

THE WEATHER
Washington, Jan. 13.—Fair and warm today and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR	
8	9
10	11
12	1
2	3
4	5
6	7
8	9
10	11
12	1
2	3
4	5
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8	9
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6	7

Evening Bulletin

NIGHT EXTRA

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PRICE TWO CENTS

JUNKERS PLAN RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

Would Place 12-Year-Old Son of Crown Prince on Throne

WANT YOUNG WILHELM AS RULER OF GERMANY

Titel Friedrich, Now Posing as "Red Prince," Choice for Regent

NEW TEUTON INTRIGUES

Determined Fight to Retain Even Alsace-Lorraine Indicated

This is the second of three articles on "The New German Movement."

By B. F. KOSPOTH
Special Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Berne, Dec. 27.—A restoration of the Hohenzollerns in Germany is not impossible. To be sure, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are probably definitely eliminated. Not so, however, Prince Eitel Friedrich and the Crown Prince's eldest son, young Prince Wilhelm.

Prince Eitel Friedrich, whose haughty, overbearing manner caused him to be generally detested in Germany even before the war, has assumed the inevitable democratic disguise and is masquerading as a "red prince" at Potsdam, issuing revolutionary proclamations to the troops of the revolution.

Crown Prince Wilhelm has also addressed a pathetic appeal to the German people to be allowed to remain with her children in the "dear fatherland." Originally she intended to accompany her husband to the Netherlands, but a family council of the Hohenzollerns decided that she should try to remain in Germany and await future developments.

Obviously the German monarchists hope sooner or later to place her son, who is now a boy of twelve, on the imperial throne, with Prince Eitel Friedrich as regent. The Prussian Junkers have wisely given up all open opposition against the new government. Secretly they are very active. It is a remarkable fact that scarcely any news about the development of the revolution in the Prussian provinces of Pomerania and Silesia has so far been forthcoming from Berlin. The Junkers still appear to retain political control over these districts, which have always been their chief stronghold.

Many Stanch Monarchists

If the Junkers should really ever attempt to re-establish monarchy in Germany, they could probably count on the sympathies of the upper middle classes and perhaps also on the valuable support of the interloffer cast and the vast army of subordinate officials, the "Geheimrats" and "Kanzleisrats," who have been taken over by the new government and who are by interest and profession stanch monarchists.

But if Germany ever reverts to Kaiserism it will only be some time after the conclusion of peace. All Germans understand that the return of the Hohenzollerns to power today would mean harder peace terms and possibly more fighting. The German people have always maintained, never had any real love for the Hohenzollerns, but they supported and submitted to them so long as they believed the Kaiser and his family were designated to realize their materialistic ambitions.

When they saw that it was to their advantage to rid themselves of the Kaiser and to become republicans, they deserted him at once. This worldly mentality of the German people accounts for the surprising ease and rapidity of the Kaiser's downfall. The German revolution is in reality a supreme manifestation of German materialism. It was vain to seek for ideals in this turgid upheaval of disappointed, terrified masses, intent only on eluding the consequences of their own actions.

Still Want Alsace-Lorraine

All I learn from Germany confirms my impression that the German delegates will adopt a very aggressive attitude at the coming Peace Conference. They will try to turn and twist of all their engagements, and they will make a determined fight even for the peace principles they have accepted like another "scrap of paper." They calculate that the elimination of the Kaiser will influence America in their favor and that the dominant position of the Socialist leaders and the existence of alluring "councils of workmen and soldiers" in Germany will gain them the protection of the Entente Socialists.

They will intrigue to divide the Allies and to provoke labor unrest in the Allied countries. They are, above all, firmly convinced that the Allied Governments, having been once induced to lay down their arms, are powerless to make their armies take the

FIFTH WARD MEN GET JAIL SENTENCES

Deutch and Policemen Have Terms of 24 to 6 Months

Appeals Filed in Superior Court—Defendants Held for Bail

Sentences were imposed today by Judge House at West Chester on the seven defendants in the Fifth Ward case who were convicted of conspiracy to prevent a free and fair election and to violate the Sbern law.

The sentences were as follows: Isaac Deutch, former Common Councilman, two years in jail, \$1000 fine and costs.

Policeman Lieutenant Bennett, eighteen months in jail, \$800 fine and costs.

Policeman Michael Murphy, one year in jail, \$200 fine and costs.

Policeman John Witschatter, one year in jail, \$200 fine and costs.

Policeman Emanuel Tram, one year in jail, \$200 fine and costs.

Policeman Louis Feldman, one year in jail, \$200 fine and costs.

Policeman Clarence D. Hayden, negro, six months in jail, \$200 fine and costs.

The sentences were ordered served in the Chester County jail.

Defendants Appeal

William A. Gray, counsel for the defendants, filed notice of appeal to the Superior Court in Philadelphia as soon as a sentence had been imposed. He then telephoned to his associate here, Thomas Cogan, who filed the petition for appeal before Prothonotary William A. Stone.

Judge House remanded the seven men to the custody of Sheriff Clarence M. Orth, of Chester County, pending their release on bail of the same amount as that on which they were held for trial, \$10,000 each for Deutch and Bennett, and \$5000 for each of the others.

The defendants were still in jail this afternoon, due to a misunderstanding of the notice of appeal to the Superior Court and Deposit Company, the surety company, which was to furnish bail for them. Believing that the bond would be made out before the prothonotary of the Superior Court here when the appeal was filed, he came to Philadelphia. Until he can get back to West Chester, Deutch and the policeman will have to stay in the Chester County jail.

If the judgment in the case of Deutch is affirmed by the Superior Court, he will be debarred forever from holding public office in the State and will be deprived of the right to vote for four years. This is provided in the State Constitution. Under the Sbern law, policemen are automatically dismissed from office upon conviction, but their attorneys contend that they hold their jobs until the Superior Court has passed on the case.

The defendants received the sentences calmly. Several of them were accompanied by their wives. The bride of

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

GIRL MESSENGERS IN MORAL DANGER

Young Women Sent to Saloons, Say Social Workers at Hearing

ONE RUBENS DAMAGED

Paintings, books and curios valued at thousands of dollars and others too highly prized to admit of monetary valuation, were destroyed by fire today in the home of Rabbi Joseph L. Krauskopf, at 4715 Philadelphia street, near Broad.

Crossed electric wires, blamed for the fire, were also responsible for the continued ringing of an electric bell that roused Rabbi Krauskopf and his family and allowed them to escape in their night clothes to an adjoining house.

Doctor Krauskopf heard the insistent ringing of the bell and investigated. The house already was full of smoke, but he aroused his wife and daughter and the maid and guided them to safety.

Donning an overcoat Rabbi Krauskopf returned to his home and attacked the fire with an extinguisher. He worked to such good effect that the flames were held somewhat in check until the engines arrived. There was some delay because one of the nearby apparatus was out fighting another fire.

Flames Enter Library

The flames made their way up through the walls from the cellar and into the one-story library adjoining the main building. Here Doctor Krauskopf had housed many of his most valued possessions, representing a lifetime of valuations, as well as many other things of interest and value. An oil painting of the Rabbi was destroyed and a painting by Rubens, depicting Diana returning from a hunt and offered refreshments by George W. Silvers, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Only 21 Girls Employed

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

5-ALARM BLAZE AT SPICE PLANT IMPERILS LIVES

Man Slides Down Rope From Colburn Warehouse at Eleventh and Nevada Streets

Several persons narrowly escaped injury this afternoon in a fire which destroyed the four-story warehouse of the A. Colburn Spice Company, Eleventh and Nevada streets.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock and five minutes after the flames had eaten their way from the second to the third and fourth floors.

Five alarms were sounded. The building, once used as a wallpaper plant, burned swiftly, and in less than a half hour the building was in ruins.

By hard fighting the fire was saved from spreading to the main plant of the Colburn Company, in Teuth street.

A man working on the third floor at the warehouse escaped by sliding down a rope.

Supreme War Council Meets on Extension of Armistice Terms

AMERICANS TO URGE WORLD LEAGUE FIRST

Wilson Opposes U. S. Troops for Poland or More in Russia

Paris, Jan. 12.—The first actual session of the Peace Congress is being held today, although it is officially designated as one of the series of conversations for laying the groundwork for the structure which will later be presented to the formal assembly of the delegates of all the nations.

These conversations will take up details of the program to be carried out—what subjects will be considered at the meetings, the roles of expert advisers and the order in which various matters will be considered.

The first business before the Supreme War Council when it reassembled this afternoon was the settlement of the question of representation in the first session of the Inter-Allied conference. It is still unsettled what nations will be represented and the number of delegates which will be allotted to each. It has developed, however, that China will not be represented by Japan, but will have her own delegation.

No U. S. Force for Poland

Efforts of the French press to bring to the fore the question of the status of Entente and American troops in Russia and the advisability of sending such troops into Poland to check the Bolshevik advance, it is understood, have been without success so far. The United States, it is said, will not consent to accept in principle, or as a military policy, the task of using American forces in Poland at all or in Russia in larger numbers than already are employed.

Today's meeting will probably deal with the important question of the organization by which the Peace Congress will function. It is also expected to make a start toward a decision on one question uppermost in the public eye—whether the sessions will be under the full observation of the world or whether they will be secret.

Premier Orlando, of Italy, left for Rome today. He will return Thursday or Friday.

President Wilson attended a meeting at big Y. M. C. A. but here last night and heard the Rev. Charles H. Brent, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, preach on the subject "Comrades in Service." Mr. Wilson occupied a seat on the platform, but did not speak. He was accompanied by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, but Colonel E. M. House was not present, because of illness.

League of Nations First

Nothing has developed to alter the statement that the American delegates are primarily concerned with the creation of a league of nations and the making of a just peace. Territorial ambitions, local quarrels and rivalry for economic advantages among the European delegates are secondary in the minds of the Americans, who are concerned only with the assurance that these details, when worked out, will square with the principle to be laid down for the preservation of peace.

Reports that the American delegation has agreed on a working plan for Rome today, and that it will be one of the first things to be laid before the Congress, have been current in Paris. All outward evidences in official quarters 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 European delegates offered first. It was felt that such a procedure, besides having a tactical advantage, would show desirable deference to the European statesmen having plans to submit.

Picked to Draft Plan

At the same time, it is known that Mr. Wilson has selected five men connected with the American mission, recognized experts in international law, 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 and unless the

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

ARMED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA WILL BE ABANDONED BY ALLIES; PEACE CONGRESS BEGINS TODAY

Preliminary Meeting of Allies Will Draft Program

REPRESENTATION IS FIRST ISSUE

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Reds' Last Stronghold in Greater Berlin Won

Ebert's Forces Capture Silesian Railway Depot After Driving Spartacans from Their Headquarters in Police Station

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sunday, Jan. 12.—The Silesian railway station, which was the last important Spartacan stronghold in Greater Berlin, now is in possession of the Government forces.

The capture of the station followed a series of victories for Ebert's troops during which the police headquarters, the chief Spartacan stronghold, was captured after a brief bombardment, and the Duesen brewery, to which Police Chief Eberthorn is reported to have fled, was wrested from the Spartacans. Newspaper row also was occupied by loyal troops.

As the police station fighting began the troops fired a few shells and then waited to see what effect had been made upon the Spartacans. When the latter failed to show signs of yielding two men were sent forward with a white flag, demanding the surrender of the Spartacans. They were fired upon and killed by the men holding the building.

Artillery fire was then resumed for a few minutes and the Spartacans began trying to flee. The soldiers thereupon stormed the building with a cheer

and took several hundred prisoners. No government troops were killed in this encounter. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are believed to have suffered the loss of fifty killed and wounded. The soldiers were engaged at the shooting of the white flag bearers and the Bolsheviks are said to have fared badly in the final fight.

The capture of the police headquarters was effected early Sunday morning. In the bombardment the Government troops used 165 centimeter field pieces.

Reds Lose Stronghold

The real revolutionary headquarters for the entire insurgent campaign had been in police headquarters commanded by Herr Eberthorn.

The troops began surrounding the police building late last evening and machine-gun fire was opened against the Spartacans soon after midnight.

The defenders repulsed energetically, and for some hours were able to keep their machine-gun fire going, by reloading the guns which the fire of the Government forces put out of commission.

The artillery fire began at 1 o'clock, in the morning and the fire of the Government forces gradually died away and ceased.

Continued on Page Fifteen, Column Four

FIFTH WARD DEFENDANTS RELEASED

The Fifth Ward defendants were released in hall at 1:15 o'clock at West Chester and left for their homes in Philadelphia. The representative of the bonding company reached here from Philadelphia shortly after 1 o'clock and filed bonds aggregating \$45,000.

FOUR FIREMEN OVERCOME AT COLBURN BLAZE

Four firemen were overcome while fighting a fire this afternoon at the spice warehouse of the A. Colburn Company, Eleventh and Nevada streets. The firemen were rushed to a hospital. Burning mustard and spices made the work of the firemen difficult.

LUTHERAN MINISTERS SUPPORT DOCTOR DELK

Resolutions upholding the Rev. Dr. Edwin Heyl, D.D., of the Interchurch Federation, in his fight against vice, were adopted today by the Lutheran Ministerial Association.

NAVY DISCHARGES 2000 MEN HERE

Reservists and Enlisted Men Are Affected by Reduction Order

Approximately 2000 naval reservists and enlisted men in the United States Navy, assigned to the Fourth Naval District, which has its headquarters here, will be released from service within the next few weeks, under orders received today by Rear Admiral J. A. Helm, commander of the district from the Navy Department.

The order will affect altogether about 18,000 men throughout the United States, and is in line with the policy of demobilization of 20 per cent of the naval reserve force; 20 per cent of the men enlisted for the duration of the war; 10 per cent of the regulars, who enlisted for four years between April 6, 1917, and January 11, 1918; and 20 per cent of the hospital corps at the rate of 3 per cent per month.

It was explained by officials of the Fourth naval district today that the 20 per cent additional reduction will mean a 16 per cent reduction in the present force and a 9 per cent reduction where the additional 10 per cent has been ordered.

Discharge of the hospital units on a 3 per cent per month basis, it was explained, is to permit the wounded returning on vessels of the navy and the sick and injured in naval hospitals to be cared for through the winter.

The demobilization will be carried out in the same manner as was the first 20 per cent reduction. Applications will be made direct to the commander of the unit by the enlisted man or naval reservist. Preference will be given first to men with dependents and second to those who desire to leave the service to complete their education.

When these preferences do not exist, those to be discharged will be picked by lot.

Washington, Jan. 23.—(By A. P.) Secretary Daniels has taken up the question of promotions for officers of the Naval Reserve whose war records entitle them to advancement in grade in the reserve service. He said today no decision had been reached as yet, but that it appeared probable that the rank of commander in the reserve service would be generally established instead of the lieutenant commander limit now fixed.

Mr. Daniels is averse to dilution of the regular officers' corps with men who have not received the Annapolis training to a larger extent at present than the thousands men for whose transfer he already has submitted authority. These will not be selected by competitive examination from the reserve officers.

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France Only Nation to Favor Sending More Troops

EUROPE WANTS TRADE OPENED

Northcliffe Reflects British Attitude for Winning Through Peace

WOULD ALLOW RECALL OF ALLIED EXPEDITION IN EUROPE

Commission of Reds' Friends Might "Save Face" of Plan of Invasion

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, Jan. 13.—Despite Lord Northcliffe's suggestion that the Powers sink their pride and send a commission of inquiry into Russia in an interview in the Public Ledger as to the likelihood Allied policy in Russia, it appears that none has been adopted yet.

Northcliffe's shift in the direction of recognition of the Bolsheviks is significant, because of his conservatism, his close relation to the British Government and his habit of anticipating and forming British opinion.

The names suggested by Northcliffe are significant. Arthur Ransome, the Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily News, is a radical. His dispatches have been favorable to the Bolsheviks. Raymond Robbins, head of the American Red Cross in Russia, who returned to America favoring the Bolsheviks, is reported to have official documents showing the good faith of the Bolsheviks toward the Allies.

He could not reach the President and submitted the documents to Colonel House. As a Red Cross official he was under military discipline and silenced because the Government was already committed to the view of George Creel's man, Sisson, that the Bolsheviks were in the pay of Germany, which Sisson purported to prove through documents subsequently disputed as fraudulent.

Must Adopt Policy Soon

The definite policy of the Allies toward Russia must be adopted soon to satisfy European public opinion. President Wilson faces difficulties in his present position. He must have the support of radical opinion in Europe and radical supporters, as shown by the Italian Socialist incident, are critical of his standing with the Allies on the question of sending troops to Russia, which they regard as militaristic intervention, although the American Administration denies such intervention and says it only sent troops to save the Czecho-Slovaks.

President Wilson naturally desires to put himself right with his popular supporters in Europe. Moreover, there is a rising tide of public opinion in England, which Lord Northcliffe senses as forcing the Government's hand there, and the American economic advisers insist that Russia must be opened to trade along with Germany.

There is no possibility of further military intervention in Russia. All Europe is tired of the war. The only real governmental sentiment for intervention exists in France, which is indicated by Pichon's reply to the British suggestion to invite the various Russian Governments to send representatives to the Peace Conference.

French Only for Intervention

The French motive is commercial. The French have large investments in Russian securities as former allies of the late Czar. French holders of those securities desire to see a government set up in Russia which will surely recognize these debts and pay their interest.

The French policy is in favor of intervention everywhere. Europe Nouvelle, the leading French weekly, devoted to foreign politics, says that France actively supports the Dmowsky combination in Poland and that France has sent a strong military mission to the Caucasus and that the Rumanian army, trained under the French General Berthelot, has entered the Ukraine, but these are

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