

**THE WEATHER**  
Washington, Nov. 15.—Fair today and Sunday.  
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR  
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5  
30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30

# Evening Public Ledger

**NIGHT EXTRA**

VOL. VI.—NO. 54 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919

## REDS OF EUROPE CONSPIRED TO MAKE U. S. SOVIET NATION BEFORE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### Lenine and Trotsky Originally Planned to Make America, Not Russia, Center of Bloody World-Wide Revolt

## RADICALS HATE DEMOCRACY OF WEST MORE THAN EUROPEAN DESPOTISM

### Deeply Laid Plot to Foment Bolshevick Rebellion in This Country Still Exists—Radicals Believe Nation Cannot Suppress Them

By B. F. KOSPOTH  
Special Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger  
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Geneva, Nov. 15.—It was in Berne, about three years ago, in a bare, dismantled workshop transformed into a meeting room on the ground floor of a dilapidated building in a proletarian suburb of the city. Curiosity had led me to attend a meeting of Russian revolutionary exiles at that time, when "bolshevism" was an altogether unknown quantity, still surrounded with the glamour of sympathetic romance.

A slender, middle-sized man, with a short dark beard framing a firm, thick-lipped mouth, was the chief speaker. He rapped out his words in an authoritative voice, almost like military commands. The doctrine he expounded was one of astonishing simplicity and violence. It was a surprise to hear him denounce, not czarism and its crimes against the liberty of the Russian people, but the principles of western democracy. One sentence particularly struck me and remained in my memory:

"The capitalist American republic will be overthrown by the eastern workers whom it has imported and enslaved."

There lurked in this prophecy, as in his entire speech, an intangible undertone of criminality that sinisterly differentiated it from the traditional ranting of socialist agitators.

This was the first and only time I ever saw Vladimir Ulianoff-Lenine. A few days later an imperial German special train bore him to convulsed Russia, embarked on an adventure of fortune and power unequalled in the world's history since Napoleon's meteoric rise. We had listened, although scarcely any of those present suspected it, to his farewell address on Swiss soil, and assisted unwittingly at one of the most fateful turning joints of the war and perhaps of modern civilization.

### Hate Liberty More Than Despotism

If General Denikine and his Russian comrades in the crusade against Bolshevism really achieve the destruction of Lenin's rule, they will have delivered humanity in general from a terrible nightmare, and America in particular from a very definite and alarming menace.

I have been able to collect what I believe to be noteworthy evidence showing that the foreign activity of the Bolshevick dictators, while very considerable in all European countries, has been concentrated most intensely of all on America, to whose democratic institutions they so often owed immunity from pursuit in the past and whose hospitality they so grossly misused.

During the last few months I have repeatedly had occasion to talk with persons more or less closely connected or at any rate sympathizing with the Soviet government. Invariably I have been struck, as I first was at Lenin's lecture, by their confident insistence on the imminence of a proletarian revolution in America. Always I was met by such questions as: "What about the Russian workers in America?" "Isn't America ripe for bolshevism?" delivered with a fleeting smile of triumph, implying occult information beyond my knowledge of the situation.

Another characteristic feature of this talk was the implacable hatred of American democracy displayed by my interlocutors, who never seemed to entertain any feelings of particular hostility toward such despotic authors of world-wide war as the German kaiser and his generals, but brought all the bitterness in their warped souls to bear against President Wilson and the American "capitalist state."

### Soviet Chiefs Direct Plot Against U. S.

In the course of my investigations I have gained the absolute conviction that a deeply laid plot has long existed and still exists to foment a Bolshevick rebellion in the United States. This conspiracy, the effects of which will continue to make themselves felt for some time even if bolshevism should be at last overthrown in Russia, was organized and is being directed by Soviet chiefs in Moscow who formerly lived in America and are acquainted with American conditions. It is based on the calculation that the American "capitalist state" is dependent for its existence on a multitude of foreign workers, for the most part hailing from eastern and southeastern Europe, ignorant of the English language and without comprehension for democratic institutions, and whom it is consequently particularly easy to convert to the Bolshevick doctrine of anarchy.

The Bolsheviki believe that no other country in the world offers such fertile soil for the growth of their creed as America, where they count on having a revolutionary host at their disposal composed of exactly the same elements with which they formed their "Red Army" and established the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Russia. They also speculate on the leniency—which they call weakness—of Anglo-Saxon democracy in dealing with subversive propaganda and plotting, and they imagine, as the Germans did before them, that America has not sufficient military strength to vanquish them by force. For the Bolsheviki, like their German friends and protectors, are worshippers of force, of armed force, and they respect only governments that have plenty of reliable troops and are not squeamish about using them.

### Planned to Make U. S. Bolshevick Center

Very remarkable statements made to me at Berne by the Bolshevick "ambassador" Berzine, who was unable to obtain diplomatic recognition from the Swiss Government and was afterward expelled from Switzerland for fomenting revolutionary labor troubles, tend not only to confirm the existence of this Russian communist conspiracy against American democracy, but reveal the surprising fact that Lenin and Trotsky, in the days before the Russian upheaval, had originally planned that America should be the center of Bolshevick world-revolution. At the time of my talk with Berzine a report was current that America was inclined to recognize the Soviet Government, and this circumstance, as well as the wish to further such recognition by intimidating revelations, probably accounts for the unwonted loquacity of Lenin's envoy.

"Before the war," declared Berzine, "there seemed no hope of breaking the power of autocracy, much less of establishing communist government in Russia. Of all countries Russia, with its overwhelming population of bigoted, social and economic consequences, the conservative peasants and diminutive percentage of industrial workers, offered the least propitious soil for the propagation of the Marxist doctrine. The war changed all this by enrolling millions of peasants in the army, where they were gradually alienated from their traditions, and by calling other millions to labor in the military factories, where they were transformed into an industrial proletariat.

## SENATE ADOPTS CLOSURE TO CUT TREATY DEBATE

### Precedent Smashed in Speeding Action on Committee Reservations

## SENATORS STUTTER IN HURRY TO MAKE TIME

### Resolution Relating to Mandates Gets Through in One Minute

By the Associated Press  
Washington, Nov. 15.—Republicans and Democrats joined today to shut off debate on the peace treaty and put into effect, for the first time in the history of the American Congress, a closure rule, which will limit each Senator to one hour hereafter, and probably bring action on the treaty to a close by the end of the week. This vote was 78 to 16.

The closure stands, under a ruling by Vice President Marshall, which the Senate accepted, as remaining effective until the treaty has been disposed of either by ratification, by being sent back to the foreign relations committee, or until the President notifies the Senate that he will not consent to the reservations attached to it.

### Vote on Closure

Against adoption:  
Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Francis, Gorman, Johnson (California), Knox, LaFollette, McCormick, Penrose, Poindexter and Sherman—11.

Democrats—Gore, King, Pomerenko, Reed and Shields—5.

Total against, 16.

For adoption:  
Republicans—Ball, Calder, Capper, Collier, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edgerly, Egan, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, Nelson (New Jersey), Norris, Page, Phelan, Smart, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—37.

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Calhoun, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (Texas), Jones (New Mexico), Keckeler, Kirk, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Oregon), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Mont.), Walsh (Mass.), Williams and Wolcott—41.

Total for, 77.

Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, did not vote.

### Keeps Tab on Speakers

Actual operation of the closure rule struck the Senate as a great novelty. Under instruction from the Vice President, Secretary Anderson, the executive clerk, was assigned to "keep tab" on senators' talking time. No split second watch was used, but the entries of time were made opposite each senator's name on a roll call sheet, a minute being the smallest unit.

Time taken for parliamentary inquiries or, in fact, any time under debate, was not counted against senators.

The Vice President ruled on an inquiry by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, that no amendments to resolutions presented and read before adoption of the closure rule could be received without unanimous consent, and Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, then killed several amendments by objecting.

### Speed Causes Senator to Sutter

Increased speed in discussing amendments was distinctly noticeable, some senators speaking so fast that at times they stuttered.

### JAIL FOR TWO RAILROADERS

### Conductor and Engineer Sentenced for Causing Collision

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 15.—Howard Long, conductor, and William Amos, engineer, were sentenced to Judge Miller today to undergo six months imprisonment for being responsible for the collision of their freight train and a passenger train on the Stony Creek Railroad near Lansdale, a couple of months ago.

### PRESIDENT SITS UP AGAIN

### Dr. Dercum Will Make His Weekly Visit to Executive Today

Washington, Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson was permitted to sit up for a short time again yesterday, the fourth day in succession.

### MAY ARREST SOVIET ENVOY

New York Probers to Request Warrant for Martens

New York, Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—Ludwig C. K. A. Martens, ambassador to the United States from the Russian soviet government, was today declared by the joint legislative committee which is investigating radical activities in New York state and a warrant for his arrest will be asked.

## HOPE OF ADJUSTING RAIL DEMANDS SOON GOES A-GLIMMERING

### Disagreement on Overtime Ends Conference Between Hines and Brotherhood Heads

Washington, Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—Hope for an immediate settlement of demands of the four great railroad brotherhoods vanished today when further sessions of the conference between Director General Hines and the brotherhood heads were postponed indefinitely.

## CROWD OF 30,000 IN STANDS FOR PENN-PITT TILT

### Great Throng Jams Entrances and Rushes Early to Seats

### LAST CHANCE TO REGAIN HONORS FOR RED AND BLUE

### Panthers, Crippled, Start Without Captain Jimmy De Hart, Star Halfback

Franklin Field, Nov. 15.—This is the big day in Pennsylvania football and this historic stadium certainly looks the part this afternoon.

## ROB WAX MODELS OF \$15,000 IN FURS

### Burglar Traps in Second Floor Arch Street Shop Adroitly Avoided

## CHOP HOLE WITH HATCHET

### Thieves Laughed at locks, iron bars and burglar alarms during the night in the fur shop of Samuel Simon, 1223 Arch street, and stole \$15,000 worth of skins and fur coats.

## STUDENTS ENTERTAIN

### The Penn students were out in full force. At least 8000 undergraduates and alumni were gathered in the stands to witness the game.

## GRANGE DIVIDED ON LABOR

### Delegates Hesitant on Accepting Gompers' Invitation to Conference

### Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—A wide divergence of views was apparent today among delegates to the convention of the National Grange over the invitation to accept Gompers' invitation to the national labor conference called by the American Federation of Labor.

## D'Annunzio Lands Troops at Zara on Dalmatian Coast

### Receives Enthusiastic Welcome From Italians in Adriatic Port—May Be Move to Strengthen Party in Elections

Trieste, Nov. 15.—Gabielle D'Annunzio, who left Fiume Thursday night on a new expedition, has landed at Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, according to news received here late last night.

## STATION BLOWN UP

### Lackawanna's Concrete Building at Passaic, N. J., Destroyed

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—The Lackawanna Railroad's concrete passenger station here was demolished by an explosion early today.

## PHILADELPHIA SPECIALIST LEFT FOR WASHINGTON THIS MORNING

Dr. F. N. Dercum, of 1719 Walnut street, left this morning for Washington on one of his regular visits to attend to the case of the patient.

## PHILADELPHIA HEALTH FARM OFFERS IDEAL METHOD FOR TREATING CONSUMPTION

Philadelphia Health Farm offers ideal method for treating consumption. The farm is located at the Mad. col. Tel. 325, Lakewood, N. J.

## JULIUS FREDERICK SACHSE, PROMINENT MASON, DIES

### Julius Frederick Sachse, Librarian of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania, and a former editorial writer for the Public Ledger, died at his home, 4423 Pine street, today.

## FOUR STILLS IN DETROIT SEIZED BY U. S. AGENTS

### DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—Opening their campaign against violators of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act, federal authorities, assisted by police, late last night seized 1,000 quarts of liquor and four stills and arrested sixteen men here. The liquor was taken from four residences and a near-beer saloon.

## PANAMA PROHIBITION CAUSES CONSTERNATION

### PANAMA, Nov. 15.—Announcement yesterday that prohibition had gone into effect in the canal zone through the Volstead act created consternation. It had been expected that prohibition would not become effective until January.

## STORMY SCENES IN ARGENTINE CONGRESS

### BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 15.—Stormy scenes have occurred in congress since the special session called November 4. On two occasions spectators in the galleries hurled missiles at the deputies and created other disturbances for which the police ejected them. A motion for impeachment of President Trigoyn was one of the contributory incidents.

## BARCELONA AGAIN SEETHES WITH UNREST

### MADRID, Nov. 15.—The rupture between the employers and the workmen at Barcelona has been renewed, according to advices from that city today. The workmen accused the employers of not carrying out the terms of the compromise under which the lockout was called off.

## THROUGH JAMS BOWL GIRL WANDERER IS SENT TO JAIL

### Record Crowd Packs Spacious Young Woman Who Spent Nights Walking the Roads Blames Father

### ELIS ARE CLOSE FAVORITES MOTHER IS SET FREE

Princeton, Nov. 15.—(By A. P.)—The Princeton football team today won a decisive victory over Yale in the annual "Tiger" game.

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## GOAL OPERATORS AND MEN AGREE TO NEGOTIATION

### Scale Committees Will Take Up Settlement in Central Fields Today

### CONFEREES ADOPT PLAN AFTER BITTER WRANGLE

### Employers in Outlying Districts Meet Separately to Decide on Their Course

### BAD FAITH IS CHARGED

### General Conference Adjourned. "Capital" Refused to Consider National Basis

Washington, Nov. 15.—After a long and arduous wrangle today representatives of the coal operators and miners, in conference here, agreed to take up settlement of wage and labor conditions in the central competitive field after they had failed to agree on considering a national scale, as first proposed.

Adjourning the general conference, Secretary Wilson then summoned the wage scale committees of the central competitive field to meet at 2:30 p. m. today to negotiate a new wage agreement.

Operators from districts outside the central competitive field will meet at the same hour to determine whether the agreement arrived at by the wage scale committees of the central competitive field will be accepted as a basis for the contracts in the outlying districts.

Miners Accepted U. S. Proposal  
Prior to the agreement to negotiate a settlement of differences in the Central field, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced at the conference that the miners accepted without qualification the proposal of Secretary of Labor Wilson for negotiation of a nationwide wage scale agreement.

The mine operators refused to make an agreement on a national basis, but they did agree to negotiate a settlement of differences in the Central field, which has crystallized public confidence in an early settlement makes it desirable to continue as in the past.

Mr. Lukens' statement immediately brought from Mr. Lewis a charge of bad faith.

"Charging that the operators in the outlying districts are not interested in the public to believe that they were ready to negotiate with the miners, Mr. Lewis explained:

"Ye gods, is there no more good faith in man? Any mine workers of America to be the everlasting victims of bad faith on the part of the people with whom they have to deal?"

Amazed at Operators' Attitude  
After announcing his acceptance of the secretary's suggestion for a national scale, Mr. Lewis said:

"I want to express my utter amazement at the attitude of the coal operators as stated by their spokesman, Mr. Lukens. If there is any one thing which has crystallized public confidence in the mine workers it has been the off-reiterated cry that the outlying operators had been not presented with demands by their workers, although they stood ready and willing to negotiate a wage scale.

"We stand here with spotless robes ready to negotiate a scale in the various states outside the central competitive field. Mr. Lukens' response to the governor of Missouri that they were ready to negotiate with the miners in Missouri, but Governor Gardner wired that in Missouri they would not negotiate with West Virginia and other states have done likewise.

"We come in good faith in an honest endeavor to reconcile differences," Mr. Lewis said. "We have also offered to represent the government, to propose a plan which we accept, not because it is the best plan, but because the public has been told for weeks that it is the plan the operators wanted."

Sharp Dispute Arises  
The charge of bad faith comes with particular poignancy from the mine workers, Mr. Lukens retorted, "while the country is tied up with a strike which the government is involved in."

"It is one thing to make a state or a district contract," Mr. Lukens continued. "It is quite another thing to make a national agreement. The people of the United States would freeze to death before a national wage scale agreement would be made, as Mr. Lewis well knows. His statements are intended to cloud the issue and hoodwink the public. The operators are acting in bad faith, that is shown by the fact that the government is with them absolutely."

Secretary Treasurer Green, of the United Mine Workers, said:

"I deny that statement," President Lewis interrupted, "and I challenge the truth of your assertion."

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