

## GERMANY AGAIN IN REVOLUTION

NO ARMED RESISTANCE IS OFFERED.

### Troops Occupy City.

Rifles and Machine Guns Surround Government Building in Wilhelmstrass.

Berlin, March 13.—Germany today is in the throes of a counter revolutionary movement which was successful this forenoon in turning the Ebert Government out of Berlin and setting up a new administration in the capital.

President Ebert and his cabinet, offering no armed resistance to the revolutionary troops which invaded Berlin from the suburbs, have gone to Dresden and established the seat of their government in that city.

The new government which has been provisionally proclaimed here with Dr. Wolfgang Kapp as chancellor, has declared the national assembly dissolved and announced that new elections would be held.

### General Strike Called.

The old government through its majority Socialist members, including President Ebert, has issued a proclamation calling for a general strike as the only means of saving Germany from the return of Wilhelm II.

Reports from outside Berlin declare the counter revolutionary movement has affected the troops in large numbers throughout the country, the new security guard as well as the old army forces.

The Kapp Government in a statement to the press declared itself neither reactionary or monarchistic.

The events that led up to these developments were dramatic and rapid in sequence.

### Trace of Serious Plot.

Last evening it became known that the government of President Ebert and Minister of Defense Noske had come upon traces of a serious plot to overthrow the Republican regime. Orders were issued for the arrest of the men believed to be mainly concerned. These were, first and chiefly, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, noted as a reactionary, who has been prominent in all agitations of the fatherland party and an extreme antagonist of the republican government, and Gen. Von Luettwitz, who was in command of the first self-styled guard of Reichswehr, or empire defense forces.

With them were associated Capt. Pabst, a cavalry officer of the guard, who had taken a leading part in suppression of the Spartacist revolt last year. Apparently, notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the government the plot had gone too far to be arrested as the troops selected for the seizure of Berlin were already on the way and the force at the disposal of the government was not only insufficient but was not altogether dependable.

### Propose Drastic Terms.

When the news came that revolutionary forces from the big camp at Doberitz were on the march, officers of rank belonging to the government troops were sent to meet them, as emissaries of the President, to order them to desist and to return to their quarters. The mutineers, who belonged mainly to naval brigades with some additions from Baltic troops who have always been disaffected and undisciplined met the government's representatives of whom the chief was Gen. Von Oldershausen and proposed some terms of an extreme character which were referred to the cabinet in Berlin.

At the same moment a proclamation prepared in advance was issued promising the people freedom and order and dissolving the national assembly, declaring that the assembly's mission, which was to establish a constitution and conclude peace, had been fulfilled. The leaders of the late government have, on their part, issued an appeal to the people, claiming their support against the reactionaries and calling upon them to organize a general strike.

### Leaders Quit Berlin.

The late government leaders quit Berlin at an early hour and later were reported at Dresden, where the seat of the old government has been established.

### Trying It Again.

J. P.—John Smith do you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife, for better or for worse?  
J. S.—For better.

## NO CAVE MEN WANTED.

Woman Denies That Women Crave Rough Stuff From Men.

Clarice Margoles Baright, attorney at law, does not agree with Vicente Blasco Ibanez in his estimate of American women or his opinion on the proper attitude of husbands, says the New York World.

The Spanish novelist, addressing the University club in Philadelphia February 28, said:

"The American man has a mental picture of his wife, standing behind the door with a rolling pin, either literally or figuratively speaking, according to social standards. They do not like the bowing and scraping of the American man. A woman likes a master and not a slave."

Mrs. Baright had just returned from a club meeting and was preparing dinner in her flat at 219 West Eightieth street, when a World reporter called to ask her if she agreed with Senor Blasco Ibanez. She made a little gesture of impatience.

"I know there is a lot of talk about women liking the 'rough stuff' and the 'cave man stuff,'" she said, "but even if a great novelist says such a thing, he doesn't know what he is talking about."

"There never was a time when women more needed sympathy and understanding from their husbands than they do today. The war has made a tremendous difference in the attitude of American women toward their responsibilities. They have no desire to dominate men, but they wish to do their share as women. They are not content any longer to be dolls. They want to think and work."

"Of course, every womanly woman wants to feel that she can lean on her husband's judgment. She likes to sit down quietly with him in the evening—perhaps on his lap—and talk her problems over with him. Until she has his full cooperation her life can never be quite complete."

Mrs. Baright has dark eyes that sparkle when she talks. She drew herself up to her full height as she continued:

"I wonder who these bored American women were who talked with the Spanish author. He ought to visit the public schools and go home with the children. Then he will meet some typical American wives. I don't believe he will find them bored because they aren't treated roughly. These women will tell him that the chivalry and kindness they get from their husbands are the most beautiful thing in their lives."

"If American women are going to have a big share in solving the problems of reconstruction, as I believe they are, it will be because their husbands are cooperating with them. Our distinguished visitor has mistaken our new confidence and sense of responsibility for aggressiveness, I think. He doesn't understand as yet."

## FATHER ADOPTS BABY.

Sweetheart Makes No Objection to Legal Movement.

Baltimore, March 12.—Judge Stanton this afternoon granted the petition of Perley Spiker and his wife for the legal adoption of the baby of the English girl, Emily Knowles, now the wife of Guy Spiker, brother of Perley.

Counsel or the petitioners told the court of Perley Spiker's dual relationship with the two women as the husband of one and the war-time sweetheart of the other. He said Spiker and his wife wanted to rear and educate the child because the mother was not so financially situated as to give it the opportunities they could, as Perley Spiker, the child's father, earns \$100 a week as a steel worker. This motive, the attorney said, was seconded by the love which each of them bore for the child. The mother of the child, when questioned by the judge, gave her consent unreservedly because she believed her baby would be given the care and the advantages it deserved through its adoption jointly by its father and his wife.

## Their Preparation.

"How did you like the pie supper over at Toad Rock schoolhouse tuther night?" asked a friend.

"First rate, myself!" replied Gap Johnson, of Rumples Ridge, Ark. "Wife enjoyed it right smartly, too. But our fourteen children had been gaunting themselves up for a couple of days in preparation for it, and they did not get more than about half enough to eat."

## CADETS' DEMANDS TURNED DOWN

PRESIDENT AND FACULTY SUPPORTED.

### Conditions Are Faulty.

Board Rescinds Sentence Imposed On Crossland and Orders New Trial.

Clemson College, March 15.—The report of the board of trustees of Clemson college, which has been investigating the walkout last Wednesday of 450 freshmen and sophomores to enforce a demand for reinstatement without punishment of all underclassmen and certain reforms in methods of cadet government, was issued late today. Threats of the senior and junior classmen to walk out in sympathy with the underclassmen and general conditions at the institution also are dealt with in the report.

The report is featured by the following findings and recommendations:

Support of the president, the commandant and the discipline committee of the faculty.

Refusal to consider the ultimatum from senior and junior classmen, laying down of certain conditions upon which junior and senior class men who signed an ultimatum and sophomore and freshmen classmen who walked out may reenter the college.

Acknowledgment that conditions of the mess had not been what the authorities would have them, but that economic and other conditions the world over are such that the situation could not have been better under existing limitations, authorizing the president to make improvements in the mess and providing him with additional funds to cover cost of them without raising the monthly rate of board for cadets.

Conditions upon which junior and senior classmen may reenter the college provided that each individual who signed the ultimatum shall sign and file with the president for the trustees by 11:30 p. m. March 21, a written withdrawal from their approval of the last paragraph of the document. Those failing to comply shall be considered in a state of subordination and shall be dropped from the rolls of the college without the privilege of reinstatement at any time in the future. Members of these classes who do not return in accordance with the terms of their present leave, without sufficient excuse in the opinion of the president, shall be adjudged deserters and dropped from the rolls as such. Freshmen and sophomores who fail to return by 11:30 p. m., March 21, will be dropped from the college rolls.

When these conditions have been met those cadets returning will be required to subscribe anew to the pledge given upon their former entrance and to make up all work missed.

Open trial for cadets, not upon demands from any cadet element, but solely to inspire more of a spirit of confidence in the work of the discipline committee of the faculty; permission to be granted accused cadets to have faculty counsel of their own choosing at the trial; no student representative upon the discipline committee.

Appointment of a committee of the trustees to study the cadet government conditions and suggest changes as might be deemed advisable, this report to be submitted at the regular April meeting of the trustees.

Consideration of the case of Cadet Crossland, not upon the demand of the junior and senior classmen, but upon the petition of Cadet Crossland, as provided by regulations. The board, acting as an appellate court, found that the discipline committee erred technically in the trial of the defendant and the case remanded to the discipline committee for trial under the proper section of the regulations. If Crossland returns under the conditions laid down by the board, and the committee finds him guilty, the cadet can appeal to the board, when the board would pass upon the actual merits of the case.

## Sure.

"Want to read this professor's article on 'The Women Men Marry?'"

"None. I know what women men marry."

"Oh, you do just like that!"

"Certainly. Men marry the women who are thereafter their wives."

## VALLEY OF SKELETONS.

Sir Sidney Colvin Recalls Tale of Trelawny.

Writing his "Personal Recollections" in Scribner's Magazine, Sir Sidney Colvin tells of an interesting encounter with Edward John Trelawny, the picturesque English Cornish adventurer and rebel. The meeting took place when Trelawny, an aged man, had retired to an English country retreat and was living on memories of romantic escapades in the early part of the 19th century—privateering expeditions, adventures with Shelly and Byron in Tuscany, and as the trusted lieutenant of the Greek chieftain, Odysseus. He had plucked the heart of Shelly from the poet's funeral pyre and showed his visitor the scar of the burn sustained in the act.

At the time of Sir Sidney's visit the war between Greece and Turkey was brewing, and the old adventurer, discussing the fighting qualities of the Greeks, referred to their propensity of guerilla warfare and the skill of their marksmen in taking advantage of natural cover. The observation recalled to the visitor a graphic passage in Trelawny's "Records of Shelley, Byron," etc., relating to an incident in the Greek War of Liberation.

"On our way to Corinth we passed through he defiles of Dervenakia; our road was a mere mule path for about two leagues, winding along in the bed of a brook, flanked by rugged precipices. In this gorge, and a more rugged path above it, a large Ottoman force, principally cavalry, had been stopped in the previous autumn by barricades of rocks and trees, and slaughtered like droves of cattle by the wild and exasperated Greeks. It was a perfect picture of the war and told its own story; the sagacity of the nimble footed Greeks, and the hopeless stupidity of the Turkish commanders were palpable; detached from the heaps of dead, we saw the skeletons of some bold riders who had attempted to scale the acclivities, still astride the skeleton of their horses, and in the rear, as if in the attempt to back out of the fray, the bleached bones of the negroes' hands still holding the hair ropes attached to the skulls of their camels—death like sleep, is a strange posture master."

"There were grouped in a narrow space five thousand or more skeletons of men, horses, camels and mules; vultures had eaten their flesh and the sun had bleached their bones."

## Watch "Brother Isaiah" Heal Sick.

New Orleans, March 11.—While crowds early tonight still jammed the streets leading to the little house boat of John Cudney, of Canada, who calls himself "Brother Isaiah," plans were being made by city and state medical authorities to investigate the published statements of persons who claimed to have been "cured" of various ailments, some of major importance, by the boatman's "laying on of hands."

Dozens of sick persons were brought to the house boat during the day, many in cots. Sermons were preached by "Brother Isaiah" and "treatment" was given. To all who would listen certain residents of uptown New Orleans told how they had been "healed."

Although the presence of the aged Canadian boatman at that section of the city where Calhoun street joins the Mississippi river levee was not generally known until early today, before noon crowds numbered hundreds and included persons in all stations of life. The crowd by late afternoon was more than a thousand and vehicles, ranging from mule carts to limousines, were parked along the levee.

## "A Wife's Revenge."

The wife was having a small bridge party at the house for a company of women and one of the guests failed to appear, leaving a vacant place at one of the tables, so she called up her husband at the office and asked whether he would not come home early and "fill out."

"But why can't you play with a dummy?" he asked, evidently having no relish for the game.

"Why, the girls have invited you," was the wifely response.

## Changing Diet.

Rover—I haven't seen a bone in a dog's age, brother. I wonder what is up.

Nero—Meat, you poor boob. Why, I became a vegetarian more than two months ago.—Buffalo Express.

## LODGE RESERVATION ADOPTED IN SENATE

BELIEF THAT RATIFICATION MOVE WILL BE KILLED.

### Adoption Vote 56 to 26.

Fourteen Democrats Line Up With Republicans On Proposition.

Washington, March 15.—Reaffirming its disagreement with President Wilson on the dominating issue of the peace treaty controversy, the senate adopted today, by a vote of more than two to one, the new Article X reservation framed by Republican leaders.

Its action brought to an end, at least for the present, the protracted effort for a compromise that would insure ratification, and the senate's decision was accepted generally as hastening the treaty toward another deadlock, from which it could be released only by a verdict at the polls next November.

Fourteen Democrats voted with the united Republican membership for the reservation, but this defection from the administration ranks fell far short of the number that would be required to ratify. It was conceded that others probably would swing over on the ratification roll-call, but administration leaders, backed by a definite assurance that the new reservation was unacceptable to the president, evidenced no apprehension that their forces would dwindle beyond the danger point.

### Two-thirds Majority.

The vote for adoption, 56 to 26, showed on its face a two-thirds majority for the reservation, but it by no means indicated that two-thirds would vote for ratification on that basis. Included in the majority were the irreconcilables, holding about a score of votes, which, on the ratification roll-call, will be cast against the treaty.

The reservation, adopted after many efforts to modify it, had been polled under the solidly united Republican majority, follows, in general form, the one adopted last November. It is as follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the treaty, for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize or employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide."

### Vote Was 46 to 33.

On adoption of the original Article X reservation last November the vote was 46 to 33, with only four Democrats, Senators Reed, Gore, Smith, of Georgia, and Walsh, of Massachusetts, voting in the affirmative.

The vote on Article X completed the senate's reconsideration of the fourteen reservations adopted in November, but several new proposals remain to be disposed of before the vote on ratification. Most leaders thought tonight, however, that the end would come this week.

Senator Hitchcock did not disclose details of his communication with the White House, but informed his colleagues he had been told that the president found the Article X substitute quite as objectionable as the original reservation.

## Spoiled it All.

They had been dining in state in the dining car. Husband, who is a teacher of English, was glad that little daughter had behaved so perfectly. Mother also was in a happy frame of mind. There were numerous other diners in the car and the parents were proud of their child. Not a single thing had happened to mar the serenity of the occasion.

Finally the meal was over and they started to leave the car. Their way took them past all the other tables. Suddenly the little girl felt impelled to ask a question.

"Mother," she called in a shrill voice, "aren't we going to wash the dishes?"

## WASTE PAPER PROBLEM.

Elimination of Space Gratters Would Help Solution.

The chairman of the house post-office committee has written to newspaper publishers throughout the country asking to reduce consumption of news print ten per cent. because of the acute paper shortage, and at the same time reminding publishers that the committee has before it various bills to restrict the size of publications because of the paper shortage.

All of this may be very well and may result in some measure in relieving the situation. But if the government is going into the paper saving business we would like to suggest an additional field in which we believe it could labor with very satisfactory result. That field lies in the great avalanche of "propaganda," of almost ten thousand various hues, which is constantly moving through the channels of the post office department, choking the mails and hindering the handling of the important matter. While it would not be possible to prohibit the mailing of such "junk," it does seem that some sort of repressive measure might be adopted which would discourage the sending of all this "junk" through the mails, and when that had been done there would naturally be less white paper devoted to the printing of this propaganda.

No one who has not worked about a newspaper office realizes the tremendous volume of "publicity" matter sent through the mails every day to the newspapers throughout the country. In this connection the Charlotte Observer has an interesting editorial setting forth some interesting facts regarding this same subject. It follows:

Major Conrad, chief of what is known as the Recruiting Publicity Bureau for the United States army, at New York, recently had his curiosity aroused over the fact that only a small fraction of the matter he was sending out to the newspapers found its way in print. He originate a questionnaire intended to bring out a line of information, and in reply he heard from about 4000 papers. The answers were convincing. Reduced to "composite" form they indicated that the newspaper offices were receiving "boxes, barrels and carloads" of free publicity stuff, of which less than one-half of one per cent, was used; that 2.75 per cent, of it was unfit for putting into print unless reshaped; that as for news value, "now and then a raisin is found in it; and that there should be 'another Volstead act for suppression of near and unpaid publicity.'"

Whereupon, the Major is moved to throw up his hands and quit the waste in paper and postage. "After turning in our dark lantern, our gum galoshes, our false face and our skeleton keys," he advises the editors, "we renounce membership in the Space Grabber's Union and will hereafter endeavor to lead an honest, straight forward life." Major Conrad's experience in gathering information about the free advertising scheme in its various forms ought to have general circulation for the benefit of other "publicity bureaus." The newspaper offices of the country simply cast away tons of this sort of stuff during the course of a year, and yet the bureau seems hard to discourage. The Observer can recall several agencies that persist in wasting paper and spending postage although not in any instance has any of their matter been used in this office. And if Major Conrad could break into The Congressional Record with his questionnaire and the answers, the enlightening effects might result in national good.—Anderson Daily Mail.

## Self Evident.

The popular author sat in his study, his brow creased in thought. Across the flat desk his secretary waited, pen poised above note book.

"Ah," the author said at last, his face clearing, "I have it! We will begin. Take this: 'John Smith was an exceptionally intelligent young man, hardworking unmarried!'"

The author paused abruptly and frowned. "No," he said, "There's something wrong in that."

He paced the length of the room. "Ah!" he suddenly exclaimed, "Of course! Strike out 'unmarried,' please and we will go on."

## Foolish Wife.

He—My dear, I have just paid off the mortgage on our home.

She—Im so glad. Now you can put on another and buy an automobile.—Baltimore American.