

GOVT TROOPS FORCED THE REDS FROM DUSIBERG

Military Control to be Maintained Until Authorities Are Satisfied Civilian Control is Stable.

FIGHTING "REDS" ARE ALL ALIENS

During Saturday's Fighting Machine Gun and Rifle Bullets Swept the Business Section.

Dusiberg, Rheinish Prussia, April 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—After heavy fighting the Government troops, which reached here early yesterday, were today combing the industrial district to the south around Wanheim and the woods towards Muelheim, where the scattered Reds are believed to have fled. How far south and East the troops will go depends on how the Reds act.

It is not intended to proceed to Essen or Düsseldorf unless there are unexpected developments.

Military control will be maintained here only until the authorities are satisfied of the stability of civilian administration.

One of the most frequent comments regarding the disturbances at Dusiberg is the earnest assurance that the fighting Reds were not natives but aliens.

Bullet Swept Business Section. During the fighting yesterday machine gun and rifle bullets swept the business district like a driving rain.

Artillery threw solid shot and shrapnel and hand grenades were tossed. There was house to house fighting in some sections. The casualties were light however.

The Reichswehr came to Dusiberg in two contingents, the sixty-second regiment marching south from Westphalia through Hamburg and Dinslaken into Eindhoven, and the remainder, under general Kabisch, flanking in East of Dusiberg. The contingents arrived simultaneously at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A detachment of police undertook to search houses for resisting Reds while the Government artillery took up a position north of the old gate of Dusiberg, from which spot it placed shots where the Reds were grouped, principally in the high school grounds.

The first shots between the Reichswehr and the Reds were fired in Dusiberg, on the eastern side of the city. Fighting soon followed in the downtown streets of Dusiberg. The Reichswehr advancing from corner to corner, driving the Reds before them. The Reds fought in small groups, sometimes only two or three, manning a machine gun, supplementing its fire with rifles.

Reds Quickly Dispersed. The Reds, who numbered only two or three hundred, were driven out within two and a half hours, but desultory fighting continued all night. As small nests of the radical element were located and cornered. The number of Reds captured is not announced.

A report was current that Reds were executed, but this is denied. No brutal acts were observed.

The city, which had lived in a state of fear for three weeks, took the streets once more. The street cars continued operating in all parts of the town, except where the fighting was hot, but cellars were popular.

"TRUSTY" MAKES BIG HAUL AND ESCAPES

Adorns Himself in Up-to-Date Clothing of Chief Engineer, Lifts Watch and Chain and Departs.

Montreal, April 4.—A prisoner made his escape from Bordeaux jail Friday afternoon. The convict, who was a "trustee," had to cook the Chief Engineer's meals. On Good Friday he was sent to the engineer's house where he prepared the meal. When this was done he was told by the woman of the house that he had better return to jail as he was going to church. But the man thought the cellar needed cleaning, so he proceeded at this task while the woman was in church. After she had left he came upstairs, put on one of the engineer's suits, a pair of his shoes and also his hat. Besides this he took \$54 and a gold watch and chain. He then hung up his other clothes very carefully in a cupboard and departed, passing the engineer's son as he went.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

Once the liver fails to filter the poisonous bile from the blood, there is a clogging up and poisoning of the whole system which causes many troubles to arise. Therefore, upon the liver, more than any other organ of the body, depends the general health. Carelessness and neglect, and oftentimes willful disregard of nature's laws will put the system out of order. The bowels become constipated, the liver inactive and the stomach upset. To bring the system back to its normal state, you should take Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills. They live on the liver, get the bowels back to their proper condition and tone up the stomach. Mrs. G. L. Cusick, Enchanted, Ala., writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills and have found them good for both stomach and liver troubles. I have told others about your valuable medicine and they have used them with good results. They are also good for headache." Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills are available at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Easter Services In Catholic Churches

His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc Was Celebrant of High Mass at Cathedral Yesterday—Rev. A. W. Meahan Preached Eloquent Sermon at St. John the Baptist.

Easter, that holy feast in which the church commemorates with joyous anthems the resurrection of the Son of Man and the glorious triumph of life over death, was fittingly observed in the Catholic churches throughout the city yesterday.

In the Cathedral His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc was the celebrant of the solemn Pontifical High Mass at eleven-thirty. Father McCarthy was high priest; Father Duka, deacon; Father Mallette, sub-deacon, and Father Allen master of ceremonies.

Father McCarthy delivered a particularly eloquent sermon on the Resurrection in which he said that of all the feasts in the calendar of Holy Mother Church, Easter was distinguished in a special manner. Some feasts brought light, but the light was followed by darkness; others brought joy, but the melody of their singing was hushed by the tragedy of the Cross; others brought life, which in turn was vanquished by death. The feast of Easter alone spoke of light without darkness, reality without shadow, and of life that knows no death.

Holy Trinity and St. Peter's. Owing to the illness of Father Walsh, Father Oram celebrated mass in the parish of Holy Trinity.

In the parish of the Assumption, Father Moore was the celebrant. Father Allen was absent in Hampton where he conducted the services of the day. In St. Peter's parish, at the late mass, a forestal sermon was preached by Father Hogan in which he paid fitting tribute to the undying faith of the sons of John the Baptist.

The Easter services in St. John the Baptist church, Broad street were most befittingly observed. The main altar was beautifully decorated and the lighted candles brightly burning on all sides added to the beauty of the scene. The altar of Our Lady and also that of the Holy Spirit were adorned with flowers and candles. The pastor, Rev. A. W. Meahan, D. D., thanked the members of the congregation for their generous donations of flowers, and was also well pleased with the large number who received holy communion. He also complimented them on their attendance at the holy mass and evening service during Lenten season, and upon their fasting and abstinence in honor of our Lord. Last evening Father Meahan delivered a very inspiring sermon to a large congregation which taxed the church to capacity. He also announced that on Sunday next the members of the Holy Name Society as well as all the members of the parish will receive holy communion in a body by special dispensation of the Holy See.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eliza Bannister. Moncton, April 4.—The death of Mrs. Eliza Bannister at the age of 82 years occurred April first at Lewisville. She was one of the oldest residents of this section of Westmorland. Robert C. Killam, of Campbellton, and William McNamee, of Nova Scotia, are brothers of deceased.

Miss Louise Robertson. Moncton, April 4.—The death of Miss Louise Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of Rexton, Kent county, occurred in the Moncton Hospital this evening following an operation for intestinal trouble. Miss Robertson was a school teacher and had taught in Rexton and at Dorchester road, Westmorland county. She was about 24 years of age, and besides her parents is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Ernest Hudson, Rexton; Miss Alice Robertson, Boston, and two brothers, William, Moncton, and Murray, of the Bathurst Lumber Co.

MARSH BRIDGE MISSION.

Easter selections were rendered by the Young Ladies' Choir of the Marsh Bridge Mission last evening, when a service conducted by Rev. Robert Crisp, assisted by Mark Allen, was held. This choir is formed of members of the Golden Rule Club, assisted by others. The address given by Rev. Robert Crisp was upon the subject "Remember Jesus is Risen." Mrs. W. C. Good sang The Holy City during the service.

WOMEN DRESS FOR DINNER PARTIES

London, April 3.—In the good old days ladies dressed for dinner; now they undress for it. The declared Rev. Bernard Vaughan, the widely known Jesuit Father, in a sermon assailing the prevailing fashion in women's gowns, "Wanted their men to dress for what are known as 'emotional' gowns, sin against every canon of good taste," he said. "Such dresses are unbecomingly, immodest, and as ugly as they are expensive."

RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

British Policy Directed at Giving Defeated Empire Fair Chance to Restore Her Economic Position.

BRITAIN IS NOT AT ALL RESENTFUL

With Her Rather Indolent Good Nature She Finds it Difficult to Cherish Prolonged Animosities.

(Written for The Standard by Sir Sydney Low.)

The future relations of Great Britain and Germany depend mainly on the attitude of Germany.

British policy is now directed at giving the defeated empire a fair chance to restore their economic position and to the gradual resumption of satisfactory relations. "We ought," said Winston Churchill recently, "voicing this policy, "if we can, to make a real and lasting peace with the German people and the German republic."

The British are not a resentful people, and forgiveness comes easy to them. With their rather indolent good nature and their complacent confidence in themselves, they find it difficult to cherish prolonged animosities or antipathies. England has fought Spain, France, Holland, Austria, and Russia, and has contrived to get on quite comfortably with all of them after hostilities were concluded. When the light is over they like to shake hands with the other fellow, and forget that they had to punn him.

There were many who said that they could never again be friendly with the old German bully, who should be outlawed from the society of civilized nations. Voices were raised to proclaim a permanent boycott of Germany on economic as well as political purposes. Many Englishmen declared that they would never touch a German hand again, plenty of English traders insisted that they would not buy or sell or handle a parcel that came from German factories or warehouses.

All this, however, was in the first flush of righteous indignation over the defeat of an unscrupulous foe. In the months that have elapsed since the war has undergone a revolution. Englishmen will not love or even like Germans while the memory of their deed, in the great and bloody conflict, remains a bitter and poignant. Some of them still shrink from the thought of any dealings with the authors of so many wrongs.

With the majority a more moderate tone prevails, and this is particularly noticeable in the influential circles of government and in the business world. England has suffered from the Germans, Englishmen cannot go on quarrelling with them forever. Heavy punishment has been and is being exacted from them. After all they are a great nation, with much capacity for good as well as for mischief, and the English are repatriated to live in the same world with them.

Whether or not satisfactory relations can be established depends on the attitude of the Germans themselves. Great Britain requires of them two things; first that they shall fulfill as far as they can, their obligations under the Peace Treaty; secondly, that they shall abstain from foreign adventures calculated to disturb the settlement. As to the first point there is no disposition to exercise undue severity. On the contrary the Treaty has been leniently interpreted, too leniently as many people think, and Germany has already obtained several remarkable concessions, of which the most striking is the decision of the Allies to allow her war criminals to be tried in her own courts. It is expected Germany will make a genuine effort to discharge a substantial portion of the amount due from her as reparation for the injuries committed, and the damage done. Judgment has been given against her for the gross sum; but a large part of it may be remitted by the Reparation Commissioners if they are satisfied of Germany's inability to pay more. It will not be the policy of Britain to condemn the whole population to poverty and servitude. England is quite willing that the German people should be made prosperous and comfortable again.

The Allies wish to recover their bill of taxed costs, or so much of it as they can obtain; but England will not help them make their debtor bankrupt.

We should like to see Germany solvent; but more particularly we want to see her quiet. There is, as we know, a large party in the country which hopes to reverse the verdict of 1918 by plunging into further political intrigue and military activity. Barred off from the West, this party looks Eastward through Poland to Russia. It balances between using the Bolshevik government and supporting it. In either case it hopes to get command of the enormous material and human resources of Slavdom, and thereby confront its former conquerors with a force, actual or potential, greater than that which broke in Kaiser Wilhelm's hands.

There is another party, numerous and articulate, which instead of bringing Germany into Russia would welcome Russia to Germany. With Lenin and Trotsky's paper money, paper propaganda, and very real Red institutions, they would try to bring about a Spanish-like revolution, and put all Central as well as Eastern Europe under the Soviet regime.

Either project is a menace to Western civilization, and incompatible with Anglo-German amity. A military or a communist Germany would alike be perilous to all the rest of the world, and in particular to the Power which is responsible for the tranquillity of vast territories in Southern and Western Asia. We cannot afford to be shaken out of India, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf, either by Russo-German amities or by Russo-German revolutionary propaganda, and we do not mean to be. Nor do we intend that the Poland we have overrun and reconquered shall be overrun and re-annexed by its former exploiters.

If the Eastern designs so widely cherished in Germany take shape and form, there is an end to any chance of an understanding between the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon peoples. The attitude will become one of stringent watchfulness, and possible hostility; as it would be if the Red Revolution triumphed, and a Soviet administration were set up in Berlin. England has been compelled to disarm and penalize Germany; but does not wish to trample upon her or shut her in as a prisoner in a prison-house. A peaceful and industrious Germany would help to keep the storm-tossed European bark on an even keel; and it might in the course of years, some measure of that friendship with Britain which was so wantonly and wickedly wrecked by the Berlin and Potsdam conspirators who precipitated the World War.

BRITAIN IS NOT AT ALL RESENTFUL With Her Rather Indolent Good Nature She Finds it Difficult to Cherish Prolonged Animosities.

RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

British Policy Directed at Giving Defeated Empire Fair Chance to Restore Her Economic Position.

BRITAIN IS NOT AT ALL RESENTFUL

With Her Rather Indolent Good Nature She Finds it Difficult to Cherish Prolonged Animosities.

(Written for The Standard by Sir Sydney Low.)

The future relations of Great Britain and Germany depend mainly on the attitude of Germany.

British policy is now directed at giving the defeated empire a fair chance to restore their economic position and to the gradual resumption of satisfactory relations. "We ought," said Winston Churchill recently, "voicing this policy, "if we can, to make a real and lasting peace with the German people and the German republic."

The British are not a resentful people, and forgiveness comes easy to them. With their rather indolent good nature and their complacent confidence in themselves, they find it difficult to cherish prolonged animosities or antipathies. England has fought Spain, France, Holland, Austria, and Russia, and has contrived to get on quite comfortably with all of them after hostilities were concluded. When the light is over they like to shake hands with the other fellow, and forget that they had to punn him.

There were many who said that they could never again be friendly with the old German bully, who should be outlawed from the society of civilized nations. Voices were raised to proclaim a permanent boycott of Germany on economic as well as political purposes. Many Englishmen declared that they would never touch a German hand again, plenty of English traders insisted that they would not buy or sell or handle a parcel that came from German factories or warehouses.

All this, however, was in the first flush of righteous indignation over the defeat of an unscrupulous foe. In the months that have elapsed since the war has undergone a revolution. Englishmen will not love or even like Germans while the memory of their deed, in the great and bloody conflict, remains a bitter and poignant. Some of them still shrink from the thought of any dealings with the authors of so many wrongs.

With the majority a more moderate tone prevails, and this is particularly noticeable in the influential circles of government and in the business world. England has suffered from the Germans, Englishmen cannot go on quarrelling with them forever. Heavy punishment has been and is being exacted from them. After all they are a great nation, with much capacity for good as well as for mischief, and the English are repatriated to live in the same world with them.

Whether or not satisfactory relations can be established depends on the attitude of the Germans themselves. Great Britain requires of them two things; first that they shall fulfill as far as they can, their obligations under the Peace Treaty; secondly, that they shall abstain from foreign adventures calculated to disturb the settlement. As to the first point there is no disposition to exercise undue severity. On the contrary the Treaty has been leniently interpreted, too leniently as many people think, and Germany has already obtained several remarkable concessions, of which the most striking is the decision of the Allies to allow her war criminals to be tried in her own courts. It is expected Germany will make a genuine effort to discharge a substantial portion of the amount due from her as reparation for the injuries committed, and the damage done. Judgment has been given against her for the gross sum; but a large part of it may be remitted by the Reparation Commissioners if they are satisfied of Germany's inability to pay more. It will not be the policy of Britain to condemn the whole population to poverty and servitude. England is quite willing that the German people should be made prosperous and comfortable again.

The Allies wish to recover their bill of taxed costs, or so much of it as they can obtain; but England will not help them make their debtor bankrupt.

We should like to see Germany solvent; but more particularly we want to see her quiet. There is, as we know, a large party in the country which hopes to reverse the verdict of 1918 by plunging into further political intrigue and military activity. Barred off from the West, this party looks Eastward through Poland to Russia. It balances between using the Bolshevik government and supporting it. In either case it hopes to get command of the enormous material and human resources of Slavdom, and thereby confront its former conquerors with a force, actual or potential, greater than that which broke in Kaiser Wilhelm's hands.

There is another party, numerous and articulate, which instead of bringing Germany into Russia would welcome Russia to Germany. With Lenin and Trotsky's paper money, paper propaganda, and very real Red institutions, they would try to bring about a Spanish-like revolution, and put all Central as well as Eastern Europe under the Soviet regime.

Either project is a menace to Western civilization, and incompatible with Anglo-German amity. A military or a communist Germany would alike be perilous to all the rest of the world, and in particular to the Power which is responsible for the tranquillity of vast territories in Southern and Western Asia. We cannot afford to be shaken out of India, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf, either by Russo-German amities or by Russo-German revolutionary propaganda, and we do not mean to be. Nor do we intend that the Poland we have overrun and reconquered shall be overrun and re-annexed by its former exploiters.

If the Eastern designs so widely cherished in Germany take shape and form, there is an end to any chance of an understanding between the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon peoples. The attitude will become one of stringent watchfulness, and possible hostility; as it would be if the Red Revolution triumphed, and a Soviet administration were set up in Berlin. England has been compelled to disarm and penalize Germany; but does not wish to trample upon her or shut her in as a prisoner in a prison-house. A peaceful and industrious Germany would help to keep the storm-tossed European bark on an even keel; and it might in the course of years, some measure of that friendship with Britain which was so wantonly and wickedly wrecked by the Berlin and Potsdam conspirators who precipitated the World War.

BRITAIN IS NOT AT ALL RESENTFUL With Her Rather Indolent Good Nature She Finds it Difficult to Cherish Prolonged Animosities.

To Be Satisfied with just ordinary Tea while Delicious "Salada" can be had for the asking, means that you don't appreciate 'Quality' or have been too indifferent to try it

"SALADA"

Is Used in Millions of Tea Pots daily Is yours one of the Number?

DIED.

CASE.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Vanwart, Wickham, Queens county, April 2, 1920, Charlotte Case, widow of the late Mayes Case, in her 83rd year.

FUNERAL.—Today (Monday), at 3 p.m. from her daughter's residence. Interment in the old family lot at Wickham.

WRIGHT.—At the Lancaster Hospital, on April 2, 1920, John Henry Wright, aged twenty-six years, beloved son of Albert H. and Annie E. Wright, leaving, besides his parents, two sisters to mourn.

FUNERAL.—Today (Monday) from the parents' residence, 91 Victoria street. Service at 2.30.

NEEDHAM.—In this city, on April 3, 1920, after a short illness, George E. Needham, aged thirty-four years, son of Mrs. Isabelle and the late Thomas H. Needham, leaving his mother and three brothers to mourn.

FUNERAL.—On Tuesday from the residence of his brother, Thomas M. Needham, 7 Delhi street. Service at 2.30 o'clock.

which is going the rounds of the clubs of the militarists and die-hards: "the men into the streets." The paper appeals to the people for restraint and self-control.

The feeling in Cork, it is understood, is so embittered by the murder of Lord Mayor McMurran that anything may happen there. But so far as Dublin is concerned, it is believed that Viscount French, the Viceroy, will have to report, as did Lord Wimborne, a couple of years ago on the occasion of a similar scare—"not a dog barked."

The military police halted every vehicle and pedestrian entering Dublin and searched them for arms, but found none. The troops expect to maintain this guard against arms for three or four days. Dublin Castle does not take seriously the reports of an outbreak. "There won't be any disturbance in Dublin," said a well-informed official. "The reports of the firing of correspondents is taken as a joke by an evening paper, which heads their arrival with 'Something for the foreign correspondents to write about and self-control.'"

Old Salt.—Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship, and a shark came along and grabbed me by the leg.

Visitor.—Good gracious! And what did you do?

Old Salt.—Let 'em 'ave the leg o' course. I never argue with sharks.

Clear Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap and Talcum

SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS

For New Homes

- 50,000 Fire Bricks due ex S.S. Cabotia.
- 50,000 Fire Bricks due ex S.S. Pretorian.
- 120 Tons Fire Clay due ex S.S. Pretorian.
- 5 Cars Purity Lump Lime.
- 1 Car Hydrated Lime.
- 1 Car Plaster Board.
- 1 Car Plaster "Hillsboro."
- 1 Car Plaster "Windsor."
- 5 Cars Portland Cement.
- 2 Cars Natco Hollow Tiles.
- 1 Car Flue Linings.
- 1 Car Terra Cotta Pipe.
- 1 Car Hy-Rib and Expanded Metal Lath.
- 5 Cars Building Bricks, Hard Burnt and Pressed.
- 1 Car Beaver and Neponset Wallboard.
- 1 Car Paroid Roofing and Neponset Shingles.
- 1 Car Boats, Dories and Gas Engines.
- 3,000 Tons Broken Stone for Concrete.
- 750 Tons Liverpool Salt due S.S. Manchester Steamers.

Many up-to-date specialties for Buildings. Controllers of the Van Guilder Hollow Wall Concrete Construction System, Lime Manufacturers.

Booklets and estimates furnished promptly.

Gandy & Allison

3 and 4 North Wharf — St. John, N. B. Largest Builders' Supply House East of Montreal.



The early Roman called April "The Open." "It opens all things." And in our store we are opening all things for men's Spring wear.

According to the weather bureau, a Spring raincoat is one of the necessary things for you. For style and satisfaction ours is a little ahead of the usual stormy day coat. Prices \$15 to \$45. Gilmour's, 68 King St.

by the choir under the direction of Miss M. G. Mullen. Two baptisms took place at the evening service. In the afternoon at the Sunday school Mrs. G. A. Horton gave two greatly enjoyed readings, the subjects being appropriate for the day.

GIRLS! Our Operators Are Earning GOOD WAGES and in addition are securing an Anniversary Bonus at the termination of each year's employment.

Our Operators Also Receive A FREE LIFE IN SURANCE POLICY

We provide a large, airy, well lighted Rest Room for use by Operators during Rest Periods. A qualified Matron is always in attendance to look after their comfort and welfare.

In addition we maintain a Lunch Room where Operators can procure light lunches at cost price of food.

TWO WEEKS' VACATION

must be given to over One Hundred Operators during the coming Summer.

To do this, we must secure and train a large staff of vacation relief Operators.

A new class will be started in our Training School during the next week.

Applications for admission to this class should be made at once, as we are only able to train a limited number of girls at one time.

Requirements: Courtesy, intelligence, Grade 8 Education. Ages 16 to 25 years. Apply to the Chief Operator 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd.

22 Prince Wm. St.

Slave To Tobacco?

Let Nicotol Set You Free

Are you a slave to tobacco, so addicted that you must have your daily supply or feel nervous and irritable and unhappy? If you have reached this point your use of tobacco is excessive and this is a sure way to ruin your health and nerves, brain and body. Quit before it is too late—regain your freedom before hope is lost. Nicotol will kill the craving, improve your health, tone up your nerves and make the tobacco habit quit you. You can quit down your supply of tobacco or quit entirely without loss of time or taste, violence or suffering or craving in any way. Get a box of Nicotol tablets of your druggist and after a few days' use note the wonderful improvement in your physical and mental condition. Nicotol is sold under an iron-clad guarantee to refund the purchase price if it fails.

Note: Ask your druggist about Nicotol. He knows what it has done for others and you can trust him to tell you what it will do for you.

THE EBERT GOVERNMENT MERE SHAM

And Tool of Militarists Who Expected it to Step Down and Out at Proper Time.

RECENT REVOLUTION HAD THEIR SANCTION

If Not Actually Participated in by Members of the Government.

(By Colonel Frank Simonds.)

It is essential in forming any judgment upon events which are now taking place in Germany to keep in mind certain facts. Instances of the people of the New World, like Englishmen, sympathize with the so-called majority Socialists and see in the Spartacist the initiators of the revolution which the Bolshevik masters of Russia. Within limits, this is not an inaccurate assumption, but it is well to recognize some of the real grievances of the minority Socialists and something of the actual situation in Germany.

The revolution which overthrew the imperial edifice of Germany came naturally and inevitably from defeat and from the conditions which preceded defeat. In its more violent aspects it was manifestly akin to the Russian revolution, but it was suppressed only nominally by the Socialists majority, which in name, at least, took over control of the government. Actually the German revolution in its final form consisted in a violent suppression of the thorough going Socialists by the soldiers of the old regime.

The Ebert government was little more than a cover, a concession to public sentiment, around which a militaristic and imperial control. Behind it many of the old elements continued to exercise great influence and the leaders of the German Junkers threatened the right moment to throw off the mask. The repression of the revolt was conducted with a brutality beyond words. The murders of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were shameful incidents. Both were murdered by German officers who had perpetuated the traditions of German atrocities in France and Belgium.

Moreover the very Socialists who came to power had been the passive tools of the German militarists throughout the war. They had by their votes supported the government in the re-licensing, thus betraying their own principles. They had fought the small but gallant minority, which had declared against German crimes in the war in a word, during the whole progress of the struggle they had surrendered their Junkers their votes, established their position; they were as much accomplices in the military offenses as any other element in the German electorate.

Finally, to preserve even that semblance of power which came to them after the revolution, they were compelled to permit the military element to deal with the Spartacists in true Prussian spirit. The military establishment which was created to defend the new regime was thus in reality no more than a tool of the militarists, but maintaining the familiar elements of the monarchical army. Noske, who figured largely in the public prints, was really a military officer, who held his office in hostage to the reactionaries; his own freedom of action was destroyed.

What one actually had in Germany, therefore, was a sham "liberal" government, called to power actually by the reactionaries for the double purpose of deceiving the conquerors and the masses of the German people, who were in arms against the unsuccessful government which had led them to defeat and ruin. It was the hope that the Allies would be deceived by this semblance of democracy and thus moderate their terms; it was the expectation that popular wrath would soon pass and then the old gang would take hold.

The first of the hopes was not realized. The Allies were not deceived in resigning the fruits of their victory and the Treaty of Versailles includes terms which disappointed the German expectations. Incidentally these terms served to discredit the sham liberal government and thus supplied the justification for the reactionaries' opportunity to strike for their old positions. Against such a blow the Ebert government was helpless itself. Because its military establishment, in fact, in the hands of the old military element.

For the Ebert government as a whole was a party to recent strokes of the reactionaries is a matter of conjecture. One may recall that Kerensky was reputed to have agreed to the Korniloff rebellion and to have lost his courage at the last moment and thrown himself into the arms of the reactionaries.

Slave To Tobacco? Let Nicotol Set You Free

Are you a slave to tobacco, so addicted that you must have your daily supply or feel nervous and irritable and unhappy? If you have reached this point your use of tobacco is excessive and this is a sure way to ruin your health and nerves, brain and body. Quit before it is too late—regain your freedom before hope is lost. Nicotol will kill the craving, improve your health, tone up your nerves and make the tobacco habit quit you. You can quit down your supply of tobacco or quit entirely without loss of time or taste, violence or suffering or craving in any way. Get a box of Nicotol tablets of your druggist and after a few days' use note the wonderful improvement in your physical and mental condition. Nicotol is sold under an iron-clad guarantee to refund the purchase price if it fails.