

**Germany Dreads  
Return of Soldiers**

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workers." Such councils indeed are blossoming forth in great variety; even the bourgeoisie classes, having somewhat recovered from their stupefaction, are forming councils now, all of which try to do their best to aid the new Government to preserve law and order.

**Many Councils Forming**  
Today the newspapers tell of a council of the stock exchange men, including more employees; of a council of academics, embracing students and professors alike; of a council of the reformed Liberal parties; of a council of Berlin employees, a council of gardeners and peasants, and many others.

"Soon we shall hear of a council of junkers or even a council of abdicated princes," remarks an irrepressible jester. But, joining the Liberal party, led by the Archbishop of Munich, and even Conservative organizations have issued this morning requests to members to aid the present Government, insisting, however, that a national convention be called as soon as possible for the reconstitution of the State. This, Chancellor Ebert promised, shall be convened in the beginning of January.

It is only just to state that the present Government is extremely fair in its attitude toward the employees of the former regime, having as many as possible in their old positions. Perhaps too many, the extremists claim, since there is the danger of laying a viper on one's own bosom, for there can be any doubt that many of the old officials, especially of the higher ranks, would rejoice in the failure of the present Government, no matter at what cost to their own country.

**Things Going Smoothly**  
But, despite all these tremendous difficulties, things are going astonishingly smoothly, considering the appalling difficulties. What seemed the most immediate danger to the Ebert government, namely, the rupture of the two larger groups of Socialists which support it, has happily been avoided by their making common cause.

The Spartacus group, which formed a small part of the independent Socialists, now threatens to secede from it, because it is dissatisfied with the Government's conservative policy. Last night the Spartacus group called a meeting to formally separate from its old associates, but both its leaders, Liebknecht and Thälmann, were absent, being absent, no decisive step was taken. The reason for their absence was that a squad of armed men had invaded the Spartacus group's editorial printing room in order to suppress that paper and publish in its stead their own organ, Die Rote Fahne. They had done this two days before the revolution, but had been persuaded to evacuate again. Their second attempt also proved futile, because the Socialist printers refused to work for the Rote Fahne, and the Ebert government gave orders this morning that they must leave at once or take the consequences.

The attitude of this small group is no longer considered a serious matter by the Council of Soldiers refused to recognize it and it is losing what little backing it had.

With more apprehension, however, the public and the present Government regard the swelling tide of uniformed humanity that is beginning to flow back from the western frontier and has already inundated Westphalia. Within a week it will probably have reached Berlin. Everything imaginable is being done to prevent another catastrophe and to lead this great flood into proper channels, but the question is, Will the impoverished and exhausted people and this terribly handicapped Government be able to accomplish this? To this end supplies are being scraped together wherever found. To civilians, all distant travel is barred; every locomotive, every car is reserved for homecoming soldiers; the former Crown Prince's palace and the House of Lords, in which the people's fate used to be decided, are prepared for the reception of those who cannot find room in already overcrowded barracks and whom the war has deprived of their own homes. Around Cologne, Berlin and other great cities cordons of soldiers are being formed to divert the threatening flood into harmless channels if possible.

Nevertheless, everybody's heart is heavy with apprehension of what the next few days may bring.

**Much Done for Municipal Reform**  
Much, too, has been done for reform in municipal government in Berlin, Hamburg and all other cities. Every where the old form of election for city parliaments has been replaced by a secret, universal ballot. In Berlin the people's new police president, Eichhorn, has abolished the much-hated political branch and also abolished the hated name of "Schutzmann" ("protector"), which has been replaced by "Watchman."

The watchmen no longer carry sabres, but go unarmed until they can be furnished with rubber clubs. Meanwhile they are aided by members of the council of soldiers, who are carried through the streets on autos formerly in the military service. They carry rifles and machine guns and are the terror of house-breakers and plunderers, with whom they make very short work.

Considering the circumstances, however, there have been astonishingly few cases of robbery and similar crimes. Among the autos now employed in patrolling the city are some that formerly belonged to the ex-Kaiser, and their horns, sounding the "Zustion Hasso," familiar to all Berliners, created no

little astonishment and mirth, when they raced for the first time along the crowded Rote Linden (Red Lindens), as that famous street—'Under den Linden' that was—is named now.

Nov. 17.—The German people evince little curiosity as to the state of their former rulers, and the present Government, which is busy with pressing questions, has not found time for consideration of its attitude toward the future fate of the ex-Kaiser and his family. At any rate, this has not yet been the subject of any official deliberations, and no member of the Government believes himself justified in making a statement at present.

However, a very large number of people read with great satisfaction in the newspapers this morning extracts from the Times' interview with former Ambassador Gerard. There are large circles here who share Gerard's opinion and believe the secret archives ought to be searched for evidence against Wilhelm Hohenzollern and his son.

**Hohenzollern Women in Potsdam**  
The ex-Kaiser's wife, who has obtained permission to join his exile, is still in the Neue Palast at Potsdam, where she will have to wait until the present railway congestion caused by the demobilization permits her departure. The ex-crown Princess and her children, and also the wives of other Hohenzollerns, Princess August Wilhelme and Ethel Friedrich, are with their mother at Potsdam. All are under the custody of the Potsdam Council of Soldiers and Workers. The report that the wife of the ex-King of Bavaria died during her flight from Munich was untrue; she is still alive.

Reported, the Bavarian ex-crown Prince, who has not yet renounced his right to the throne, is at Brussels, where he will await the Belgian King, who is his brother-in-law.

The former King of Saxony has retired to his private castle near Dresden. A deputation of the soldiers' council pressed him to sign the abdication. He refused, saying: "There you are, now don't bother me with your business any more. If you think you'll get on better without me."

Nearly all the German sovereigns and princelings have resigned now. Only Prince Waldeck Pyrmont had to be deposed, because he refused to sign his abdication. He is now in the custody of a soldiers' council until he changes his mind.

Nov. 19.—According to the Frankfurt Zeitung, former Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has managed to escape to Switzerland. He left Germany very quietly shortly before the revolution broke out, and somehow crossed the Swiss border. Your correspondent is informed that von Tirpitz had lately lived at Baden-Baden, which place he had left on the day Prince Max was appointed chancellor.

Tirpitz came to Berlin where, as usual, he stopped at a small hotel in the Potsdamerstrasse. He was said to have had several interviews with the ex-Kaiser at Castle Bellevue, and it is probably due to his influence that the ex-Kaiser hesitated in signing his abdication. The last time he was seen at Number 30 Victoriastrasse, the headquarters of the fatherland party, his appearance had greatly altered. The long flowing whiskers that distinguished him significantly had been closely cropped.

Tirpitz had collected enormous funds, especially from the Rhinisch industrial

circles, for the pan-German aims. But from other sources, too, he had drawn many millions to be used in corrupting newspapers and for other sinister purposes. The Bavarian King alone paid him 5,000,000 marks to be used in popularizing the idea to embody Alsace-Lorraine in the Lorraine-Bavarian Kingdom.

Perhaps 90 per cent of the people in Germany today demand that he be court-martialed for the part he played in the "Crime" against the Republic.

On account of the railway congestion, an airplane mail service has been instituted between Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Berlin, as well as between Berlin and Warsaw. The first flying mail from Frankfurt arrived in Berlin late yesterday afternoon.

**By HAROLD WILLIAMS  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
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The German revolution, as seen from here, certainly demands a suspension of judgment. It is extremely unlike the Russian revolution—no exaltation in liberty, no particular indignation against the authors of the national misfortune, no recognition of the wrong done by Germany to the world, not the faintest sign of national repentance. The overthrow of the German monarchs is regarded with indifference or scarcely concealed regret, and there is no hint of any disclosure regarding responsibility for the war, or publication of secret documents.

The hostile attitude to the Allies is unchanged, or rather intensified, by the sense of humiliation caused by the conditions of the armistice, for which we are apparently considered to blame, not the German rulers, who tried to wreck civilization. The persistence of the arrogant and exclusive German spirit under the new conditions is most remarkable.

Perhaps, when communication is restored and the truth comes home, a more conciliatory spirit will appear, but as yet the revolt has effected no change of heart in Germany. Yet the discipline of the German people is surprising. It apparently submits to the new authority

as readily as to the old and is only concerned to adapt itself to the new conditions.

The prevailing anxiety is to maintain order, in view of the demobilization and the Bolshevik danger. The soviets of soldiers and workmen, though working clumsily, seem on the whole willing to assist in the maintenance of public discipline. The bourgeoisie is gradually recovering from the shock and forming councils of business men, officials and landowners, who seek representation in the central soviets.

Liberals are trying to form a united liberal party of a republican and democratic character, but it is apparently broken loose from the conservatives who are organizing apart.

The sanctity of private property is being emphasized with monotonous repetition. Capital punishment is not abolished and a number of marauders have been shot.

The demobilization is rather disorderly in the reserve depots, and the Palatine, and Baden particularly, are suffering from the ravages of deserters. The soviets of soldiers, Colonias and Mayence have established a cordon to hold back the flood. Bismarck, under Kurt Eisner, seems to be the healthiest part of Germany, but in Berlin, where Liebknecht's agitation among the soldiers seems to be strongly influencing the independent Socialists, the situation is only uncertain and recalls certain stages of the Russian revolution. Scheide-man keeps in the background and will obviously jump to the left, if necessary.

Several Saxony soviets are violently Bolshevik, and while the majority of the Socialists urge a speedy convocation of the constituent assembly, the independents are inclined to agree with the extremists, who demand an immediate dictatorship of the proletariat.

It should be noted that there has not been published a single manifesto from any German monarch, including the Kaiser, announcing a formal categorical abdication. It is absurd to say there is a change spontaneous in the German revolution, but certainly it is to a large extent a striking acknowledgment of the crushing military defeat. It has not yet, however, the aspect of a heartfelt re-orientation of German imperialism.

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