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DISORDERS IN BERLIN RESEMBLE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR HAS BROKEN OUT IN BERLIN

Between Supporters of Government and Spartacus Supporters.

EVEN WOMEN ARE ENGAGED IN IT

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Civil war has broken out in Berlin, between the Spartacus supporters and government forces, according to dispatches received here to-day.

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—Complete anarchy reigns in Berlin, according to telephone messages received from the capital to-day.

Civil war has broken out between the Spartacus and Government factions. Thousands of workers are fighting in the streets. The rattle of machine guns can be heard throughout the city. The Spartacus have barricaded themselves in many of the public buildings and are reported to hold all the banks.

CONFLICT ASSUMES PROPORTIONS OF CIVIL WAR

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Women supporters of both factions are participating in the streets fighting in Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch filed last night and received by the Politiken to-day.

Thousands of workmen are engaged in the conflict, which has assumed the proportions of a civil war.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The fighting was preceded by counter-demonstrations in which a great proportion of the population joined. The rival elements bore placards with legends "Down with the Government!" and "Down with the Spartacus!"

The Spartacus then massed in the Tiergarten and Zoological Gardens. Shots were fired and the fighting began. The Spartacus seized all telegraph offices. Shops are said to be closed and business at a standstill.

HUNDREDS FLEEING FROM CITY

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—Later telephone messages said that the government forces were planning to storm the central police station Monday afternoon.

Karl Liebknecht was reported to be personally leading the Spartacus. Hundreds of persons are fleeing from the city.

CIVIL WAR HAS BEGUN

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Berlin in a state of complete anarchy and civil war has begun there, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken. His information, he says, is based on a telephone message from the German capital. All banks are barricaded and a great number of public buildings are in the hands of the Spartacus or extreme radical group. Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction, the correspondent reports, are crowding the streets and at several points firing has begun. The sound of machine-gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin.

The message reported the intention of the Ebert government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards, later in the day, and take possession of machine guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacus leader, has been seen here and there about the city organizing his troops for the final fight, which the correspondent says is expected to begin very soon. Hundreds of persons are reported to be fleeing from the city.

BLOODLETTERING USUALLY FOLLOWS NATIONAL DEFEAT

This morning's cables seem to confirm the rumors of yesterday, that the expected "blood-letting" that generally follows national defeat and revolution, is well underway in the German capital.

Reports from Berlin on Monday, relayed through Amsterdam, indicated a disturbing condition of affairs in Berlin on Sunday, due to another attempt of the Spartacus group to obtain control of the city and thereby of the Central German government.

The ultra-radical forces opposed to Ebert government hailed forth from their stronghold, near the district which contained the principal newspaper offices and seized several of the newspaper plants, including those of the Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger Vorwarts and Morgen Post, together with the office of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency.

Apparently the Government still retained control of the German wireless service, for contemporaneously with these reports of revolutionary

activities, on the part of the Spartacus faction, came an official wireless message declaring that Germany was about to take diplomatic and military measures against the Russian Bolshevik government for her own protection.

The Spartacus faction has maintained close relations with the Russian Bolshevik interests and apparently it was the presence in Berlin of M. Radek, a Bolshevik emissary from Russia, who has been propagating Bolshevik ideas, in cooperation with the Liebknecht group, that precipitated the Ebert government's declaration of a virtual state of war between Germany and Russia.

THOSE WHO ARE DIRECTING CONFLICT

BERLIN Jan. 7.—Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and the two Russian Bolshevik envoys Adolph Koffe and Karl Radek, are reported to be directing Spartacus operations from the central police station.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS JOIN SPARTACUS

COPENHAGEN Jan. 7.—Independent Socialists have joined the Spartacus in the civil war now raging in Berlin, according to dispatches received here to-day. The independent socialists and Spartacus are reported to have issued the following joint proclamation:—"Today the final fighting for the revolution will be fought."

SPARTACUS HOLD CENTRAL BERLIN

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—The central offices of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, last night sent the following message to its Copenhagen office, which was received to-day: "Central Berlin has been occupied. Send telegrams to Frankfurt temporarily."

Previous dispatches reported the Spartacus had seized the Wolff bureau and the principal Berlin newspapers, including the Socialist organ Vorwarts.

Ludendorff is in Sweden

LIVING UNDER NAME OF LIN- STROM

STOCKHOLM Jan. 7.—General Ludendorff, former chief of the German armies, is living the life of a refugee on a farm near Peseholm, under the name of Ernst Linstrom, it was officially announced today. He refuses to see visitors and takes long tramps through forests daily.

Ludendorff has been variously reported as hiding in Germany, where he was supposed to be writing his memoirs and as having arrived in Russia to lead the Bolshevik armies.

Harry Lauder Reaches Montreal

NO ROTTEN EGGS WERE
THROWN

MONTREAL Jan. 7.—Harry Lauder arrived from Halifax at 8.50 this morning. Owing to his train being twelve hours late there was no organized demonstration, such as irate French-Canadians had promised him. The comedian motored to the Windsor Hotel where he registered his presence in the rotunda. He was clad in furs. No rotten eggs were thrown. He was accompanied by John Findlay, a prominent Scot and Mr. Morris, Harry's New York manager. A light raincoat attracted much attention.

Met on his arrival by a Toronto reporter, he was asked: "Will you sign the statement?"

"The one your friends have prepared to satisfy the French Canadians."

"I'll sign nothing, I've sent no statement. Don't get excited. I'm not excited myself. They're only putting up a bluff on you."

Jugo-Slavo Opposed to Italy

WANTED AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

PIUME Jan. 7.—The Jugo-Slav government proposed to Hungary a military convention against Italy, it was officially announced today.

Hungary refused and the Jugo-Slavs retaliated by expelling all Hungarian railwaymen from Croatia.

ITALIANS IN U.S. ARMY TO VISIT RELATIVES

ROME, Jan. 7.—The war minister has offered special facilities to Italians in the American army in France who wish to visit relatives in Italy, it was announced to-day.

QUEEN DISTRIBUTES \$25,000 AMONG ORPHANS

ROME, Jan. 7.—Queen Elena has distributed to war orphans of Udine, Belluno and Treviso, \$25,000 received from Italians living in Chicago.



Late Theodore Roosevelt

Thousands of Messages to Mrs. Roosevelt

FRANCE CLOSELY TOUCHED BY HIS DEATH

PARIS Jan. 8.—France is as deeply shocked at the death of Colonel Roosevelt as though she had lost one of her own greatest statesmen. The newspapers today prominently displayed eulogistic articles regarding the former president.

EXALTED OF EARTH EXPRESS SYMPATHY

OYSTER DAY, Jan. 7.—Five hundred cables and telegrams and thousands of letters have poured into Oyster Bay for Mrs. Roosevelt, in sympathy with the loss of her distinguished husband. All kings and presidents of allied and neutral Europe and many from Asia and Africa, have sent their condolences. President Wilson cabled from Modane, on Franco-Italian frontier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TO CLOSE TOMORROW

NEW YORK Jan. 7.—The stock exchange here will close at 12.30 tomorrow out of respect for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who will be buried during the afternoon.

Where Could He Be Sent?

ASKS COUNT VON BERNSTORFF TO CLOSE TOMORROW

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"Where in hell could we send him?" demanded Count von Bernstorff, in reply to an interrogation by the Berlin correspondent of the London Express, relative to the ultimate disposal of the former Kaiser.

Bernstorff admitted there might possibly be some element of danger in Wilhelm's presence in Holland, so close to Germany. He declared, however, that a return to the monarchy is an "unthinkable proposition."

The former ambassador to the United States, while laboring daily at the preparation of peace data, for the use of the German delegates, apparently has no desire to attend the conference. In fact he intimated that he was gratified that Chancellor Ebert had voted such a proposition.

Among those who have been mentioned as possible members of the German delegation are Brockdorff, Rantau, Kautsky, Bernstein, Solff, Dernburg, Heigeknecht, Rathenau, Walthers, Rodern, Wermuth and Erzberger.

Wilson Has Support of Common People

In Britain, France and Italy.

RETURNS TO PARIS TO BE- GIN WORK

PARIS, Jan. 7. (By Robert J. Bender).—Back in Paris, President Wilson was expected to-day to plunge immediately into the final preliminary negotiations that will precede the formal peace deliberations of the associated powers.

The President returned from Italy armed with the obvious support of the common people of that country. This endorsement, added to the apparent backing of his peace program by the margin of public opinion in Great Britain and France, was accepted in American circles as giving him an initial advantage in the approaching negotiations.

The joint conferences of the American, British, Italian and French delegations, which it is believed in many quarters, will constitute the real peace congress, were expected to get under way not later than the first of next week.

There was some talk in unofficial circles that any scheduled, formal consultations might be adjourned tomorrow, the date of Colonel Roosevelt's funeral, in deference to the memory of the former president.



Late Theodore Roosevelt

Whole World Mourns Death of Theo. Roosevelt

International Social- ists Gathering at Lusanne

ably be here on Saturday. The delegates were expected to be present by Sunday.

Will Demand League of Nations.

The first subject for discussion will, of course, be relative to another extension of the armistice. There is a possibility that some modification will be made in the present terms, along economic lines. The armistice is entirely a military matter, however, and will be subject to military considerations.

In view of the growing threat of Bolshevism, American delegates are understood to be inclined toward modifying the blockade feature in the armistice terms. Herbert Hoover, having established that conditions in some parts of Austria are desperate and that Germany is so lacking in facts as to threaten social quietude, it is felt that the greatest care is necessary to avoid bringing about conditions in the Central empires which would result in such disorder that there would be no responsible government to deal with.

At the same time German statesmen may have no hope of gaining the sympathy of the United States by currying favors. Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantau's statement, in which he announced his policy would be adherence to President Wilson's Fourteen Points, has aroused no particular enthusiasm in allied circles, as this is obviously the only course Germany could pursue, whether she wished to or not. In spite of preliminary discussions between the associated powers, the German government will have to realize that Americans, the same as all allies, are here to make a victorious not a negotiated peace. America will stand firm for making a peace on the basis of Wilson's fourteen points, but it is not for the German government to say what will be accepted.

Northland Inquiry Reveals Undesir- able Conditions

One Witness Says Po-
tatoes Were Rotten and
Eggs Stale.

AND THAT MEN WENT HUNGRY
OTTAWA Jan. 7.—The Northland inquiry was resumed this morning in the house of commons chamber the Judge occupying the clerk's chair, at the head of the table and the witnesses sitting where the mace is wont to be. Counsel Holden occupied Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chair and other representatives were displayed in various Opposition seats.

James Abbott of Ottawa, who has a long and varied service in both the army and navy is a man of considerable assurance, confirmed a newspaper interview in which he had said that the Northland as a troop ship was the "worst he had ever seen" and that the treatment of the men was very bad. They were he said, herded together, forced to wash and shave with hard salt water, were given half rations and had no opportunity to exercise. The food, he said, had been

improved both as to quality and quantity. Some of it wasn't fit to eat.

"For instance," asked the Judge. "The potatoes," said witness "were rotten, the eggs were stale, and the porridge was full of uncooked lumps of meal."

"How were the men fed on Christmas Day?"

"I know how I was fed, I got a bone—it was supposed to have had meat on it at one time."

"Did you tell the reporters, that salmon supposed to be on the tables was saved and sold as salmon?"

"No, but salmon sandwiches were sold. I myself purchased them from a steward and paid eight shillings, or two half crowns, I forget which."

"You knew it was against regulations to buy food?"

"Yes, Sir, I knew it was wrong but I was hungry."

Discipline on the vessel he said "was very bad."

The stewards wanted to do anything they did it. If they didn't they didn't. I have seen a steward pick up a pile of ten or twelve plates start to wrestle with another man and drop and break them all but one or two. When I asked him if the breakage would be charged to us he said, "To hell with the dishes. There were so many the loss to wash. We are charged two shillings for breakages and we might as well get our money's worth."

For three small biscuits witness said he had paid as high as a shilling and got no change back though he didn't expect it. Witness thought men forced to do fatigue duty on board ships should be paid for.

"Didn't these men volunteer for the work?" asked the Judge. Witness didn't know but in his experience men doing cookroom fatigue were paid.

He also declared that "Noble, of the S.P.C.L.I., had worked in the galley all the way over and got nothing for it. Ventilation was very bad," he said.

When he said it was stormy but they could have had the ventilators open far oftener than they were. I didn't think it very rough in any case."

Witness declared that on one occasion he had showed his plate to an artillery officer. The latter had said to him "The only thing you can do is to eat what you have and get in again at the tail of the queue. He had done this and when after some time he was approaching the wicket of the pantry it closed down and he got nothing."

Sanitary conditions were bad. He had seen a steward go around and mop up the deck, the stairs and the quarters with one bucket of water and a mop. "He was simply scrubbing filth into the decks. That was all. When men would vomit they would throw a little sand on it, scrub in and then rub it with the deck mop. The lavatories overflowed every time the ship rolled and filthy water flowed around the men's boots."

Lieut. Adiel Stacy of Brockville, who enlisted with the 73rd, battery in June of 1918 but didn't go to France, was the new witness. He had been in charge of the men of district No. 3 on the voyage on the Northland but had nothing to do with messing and berthing but had been night orderlies officer on the 16th, making a round every two hours to see that all was correct below. On the 23rd he was day orderly.

"Did you report anything on these occasions to Major Westmore?"

"I don't think so."

"If you saw foul conditions, ventilation etc. would it have been your duty to report?" asked the Judge.

"It would, I didn't see such conditions."

CHEWING GUM MAN TAKES
\$1,000,000 FOLLY
CHICAGO ILL. Jan. 7.—William Wrigley Jr., a large owner of the Chicago Cubs, today was insured for \$1,000,000. The premium, on the ordinary life plan, will be the matter of \$60,000 a year.



Late Theodore Roosevelt

Latest Cable News In Tabloid Form

WILSON RETURNS TO PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 7.—President Wilson returned to Paris from his Italian trip at 9.58 this morning.

WILSON NEED NEVER BE OUT OF JOB

PARIS Jan. 7.—As a result of citizenship bestowed upon him by all cities and towns in the Turin district, President Wilson can vote or hold office in 1,800 different Italian municipalities.

MRS. WILSON HONORED IN ITALY

ROME Jan. 7.—Senator Frascare, President of the Italian Red Cross, has affiliated Mrs. Wilson as the "Model of Merit" of that organization, it was announced today.

ITALY'S BILL TOTALS \$40,000, 000,000

ROME Jan. 7.—The indemnity demands of Italy on the Central power has been fixed at \$40,000,000,000 the Giornale D'Italia stated today.

STOCK E-CHANGES DEBARS ENEMY CITIZENS

LONDON Jan. 7.—The stock exchange ruled today that its members cannot employ any citizens of the Central powers.

WILSON PRESENTED WITH TWO VALUABLE GIFTS

ROME Jan. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel has given to President Wilson the famous picture "Trinita Del Monte" by Aristide Sartorio and Rubino's statue of "Victory" it was announced today.

SECRETARY OF RAILROADS URGED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The creation of a secretary of railroads as a member of the cabinet, with wide regulatory powers, will be urged by the railroad executives when they appear this week before the senate interstate commerce committee, was learned to-day.

Mr. Solomon Koch Was Elected Reeve of Woolwich Tp.

Defeated Mr. J. H. Wood by
305 to 176

Mr. Solomon Koch yesterday was elected Reeve of Woolwich Township, he defeating Mr. Joseph H. Wood by a vote of 305 to 176, or a majority of 129.

The vote by polling sub-divisions follows:

	Koch	Wood
No. 1	35	27
No. 2	59	33
No. 3	62	21
No. 4	25	36
No. 5	60	26
No. 6	37	8
No. 7	27	25
	305	176

The Deputy Reeve, Mr. Norman Snider, as also the Councilors, Messrs. Alex. S. Forbes, John Brox and Byron Letson, were elected by acclamation.

Dense Smoke Was Cause For Fire Alarm

OIL STOVE IN LIVING ROOM CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

"Wherever there is smoke there must be fire. The old adage seemed true yesterday afternoon when passers by at about 4.30 noticed smoke in the hallway of the Jansen block. There was a fire but it was limited to an oil stove and no damage by flames was done.

At 4.32 o'clock an alarm was phoned in to the Fire Department to the effect that there was a fire near the Allen Theatre. The Department's men immediately responded and "shot" down King Street, but didn't know whether they would be called to halt at the theatre door or at any point within one block of the same. The excitement around the entrance to the second floor of the block led the firemen upstairs. The hallway was filled with dense and suffocating smoke and if flames had broken out there might have been a serious fire. It was learned that others in the block had discovered the cause of the trouble and had removed it. This came from a dwelling room where an oil stove was emitting more smoke than heat. The dense smoke however, had caused considerable damage to the furnishings and contents, giving an undesirable black finish to everything in the interior.

Their services not being required the brigade departed for the stations.

John C. Thyme, Robt. A. Lampman and John C. Laing, evaders of the Military Service Act, were sentenced at London to two-year terms in Kingston Penitentiary.

New laid eggs sold in Winnipeg at one dollar a dozen.