SPARTACAN POWER IN CAPITAL IS WANING

Reds in Berlin Begin to Feel Government Hand.

AGITATORS ARE RETIRING

Indications Are That Revolutionary Element Realizes Gravity of Situation It Creactd.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 12, 12:25 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The determination of the revolutionary forces to maintain their tenure of the Bourgeois newspaper offices came to an inglorious end Saturday night. The Spartacans and Independent Socialists, who were occupying the plant where the Vossische Zeitung, the Morgenpost and other journals are printed, began to sneak away over the roof-tops as soon as darkness fell. The soldiers, when they advanced upon the building, found it unoccupied.

The garrison of the Tageblatt office parleyed for a while with the government forces and was finally permitted to withdraw with its weapons. Later the men were disarmed and imprisoned by troops which were cleaning up the inner city of Bolshevik snipers.

Snipers' Nests Uncovered.

Several nests of snipers were uncovered by government forces, notably in the section around the Anhalt station. One of these nests contained a machine gun with a crew of six men. The gunners were wiped out because they attempted resistance.

Short work was made by the soldiers of looters, while civilians found carrying weapons without permission also were stood up against a wall.

There are indications that the Spartacans have begun to realize the gravity of the situation for them. Their military leaders are resigned and Police Chief Eichhorn is reported to have moved his headquarters from police headquarters to the Boetzow brewery, where he is strongly entrenched.

Liebknecht Urges Resistance.

Dr. Liebknecht, traveling in an automobile and protected by a group of heavily armed Spartacans with a machine gun, visited the newspaper offices while they were still in possession of his followers. He made short speeches encouraging the men not to weaken, but to shoot all the Ebert-Scheidemann supporters.

COPENHAGEN, Germany, Jan. 13.—Spartacus adherents in Berlin have evacuated the printing plants of Mosse (where the Tageblatt is published) and Ullstein and the building occupied by the Wolff Bureau.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 12, 6 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Silesian railway station, which was the last important Spartacan stronghold in Greater Berlin, now is in possession of the government forces.

The Spartacan defenders lost courage when the troops began preparing to attack the station and fled without attempting a defense.

Scattered Spartacan groups are still fighting in different points near the station, but are being dispersed rapidly.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Karl Radek, one of the Russian Bolshevik emissaries in Berlin, has been arrested, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company through Copenhagen. The dispatch also reports the capture of the Boetzow brewery by government forces.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 12, 12:30 P. M.—Rosa Luxemburg, associated with Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the leadership of the rebellious Spartacan forces in Berlin, has been arrested by government soldiers, according to a report in the Taeglische Rundschau. The arrest is said to have been made when the troops were cleaning out the central office of the Spartacans last night, when Dr. Liebknecht's son also is reported to have been taken.

The capture of the Spartacan office was effected by the free use of hand grenades. The soldiers burned in the street an immense quantity of Bolshevik literature.

NEW HUN TERMS ARE FIXED

(Continued From First Page.)

settled down to a diplomatic discussion of the diplomatic questions in volved in the conference programme, the first subject taken up being the representation of the nations at the peace conference.

The session of the war council closed about 6:50 o'clock and M. Clemenceau was the first to leave the council room. He was followed in order by Secretary Lansing, President Wilson and the other delegates. President Wilson stopped for an instant at the exit while a flashlight was taken.

U. S. Firm for League.

It appears from the developments of the supreme council session yesterday that no statement from any representative of the various governments participating has altered the determination of the American delegation to urge that the league of nations should be one of the first questions considered by the supreme council and also to insist that it have first place on the programme submitted for the approval of the inter-allied conference.

It therefore is probable that the suggestion that the league of nations question be dealt with by a special commission will not appeal to the American delegation unless it is clearly shown that there is no danger of the subject being sidetracked.

Rivalry Deemed Secondary.

Territorial ambitions, local quarrels and rivalry for economic advantages among the European delegates are secondary in the minds of the Americans.

Reports that the American delegation has agreed on a working plan for a league of nations and that it will be one of the first things to be laid before the Congress have been current in Paris. All outward evidences point in the other direction. It is known that as late as President Wilson's return from Italy he was not prepared to lay down a working plan and that he preferred to have other plans originating among the entente delegates offered first.

Mr. Wilson has selected five men connected with the American mission to draw up a tentative plan which he could compare with his own ideas. Out of the whole, it was hoped to frame some concrete proposition representing the best ideas of the American delegation. These men have not finished their work.

Plain Statement Wanted.

American international lawyers are convinced that the great battle of wits will come in the discussion of whatever machinery is proposed to lessen the probability of war. Their principal concern is that the structure of the agreement, whether it is called a league of nations or something else, shall not be framed, like The Hague conventions, in qualifying phrases which would undermine the whole structure.

President Wilson and his commissioners are working on the theory that Great Britain, France, Italy and the rest of the world want some new machinery which will prevent war. Upon such a determination, they are fundamentally agreed. The business of conversations which began today is to find a common ground upon which all can unite for such a purpose.

General Agreement Only Expected.

It was reported some time ago that the most that was hoped for before Mr. Wilson's return to the United States is a general agreement on broad principles. There is no reason now to change that forecast.

The supreme council of the peace congress at yesterday's session took up the question of the procedure for the coming congress sessions. The discussion dwelt largely upon the number of delegates to represent each power. The proposal in the French programme fixing the numbers variously at five, three, two and one representatives, according to the part played by the nation in the war, brought forth certain objections and the council adjourned without ratifying it.

The proceedings yesterday were for the most part in English, which is spoken by Premier Clemenceau, of France, Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister. Arthur H. Frazier, secretary of the American Embassy, acted as interpreter for President Wilson, translating the speeches that were made in French.

Germans Are Slow.

One of the matters considered yesterday was a report by Marshal Foch on the degree to which the Germans had fulfilled the conditions of the armistice.

It is unofficially stated that under the conditions of the armistice, Germany had up to January 12 repatriated 458,000 French prisoners, leaving 28,000 remaining in Germany; that there are several hundred pieces of heavy artillery yet to be delivered as well as 300 mine throwers, that 1967 locomotives out of the 5000 stipulated have been turned over, 61,650 railroad cars out of 150,000 and 4422 motor trucks out of 5000. The 1700 airplanes called for by the armistice conditions have been delivered.

President Wilson went to the headquarters of the American mission at 5 o'clock last evening and remained in conference with the American peace delegates for nearly two hours.

PEACE TALK NOT YET BEGUN

War Council Discusses Armistice Terms Only so Far.

BY HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE.

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PARIS, Jan. 13.—(Special Cable.)—It is inaccurate to say that the peace preliminaries are actually under way, for today's meeting of the Supreme War Council was given over to the discussion of war conditions—with reference to armistice terms—as was yesterday's.

The original intention was to consider the question of organization of the peace council and the representation of the different nations, but the sudden necessity of amending the German armistice terms caused a shift of the programme.

U. S. to Get Boche Ships.

Bernard Baruch and Herbert C. Hoover accompanied President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the morning special meeting, at which the lifting of the blockade of Germany was discussed. The British are not so convinced as the Americans that this action is immediately necessary, but a general agreement is being reached whereby German ships will be made available for the return of American troops amounting to 75,000 monthly. What the vessels will carry back is one of the many complexities arising to interfere with the smooth course of the peace schedule.

Probably another day will be needed to settle the open details of war matters, before the subjects directly related to peace can be reached. When the way is cleared for the primary work the question will arise of the basis of admission of Japan, who is not a member of the Supreme War Council, and Belgium, Serbia and other belligerents of the same class.

Disputes to Be Considered.

The Supreme War Council will act as a steering committee in arranging the early procedure, after which the peace conference will govern. The conference is set to open January 18.

Then, it is hoped that several matters seemingly at issue between America and France will be adjusted. It would be belying the truth not to say at this time that there is a definite gap between what Premier Clemenceau wants and what President Wilson stands for. The schism again was forced on public attention today when the American mission sharply denied joining in the plan to send troops into Poland. This is the fifth point on which there has been a divergence. The others are:

1. Premier Clemenceau's speech committing him to the system of balance of power instead of the league of nations.

2. The French qualified acceptance of the league principle, but conditioned on the appointment of a committee to work out the details.

3. The plan for armed intervention in Russia.

4. French opposition to treating with the Bolsheviki, as shown by the letter of Foreign Minister Pichon answering the British proposal.

While the outlook is not for smooth sailing, it does not follow that the peace conference will not reach the haven of success in the end.

PEACE PROBLEMS BIG FOR FATE OF EUROPE

Main Questions Before Conference Reviewed.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE FIRST

British and Americans Recognize Necessity for Quick and Decisive Handling.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY.

(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

PARIS, Jan. 12.—(Special able.)—Today, for the first time, there are distinct signs of movement in connection with the peace conference, and the more the activity with which that movement is maintained the better it will be for the governments and the order of Europe.

The British delegates are certainly anxious to get on quickly with the business, and are quite ready to tackle the problems awaiting settlement. These main problems are worth considering in the form in which they are likely to present themselves for discussion. First in urgency comes the Bolshevism menace, which every day impresses itself on the British and American governments as demanding quick and decisive handling.

Foreign Minister Pichon's reply to the British government, which l'Humanite published in defiance of the French censorship, represents only one phase of the correspondence, and, judging by the heat with which the French semi-official papers are attacking their Socialist contemporary for giving publicity to the single document among the dispatches that have passed, it is divined that the French government does not think that this reply presents the French case in a most favorable aspect to the world.

Bolshevism to Be Faced.

But the Bolshevist question has got to be faced and at once, and as no entente power, much less America, is willing to undertake armed intervention, it is hoped the French government will suggest some feasible and practicable alternative to the British proposal.

In the Balkan settlement, contrary to the expectation that some difficulties were to be feared, especially in relation to the boundaries, it is hoped that these are in process of being liquidated by provisional agreements among the Balkan states themselves, eventually to be ratified by the peace conference. One outstanding point of decided delicacy between Serbia and Roumania relates to the Banat, which both claim, each with ostensible rights of almost equal value.

Syria Presents Problem.

Then the future of Syria, both Littoral and Hinterland, presents an awkward problem. France admittedly has long had a sphere of influence in Syria and they claim that under a treaty as late as 1915.

Great Britain pledged herself to sustain French claims there. Repeated references to the binding character of this treaty are found in the French semi-official press, which maintains that French rights under it are irrefragable and are guaranteed by Great Britain. But supposing that the Arabs represented now in Paris by the son and heir of King Fessul Opt are for the paramountcy of another entente power, how will the doctrine of self-determination apply?

The other powers say England may not desire to undertake this responsibility entirely apart from the question of the treaty guarantee, but if the Arabs demand self-determination, can it equitably be denied to them? Syria, therefore, will be one of the cruxes the conference will have to solve in the face of seemingly irreconcilable claims.

Military Safeguards Necessary.

The question of safeguarding the Eastern bank of the Rhine, respecting which French publicists foreshadow demands, may be easier of adjustment on the ground of common right, because those demands are based on the necessity for military safeguards against future German aggression. One solution talked about in French circles is for a separate Rhenish republic to be established under French influence as a bridgehead beyond the French frontier and a bulwark against Germany. But with the entente pledged to no annexations and determined hostility to creating anything like a new Alsace-Lorraine problem, the peace conference may be expected to proceed very warily on this subject.

There has all along been considerable doubt as to the practicability of self-determination in dealing with the German African colonies, as the African natives have hardly reached such a condition of political experience as to understand how to exercise this right intelligently, but Great Britain is now disposed to believe that President Wilson also foresaw this difficulty and is prepared with an alternative method in such cases. In fact, no serious divergence of view is anticipated between Great Britain and America in settling the future of the former German colonies, as it is believed that their return to Germany is considered out of the question.

There is, of course, the Adriatic problem, and Italy's contention that her naval command of the sea is vital to her safety. The latest suggestion by way of settling this question is the neutralization of the Dalmatian Coast, giving free access to the sea to all the Balkan states. Jugo-Slavia is unfavorable to such a solution. Here again the doctrine of self-determination comes into play, and the Jugo-Slavs contend that in any plebiscite of the whole area affected they would have an overwhelming majority.

In Foreign Minister Sonnino, Italy has a champion of her fullest claims who is credited with an iron will, intense National ambition and diplomatic talents of a high order, as well as long experience, so the Dalmatian question may prove one of the most serious obstacles encountered by the conference.

FRENCH GIVE LEAGUE PLAN

Effort to Agree With Other Nations Will Be Made.

PARIS, Jan. 13. — (Havas.)—Leon Bourgeois, former Premier and the French authority on a league of nations, said today it had been agreed upon with the French government that the French Association for a League of Nations would endeavor to reach an agreement as to procedure with similar associations in Great Britain and the United States. The Premier outlined the following plan:

"First—The issuance before the beginning of peace negotiations of a solemn declaration by the allies fixing the fundamental rules of the organization and a league of nations with the assurance of the immediate observance of the rules among themselves.

"Second—The peace treaty shall contain the obligation of compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments.

"Third—Immediately after the signing of peace a universal conference shall be called to fix the details of a league of nations. The conference would look into the rights of each nation and would consider what should be done to a state resisting the decisions of the league. It also would take measures concerning any state not belonging to the league and which caused trouble by violence. The project foresees, in order to compel the submission of such a state or states, the constitution of an armed force exercising international control, and the establishment of diplomatic, juridical and economic measures tending to isolate the rebellious state and compelling it to depend upon its own resources."

Germany, M. Bourgeois added, would have to undergo not only a political revolution, but also a moral one.

"Her very soul has to be changed," he said.

In addition, Germany must give guarantees of a military character, make reparations and punish those who had violated all laws of humanity. Until that is accomplished, Germany must be compelled to observe all the rules of international control to which other nations will have agreed voluntarily.

LONG NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY

London Times Says Peace Questions Will Require Much Study.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(British Wireless Service.)—The Times, in an editorial today on the peace conference, says the magnitude, number and character of the questions to be determined made a hasty solution impracticable.

"The next stage after the allied conference has agreed upon the terms of a preliminary peace," says the Times, "will be to present them to the enemy for acceptance. Germany may be expected to protest and haggle over them, but it will not be to her interest to waste much time in a vain show of struggling against the inevitable.

"When Germany has agreed to and ratified the preliminaries, the allies will have to consider and discuss a definite peace, and this again will have to be accepted and ratified by her. A long time, it is plain, must elapse before all these steps can be taken and a definite plan finally concluded.

"The procedure regarding a league of nations has the obvious merit of furthering the dispatch of business. This particular question fills so large a place in the hopes of democracies that it must almost certainly come up for consideration at once. Upon the broad principles all the allies and the Americans are agreed."

The Daily Mail says the discussion of the past month has carried the idea of a league of nations very much farther.

SHIPYARD AND MILL CLOSE

COOS BAY PLANTS SHUT DOWN FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Conferences Held With Business Men as Go-Between in Hope of Settlement of Strike.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Theunion men who are striking at the Coos Bay Shipyard for a closed eshop secured their desires, though not exactly as expected. This morning the picketing line when it appeared at the yard premises were confronted with a notice posted last night declaring the plant closed for an indefinite time. Manager Polheyms, however, permitter the loyal workmen who had been staying with their jobs to finish out today, but tomorrow nobody will be at work excepting a few sweepers and cleaners, who are putting the yard in condition.

Today, in the hope of compromising, several conferences were held with business men as go-betweens. It is believed a settlement, if procured, will not be completed before two or three days. Kruse & Banks yard has about 150 men at work. Twenty striking caulkers, about half the number that were employed at both yards, left yesterday for Bremerton, where they will receive $8.50 per day. It is said others will go north soon.

The two Smith sawmills, employing 550 men, will be closed tomorrow or Wednesday for an indefinite time. Superintendent A. G. Stearns, of the Smith company, assigned th cause of the closing to a shortage of logs.

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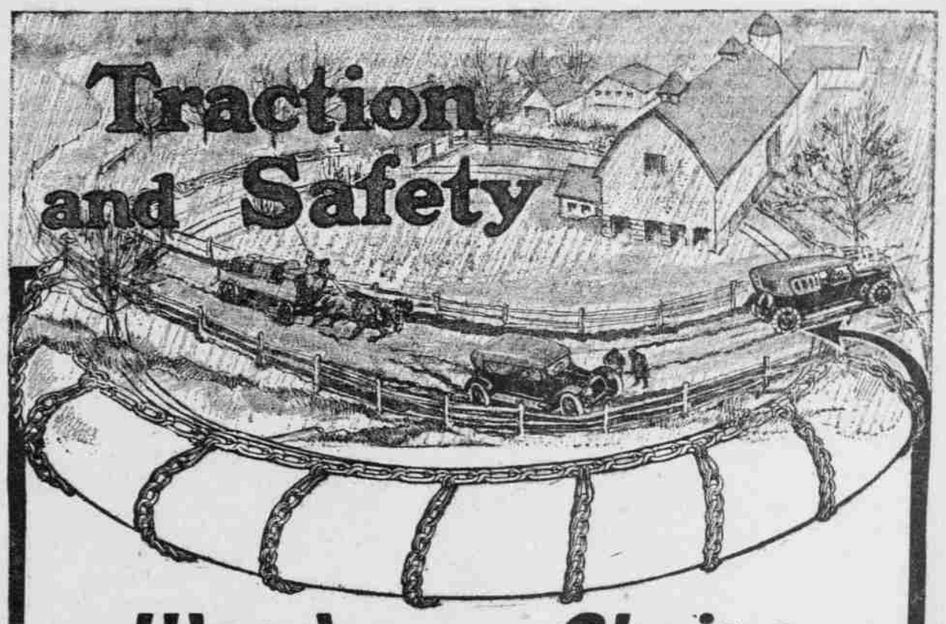

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