more than ever hopeless divided.

Political onlookers are wondering today whether the Ebert and Haase factions have reached the parting of the ways, and are asking what will be the attitude of the Berlin regiments from the front when they arrive home next week.

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The clash between government troops and followers of the Spartacus party, which resulted in from 15 to 16 persons being killed, according to various reports. The number of wounded is not expected to exceed fifty. 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 the direction of the audience from a meeting held in a hall further north. The fusilier guards were drawn up at the intersection of Invaliden Strasse and the command committee of radical groups, resulted in from 15 to 16 persons being killed, according to various reports. The number of wounded is not expected to exceed fifty. Several girls who were passengers on a street car were among those killed.

The main army continues its advance in the usual manner and last night had reached the general line of Geldersdorf, Mayen, Koenigs and Schwarzen. All reports continued to indicate that the Germans were withdrawing in an orderly manner and that the inhabitants of the villages occupied by the Americans were refraining from any antagonistic acts.

It was not expected that there would be any trouble at Coblenz and the appeal by the burgomaster to send troops was denied. The move was supplemented in writing by the retiring military commanders.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.

Meeting is Held. This occurred at the same hour as the clash between the government troops and the Spartacus insurgents. The executive committee of the Spartacus party attempted to destroy the plant. Frustrated in their raid on 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 soldiers apparently laboring under the misapprehension that their officer had been ordered by the government to make the arrests.