

NOSKE DECLARES LUBENDORFF ADDED REBEL DISCONTENT

Former Quartermaster General Referred to as One of Wooden Heads Who Advised Wrongly.

This is the second of a series of exclusive articles by Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the Bauer cabinet and creator of the new German republic. After Noske's declaration in detail the circumstances immediately preceding the great internal upheaval in Germany and as a result of which he himself was forced out of office. Noske reveals for the first time that he personally favored giving battle to the military rebels and says he still believes the Kapp revolt would have been quickly put down in that manner. A number of generals, however, and the rest of the Bauer cabinet argued against this. Their counsel prevailed and the flight of the Bauer cabinet at dawn March 13 followed.

By Gustav Noske
Former German Minister of Defense.
Written Exclusively for the Sunday Journal.
(Copyright, 1920, by Universal Service.)
Berlin, April 10.—It was no secret to me that reactionary officers and conservative political wooden heads were endeavoring to influence the troops. Inflammatory pamphlets were distributed and inciting speeches were made. General Lubendorff openly added to the discontent among the soldiers and officers by reproaching the government with alleged lack of care for the troops, declaring they were badly clothed and insufficiently fed.

As a consequence of this agitation quite a number of officers, whose loyalty seemed doubtful, were dismissed. As soon as I got word of the conspiracy between Wolfgang Kapp and his accomplices, I ordered the arrest of the ring leaders in various parts of Germany. This had the effect of breaking up the conspiracy to a large extent before it fully developed, according to the conspirators' plans.

The "Putzschisten," as we call the insurrectionists (this word is derived from Putzsch, which means coup d'état) struck their first blow when they were wholly inadequately prepared for it, by sending the Ehrhardt marine brigade to Berlin.

ACTION CALLED PREMATURE
The measures I had taken for the arrest of the leaders forced them to take action prematurely. The final decision to march on Berlin was obviously made only on the afternoon of March 12.

As soon as I received reports of this plan I issued orders for the dismissal of the Ehrhardt marine brigade, to the brigade's camp at Döberitz in order to investigate and ascertain the attitude of those troops.

About 8 o'clock that evening he reported to me personally that he could learn nothing suspicious. However, he declared he could not guarantee the attitude of the brigade and its commander.

ADVANCE IS CERTAIN
About midnight, Lieutenant General Obven, commander of the Berlin division of the national guard, and several other generals and officers assembled in my room. The advance of the Ehrhardt brigade on Berlin could that hour be reckoned with as a certainty. But only the center of the city had been safeguarded against attack.

To my suggestion that we receive the Ehrhardt brigade in the outskirts of the city with heavy fire, the objection was raised by generals and officers that our forces were too weak, that the result of a battle in darkness was wholly uncertain and also that it was very questionable whether the Berlin garrison would offer really serious resistance against their comrades.

COMMANDERS DISSENT
My demand to go with me to our troops and lead them against the mutineers was not complied with by any of the higher commanders present.

So far as I am concerned personally, I declined absolutely to enter into any negotiations with the mutineers.

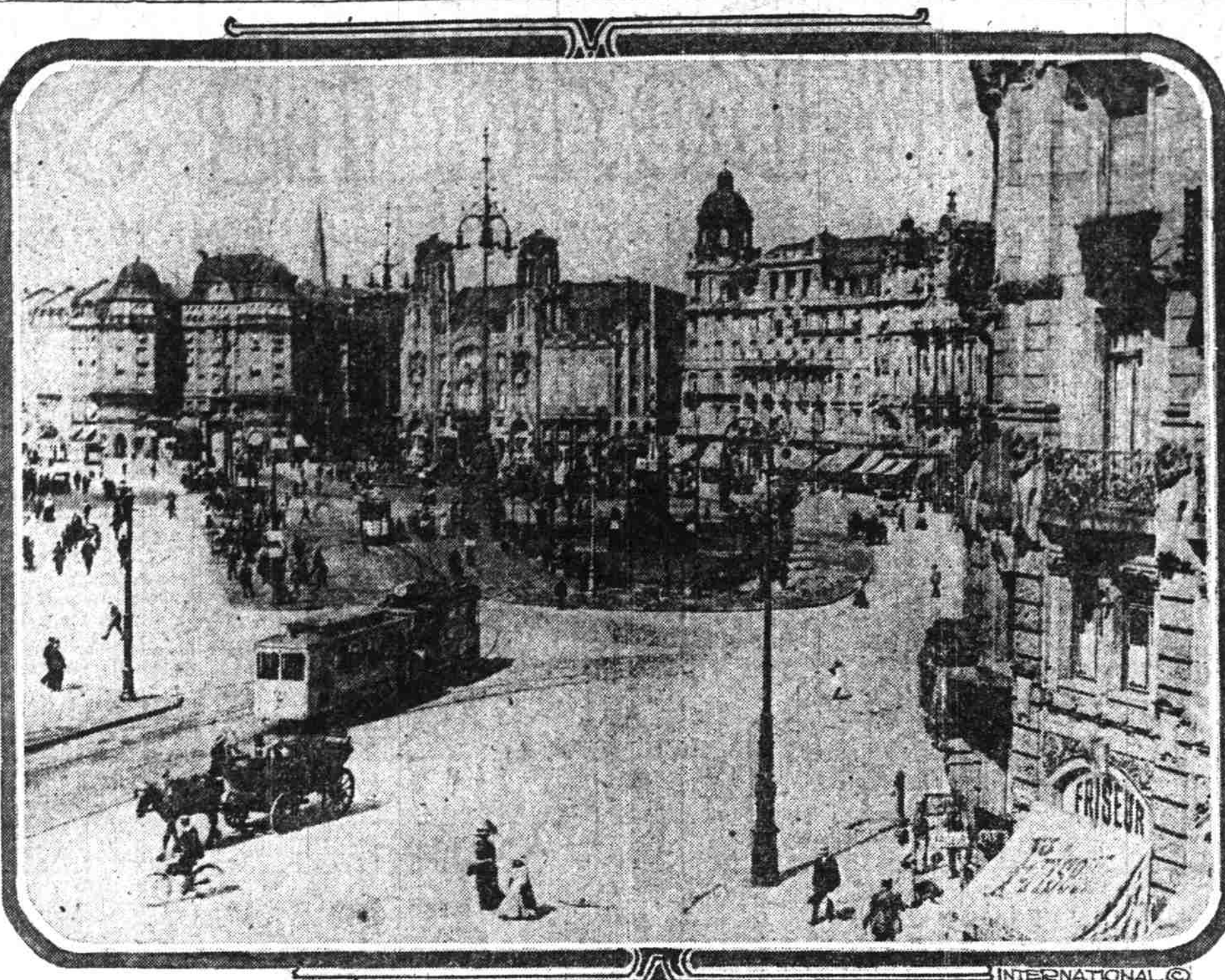
President Ebert and Chancellor Bauer, to whom I reported the situation, immediately called the members of the cabinet and also those of the Prussian government to a session. It took some time to get them together.

Two generals, who had gone out to the rebels, brought back with them an ultimatum that the advance on the city and that battle would begin if the government did not accept by 7 o'clock the following morning the conditions submitted on the previous day.

I am still of the opinion that the fire of a dozen machine guns would have quickly ended the revolt—so quickly that it would have appeared as a phantom.

The generals, however, held the view that this would mean terrible bloodshed.

GERMAN CITY RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS



One of the principal and busiest plazas in the city of Frankfurt, Germany, which it is reported has been occupied by French forces. The French government declares its action warranted by the sending to the Ruhr district of German troops in excess of the number permitted by the terms of the protocol.

Union of Germany And Austria Now Is Being Proposed

By Camillo Ciniarra
Rome, April 10.—The question of the proposed union between Germany and Austria will soon come to a final under standing, events here today indicated.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who has arrived here, revealed his mission today.

Union between Germany and Austria is absolutely essential, the chancellor asserted. Austria cannot exist as now constituted.

"We cannot continue to beg for food and fuel forever," Renner said.

The Corriere d'Italia understood the Austrian head had two plans—one to make Austria the center of a federation of the Balkan states, the other union with Germany. Italy prefers the union to the federation plan, the newspaper said.

Renner was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel at luncheon and later had two long conferences with Premier Nitti.

Germans Make Money When Fined by Swiss

Berlin, April 2.—(U. P.)—(By Mail.)—It pays big money to be fined these days—that is, if you're a German and the Swiss fine you.

Here is what happened to one German the other day: He was arrested by Swiss authorities for alleged contravention of the frontier customs laws. Admitted to bail in 5000 francs he paid over 7500 marks, then the proper exchange rate.

The trial dragged along with many postponements until at last a conviction was obtained by the prosecutor, and a fine of 3000 francs was assessed in addition to costs of 300 francs.

The authorities handed the man back the remainder of his bail, 1700 francs, which, owing to the decrease of value of the mark by that time, he was able to exchange for 25,000 marks.

With a serious defeat for the Berlin garrison.

On the strength of this, the cabinet came to the decision to abandon the idea of resistance and the thought of giving battle, although no member of the government believed for a single moment that the "Putzsch" could succeed for any length of time.

UNITED STATES OF RUSSIA IS DREAM OF FUTURE STATUS

Bolshevism Eventually Will Give Way to Representative Form, Believes Critic; Balkans to Join

By Frank Mason

Berlin, April 10.—(I. N. S.)—The United States of Russia—a federation similar to the United States of America—is the future form that Russia will take, according to a prediction made today by Count Pahlen, former governor general of Vilna, who was president of West Russia in 1919. He added that there will be a central government like that at Washington but that it will take a long time for the new state to work out and stabilize its existence.

"The West Russia regime was created during the violent fighting that raged between the northern frontier of Poland and Petrograd during 1919, but it collapsed after a short experience. Its sympathies were said to be pro-Bolshevik, and it had the assistance of large forces of German troops that were then in Courland."

BOLSHEVIST REGIME ENTRENCHED
"I am convinced the soviet government is too strongly entrenched to be overthrown now," said Count Pahlen. "There was an opportunity for that last summer, but it was lost. The new Russian government appears to be a stable unit, but I think that it will eventually evolve into a real representative institution."

"Some parts of Russia will develop faster in a political sense than others. These districts are autonomous states and will retain virtually the same political rights, as the American states, but they will eventually be part of the whole, just as the states in America each represent an integral part of the union."

"Do you believe that the Baltic states will join the Russian federation?" Count Pahlen was asked. He replied:

BALKAN STATES DISCUSSED
"They will be compelled to join, because they control the seacoast. Otherwise it would be just as if the original 13 American colonies had attempted to secede, cutting off the balance of America from the Atlantic coast."

"Lenin recognizes Russia's economic dependence upon the trade routes of Latvia and Estonia, and is promising them local autonomy. But he is also said to be demanding that they join an economic alliance with Great Britain."

"I believe that the new United States of Russia will include Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Crimea."

While Lenin and Trotsky are striving for peace with the outside world, the resumption of commerce and the building up of Russia economically, they are looking far into the future.

LENIN IS AMBITIOUS
Lenin is quoted as saying that he is ambitious to establish a working soviet government, controlled by the common people, which will arouse the admiration of the working classes in the other nations of Europe.

The other officials of the soviet government were hopeful of securing peace during the winter, so that the spring would find the doorways of Russia open for exports and imports. Trotsky has elaborate plans under way for utilization of many of his best troops in industry and farm work, but so far as known now only a small percentage of the great soviet army has been disbanded. The reluctance of the Bolshevik leaders to demobilize reflected their fears of the allies' "peace intentions."

Want Cats Kept
London, April 10.—(U. P.)—Recognizing the value of the domestic cat as a vermin exterminator, the ministry of agriculture is considering proposals for legislation compelling every household to keep a cat.

Vienna Is Full of Communists, But So Far Remains Quiet

By A. R. Decker
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

Vienna, Austria, April 10.—Vienna is full of communists. Poganny, former commander of the Hungarian Red army, is living at one of Vienna's best hotels and is visiting the different night bars when he is not talking with other communist agitators. Boehm, Kunfi, Garbai and 20 other Hungarian communists are working openly in Vienna and one cafe is almost entirely taken up by the Hungarian Bolsheviks.

Hungarians are publishing in this city a Hungarian edition of the Austrian Red Flag. Count Michael Karolyi, who delivered Hungary to Bela Kun, was in Pressburg a few days ago. He is supposed to be working with the communists still. As for Bela Kun himself, he is as active as could be imagined and despite his interment in the Stockerau hospital, has just published a pamphlet on Bolshevism with a frantic appeal for the return to communism. This book and tons of other communist literature are to be had at low prices in nearly all the book stores in Vienna.

Steinhardt, Russian communist, is organizing the discontented and disorderly elements of Vienna. Radek, Russian communist whom the Germans released not long ago and sent back to Russia, has written another inflammatory pamphlet which can be had anywhere in Vienna. Thus far Vienna remains calm but there is no telling what effect all this violent propaganda may bring in the future.

Must Have Been Real Drunk
London, April 10.—(U. P.)—"Just as a matter of curiosity, how much did it cost you to get drunk?" asked the Willseiden magistrate. "About 86 cents," said one man. "Twenty dollars," said No. 2. "My word, you must have been drunk," said the magistrate.

CABS ARE HARASSED
Whenever a taxi approaches a gathering, it is a signal for many to pound upon the cab windows and yell "capitalist" at the occupant.

The Copenhagen police have demanded 25 crowns (\$3.75) a day with life insurance in case of a general strike. If their demands are not granted they also will strike. Sailors aboard Danish naval vessels struck when the officers ordered them to carry mail to the coast towns. Doubt is even expressed as to the loyalty of certain troops for, when 100 soldiers in one garrison were asked how many were willing to serve on strike duty, only two volunteered.

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MEAL HOURS ACT AS ANTIDOTE FOR DANISH REBELLION

Haranguers Get Crowds Stirred Up, Then Dinner Bell Rings and Grip on People Is Lost.

By Hal O'Flaherty

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Copenhagen, April 4.—(Delayed.)

"Down with King Christian!" and "A republic for Denmark!" constituted the battle cry of the masses packed solidly in the square fronting the Amalienborg palace this afternoon when thousands of citizens followed the members of the city council to the king's residence where the mayor presented a petition to his majesty for the immediate dissolution of the temporary cabinet. It was the greatest demonstration made by Danes since the people marched to the palace in 1847 and demanded a democratic constitution.

Crowds assembled early in the afternoon before the town hall and cheered speeches demanding a republican Denmark. Then they surrounded the aldermen as they marched to the palace. In front were four red flags, while the following thousands chanted the Socialist international without protest from the police. In fact, the police seemed to be highly popular, especially when they made merely playful efforts to keep the palace yard clear. Apparently they had received orders to overlook everything and not to use firearms.

MANY TENETS PREACHED
Here on the streets one hears every sort of political and anarchical doctrine preached, ranging from mild socialism to rabid sovietism. For this country the spirit of the people seems to be extremely revolutionary. The only thing that seems to prevent a real outbreak seems to be that it would interfere with the meal hours. No sooner do the real fighters get the crowds stirred up to demonstrate, they remember that it is time for one of their seven daily meals and all run for the cafes. Nine tenths of every crowd seem bent upon funmaking and they lose no opportunity to heckle the speakers, accusing them of capitalistic leanings because they sport white collars or new suits.

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Titled Mannequins Latest London Craze
London, April 10.—(I. N. S.)—Titled mannequins—society women hit by the war—are becoming common in the fashionable shopping district of London. Lady Egerton, widow of a former British ambassador to Rome, started the craze. At her dress store in Orchard street the latest creations are displayed by women well known in the social world, including the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Brodick. The titled mannequins are paid a percentage of the money spent by customers, who are attracted by the chance of buying styles tastefully worn by the new commercial aristocracy of England.

Austria's Blanket Shortage Relieved
Vienna, March 25.—(U. P.)—(By mail)—Enough blankets to supply the needs of all the children's homes and hospitals in Vienna arrived here today with an American Red Cross supply train from Paris. The Red Cross will immediately commence to fill the requisitions which have been made by the 24 hospitals, homes for children and similar institutions throughout the city. For three years or more, blankets have been practically unknown in these institutions.

One of France's most noted aviators has built a passenger carrying plane with two decks, the upper for 12 first class passengers and the lower for 16 second class.



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