

the Bavarian Government, arrested Premier Von Knilling, arrogated the right to form a Reich Government, made General Ludendorff chief of the German army and made Adolph Hitler, who has only been naturalized a few days, arbiter of Germany's destinies. Whenever supports the movement is guilty of high treason. All measures to resist the coup d'etat have been taken and will be executed with the greatest energy."

Berlin, Nov. 8th.—Telephone communication with Munich was interrupted shortly after midnight, the Minister of Defence has ordered the suppression of all news from Munich unless corroborated. General Von Seckt has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Army and given military authority. The Central Government has severed all relations with Bavaria and will withdraw all federal support until constitutional conditions are restored. Wilhelmstrasse had been given increased military protection. The Munich rebellion is reported to be against the authority of the Central Government, which is declared to have no further control in Bavaria. Berlin remained quiet after midnight notwithstanding the various rumours current of the revolutionary activity in Bavaria. Early reports received at official quarters indicated that Premier Von Knilling's government had been deposed and replaced by an ultramonarchist military regime, but the impression grew that General Ludendorff and Adolph Hitler had proclaimed a rebellion against the Central Government and that the Ebert-Stresemann government had been declared deposed. The position of Dr. Von Kahr, the Military Dictator in Bavaria and General Von Lossow, Commander of the Reichwehr, is still obscure, so far as reports reaching Berlin are concerned, except that private messages indicate that Von Kahr is holding out against Ludendorff and Hitler, and that Von Lossow appeared to be giving support to Von Kahr. The Reich government has issued a manifesto to the German people, saying it has refused to recognize the overthrow of the Bavarian Government and announcing that all measures have been taken to stamp out the insurrectionary movement. The manifesto declares these steps will be carried out with ruthless energy.

Paris, Nov. 8th.—France warned Germany today that this Government cannot remain a disinterested spectator in the event of an attempt to establish a military nationalist dictatorship in Berlin. The representations presented through the French Ambassador in the German Capital were couched in diplomatic terms, but under the polite forms used in such communications aspiring dictators were told to keep their hands off. France has no intention of interfering with Germany's internal affairs, it was said at the Foreign Office tonight.

But a return of the militarist party to power in Germany would mean the almost certain repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles. It is believed here that the opposition of the Nationalists to the succeeding Republican Government has been due to what they regard as the lukewarmness of these Governments in their resistance to the execution of the treaty. The advent of a military dictatorship in Berlin would make useless any more discussions as to the organization of an expert committee to investigate Germany's capacity to pay, it is held here, since the policy of the new regime would probably be absolute repudiation of the reparations debt. Hence the French Government decided upon the warning, not only as being opportune, but necessary. It is known that Marshal Foch, who is closely watching developments in Germany, has come to the conclusion that a new tide of Pan Germanism is rising. He has said that there is coming in Germany a Nationalist movement compared with that which followed the downfall of Napoleon, when Prussia was given the post of watchman of the Rhine, and that the Allies would be stupidly blind if they fail to see and provide for it. The question has been a subject of discussion among the military advisers to the inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors, but extreme rumours circulated here to the effect that France is arranging to call out two contingents of troops are declared preposterous in official circles.

Doorn, Holland, Nov. 9th.—It is stated today that the Government, in conformity with the undertaking it has given for the security of the Allies, will prevent ex Crown Prince Frederick William from going to Germany. Frederick William remains at Wieringen, where he took up his residence when he fled from Germany at the end of the war.

Berlin, Nov. 9th.—The outbreak in Munich has been suppressed.

London, Nov. 9th.—A Central News despatch from Berlin says the following messages has been received from Munich. "The putsch is considered to have ended. The Ludendorff and Von Hitler have barricaded themselves in the war ministry which is surrounded by troops. Von Fohner who had assumed the Premiership of the new Government has been arrested. The Reichswehr are loyal to the Berlin Government."

Paris, Nov. 9th.—The general staff foresees the necessity for certain military measures to protect the French troops in the Ruhr, in the event of grave disorders in Germany, or in case there is an armed movement against the occupational troops. The first of these measures would be to straighten out the military line in Westphalia as the Ruhr now forms a sort of square pocket exposed to attack on three sides. This operation would be accomplished by taking strategic positions to the South.

Such eventual dispositions of troops could be executed without delay. If the circumstances should seem to require them, France could easily put in motion 200,000 men. 55,000 are already in the Ruhr 95,000 more are in the Rhineland, while an additional 50,000 are within easy reach of the frontier. Large garrisons are stationed at Metz and Strassburg, smaller ones are all along the Rhine in Alsace, while there are reserves at Belfort Epinard, and Verdun, not far away. The French High Commander is not likely to be surprised by any development in Germany that is hostile to France, as its systems of intelligence is understood to be most complete.

Paris, Nov. 9th.—The inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors has been summoned to meet at five o'clock this afternoon to consider the situation in Germany. Exchanges of views are proceeding between France and her Allies as to the action that may be necessary if the movement in Bavaria extends to other States in the Reich. It was learned today that the French military secret service became aware of the movement in Bavaria yesterday morning and that it was this that prompted the French Government to notify Berlin that it could not tolerate the establishment of a military dictatorship.

London, Nov. 9th.—Civil war in Germany is regarded here as the only logical outcome of the action in Munich and on the face of news hitherto received such a result is considered inevitable. The ultimate purpose of the Hitler-Von-Kahr-Ludendorff combination is not yet apparent, but all advices reaching London seem to point to an attempt to restore the Monarchy in Germany, with Bavaria replacing Prussia as the dominant. State-General Ludendorff seems to be the military dictator of the Reich and the Republic is to be swept away. Whether he and his fellow conspirators are men of the right mettle to effect the change remains to be seen, but the reputations given by Von Kahr and Hitler in despatches to the English newspapers during the last few weeks, do not suggest that these men possess the necessary qualifications for carrying out such a momentous undertaking. No word reaching London indicates the attitude of the Reichwehr toward the Munich revolt, but on the loyalty of these troops to the Berlin Government everything of course depends.

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