

SPARTACANS ROUTED IN OLD BERLIN

Ebert Government Apparently Has Won the Struggle.

ROWS ELSEWHERE

Many Cities Reported in the Grip of Revolt.

A London cable: Fighting has been resumed in Berlin, according to advices received here to-night from Copenhagen. The Spartacans are said to be still holding a portion of the Tageblatt building. The Spartacan losses since the outbreak of the revolution are said to be about 1,300 persons killed.

A London cable: All reports from Berlin, including despatches coming direct from that city, indicate that the Government is now definitely in the ascendant. The troops who after a brave show at the outset, repeatedly have shown themselves accessible to Spartacan persuasions, have now apparently arraigned themselves definitely on the side of the Government. It no longer seems doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann Government has been maintained by the loyal troops whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Spartacans appear to have transferred the struggle to the provinces, where they seem to be gaining what they have lost in the capital.

Karl Liebknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "Red Terror" and a dictatorship. The proletarians declare a general strike to save the revolution has been called for January 19, which has been fixed as the date for the election to the general assembly.

Georg Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, Independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert Government.

The plant of the Vorwaerts was recaptured by Government troops Saturday morning in heavy fighting. Three hundred Spartacans are reported to have been taken prisoner. More than 20 Spartacans were killed and forty wounded in the fighting. The Government losses are said to have been slight.

In a speech in Berlin last night Oskar Spulz, a former member of the Reichstag, and now a member of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government, declared that the Independent Socialists had agreed to accept all the Government's conditions for the ending of the fight in Berlin, even to the extent of releasing the occupied newspaper plants in return for a postponement for three months of elections to the National Assembly. Spulz declared that the Spartacans fear that the elections will result in their defeat.

A WISE MAN.

The Socialist Vorwaerts, which is being printed in another plant than its own, says it learns that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has sent his family to Switzerland. It argues sarcastically that the Communist leader, while expounding the "advantages and blessings of a Bolshevik era" for the Germans, demonstrates the belief that his own family is better off in a country where order is maintained by a "bourgeois and capitalist Government."

The Berlin correspondent of the Evening News, telegraphing Thursday, declares he has heard from a most reliable source that Dr. Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been killed during severe machine-gun fighting near the building of the Tageblatt. Liebknecht was reported to have been shot through the head.

Life in Berlin, aside from the immediate fighting ground in the inner part of the city, has been affected only slightly by the events of the week, according to other Berlin telegrams.

Nearly the whole population acts like a vast debating society. Small groups assembled for agitated discussions at every street corner and in every open space. Spartacan sympathizers, it is declared, are not in favor with the majority of the population, and discussions in which they take part frequently lead to fist fights.

Hawkers exploit the opportunity by offering souvenirs and cheap and hastily prepared articles symbolic of events, in addition to cigarettes and sweets. Hand organs are everywhere on the main streets grinding out lively tunes. They add a musical touch to the vast public show to which the masses of the people devote their attention, serious work being largely neglected.

AN AMUSING TRUCE.

Newspaper Row, where the plants of the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung and Lokal Anzeiger are located, was temporarily quiet this morning as the result of a truce patched up Friday night between the Government forces and the Spartacans. The armistice, which was not without elements of humor, was dictated by the urgent need of the civilian population living



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SUNDAY night supper—or when intimates drop in unexpectedly—EDDY'S Paper Serviettes are quite appropriate. They lend a certain refreshing, pic-nic-y flavor to the occasion, like when you are seated on the grass, and somebody starts telling stories. And besides they save your linen serviettes—and that's an item nowadays.

Ask your dealer for a package of Eddy's Paper Serviettes today. You'll find them useful and economical.

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In the danger zone to attend to its marketing and to afford the business firms in the neighborhood an opportunity to lock over the situation. By the terms of the truce hostilities can only be resumed after twelve hours' notice given by either party. The Government troops and the Spartacans are dividing the work of patrolling the streets leading to the big publishing plants whose owners are still excluded from their property. Street traffic in the district was resumed immediately after the signing of the truce.

The Tageblatt building is badly scarred from rifle and machine gun fire, and virtually all the front windows have been blown in. In the window spaces the Spartacans have piled up rolls of print paper as barricades.

The looting of the Spartacans during the fighting in this district Friday are said to have been heavy, while the Government troops declare that only two of their men were wounded.

During Friday afternoon a squad of Spartacans attempted to enter the Tageblatt building in a motor car flying a Red Cross flag on the pretext that they wanted to bring out the dead and wounded. The Government troops halted the car and found that the occupants were armed with revolvers and hand-grenades.

The Spartacans are said to have lost 26 dead and 49 wounded in the three days' fighting around the Brandenburger Gate, at the western end of Unter den Linden.

While the Spartacan activity in Berlin has developed into guerrilla warfare with the plundering of food shops as its main purpose, serious fighting has developed in Munich where the Government has forbidden all demonstrations. Disorders in Dresden have been quelled, but in Stuttgart the Spartacans are masters of the city hall and the municipal council has been dissolved. Strikers in the Westphalia region now number 100,000.

Numerous persons were killed or wounded in Ratisbon, Bavaria, during the fighting Friday afternoon. The troubles occurred in various quarters of the town, and 500 state railway employes had to be called upon to restore order. A state of siege was proclaimed.

Spartacan forces attempted to capture the plant of the Dresden Volks Zeitung to-day, but were repulsed with heavy machine-gun and hand-grenade fire. The clash resulted in the death of 26 persons and the wounding of several scores. The Spartacan leader, Rhuete, was taken prisoner.

Delayed Amsterdam advices dated Thursday contain reports of further activity by the Spartacans in the Rhine towns. They apparently control Dusseldorf, where several prominent persons were arrested while many others only escaped arrest by crossing the Rhine. The Muenster Anzeiger reported that the Spartacans stormed the prison in Muenster and set free 170 criminals. At Muelheim during a big demonstration of all newspaper buildings.

Witnesses of the German revolution, according to the Lausanne Gazette, declare the most amazing feature is the absence of interest even in Prussia in the political intrigues and in the fighting in Berlin, which is considered a transient factor. The idea of sending forces from other parts of Germany to Berlin to restore order has not been considered, for that is held to be the duty of the Allies, according to the newspaper.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

KEEP LUXEMBURG MONARCHY.
A London cable: The Luxembourg Government has issued a proclamation appealing to the people against the movement for the establishment of a republic, and urging support to the dynasty. The proclamation announces that Grand Duchess Marie has declared her readiness to abdicate if her retention of the throne would be an obstacle to the decision taken by the Government to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium.

ARE FROZEN IN FOR THE WINTER

But British in Archangel Well Equipped.

Prevent Placing of U-Boat Base.

London cable: British and American troops in and south of Archangel are now frozen in for the winter, the correspondent learned in military quarters to-day, but there is no anxiety about this force because they are well equipped with Arctic clothes and have plenty of food. Troops in Murmansk, however, are still accessible. Food shipped to Archangel during the period of occupation is sufficient for the troops as well as the population of 170,000 Russians in an area of 46,000 square miles which the British and American troops occupy in Northern Russia.

The food for the civil population was provided by the British, but the expense was defrayed by America. Great Britain, like America, is not sending any more troops to Northern Russia and in military quarters here it was said to-day that only a few radio operators or a few doctors, if required, would go.

Small as the force is, it is contended that their occupation of this territory prevented the Germans establishing a submarine base in the ice-free Arctic ports, from which they expected to attack American transports, and that the Germans so magnified their actual numbers that no troops were moved for three months afterward to the western front, although before the landing was accomplished forty-eight German divisions had been transferred west to try to offset the strength of the American armies in France.

Operating with the Anglo-American forces in the Archangel and Murmansk district are 6,000 Russians, Karelians and Finns. To abandon them, it is asserted, would be to leave them at the mercy of the Bolshevik forces. The present military strength of the Bolsheviks is as yet unknown, but great quantities of allied artillery ammunition, as well as guns and materials, left by the retreating Germans fell into their hands. Many Russian officers have been driven to enlist because of hunger.

A force of 6,000 pro-ally Russians, operating with the Anglo-American forces, have been responsible, it is said, for preventing the Bolsheviks entering the rich Siberian areas.

Revive the Jaded Condition.—When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome, when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

CASUALTIES IN GERMAN RAIDS

5,611 the Total in All Attempts On Britain.

Of This Number 4,750 Were Civilians.

A London cable: In raids on the United Kingdom by the Germans during the war, 5,611 persons were killed or injured, of whom 4,750 were civilians. An official summary of the casualties caused by German airships, airplanes and bombardments from the sea shows these casualties among civilians:

KILLED.	
Men	554
Women	411
Children	295
INJURED.	
Men	1,508
Women	1,219
Children	772

Three hundred and ten soldiers and sailors were killed and 551 were injured. There were 51 raids by airships, causing the deaths of 498 civilians and the injury of 1,236, and the killing of 78 soldiers and sailors and the injuring of 121.

In 50 airplane raids 619 civilians were killed and 1,650 were injured. In these raids 238 soldiers and sailors were killed and 400 injured.

In twelve bombardments from the sea 143 civilians were killed and 604 wounded, while 14 soldiers and sailors were killed and 30 injured.

The greatest losses inflicted by Zeppeles were in raids on Norfolk, Suffolk and the home counties of London on October 13, 1918, when 54 civilians and 17 soldiers and sailors were killed, and in West Suffolk and the Midland Counties on January 31, 1916, in which 70 civilians were killed and 112 injured. The raid on Lincolnshire, Essex and Suffolk on March 31 of the same year caused the death of 17 civilians and 31 soldiers and sailors.

MOTHERS!

Watch your children's skins. As soon as you see the slightest trace of a rash or sore, apply Zam-Buk. This antiseptic balm will protect the sore place from infection, prevent it from spreading and healing soon follows.

Careful mothers always keep Zam-Buk on hand for their children's injuries—it ends pain so quickly and prevents any possibility of festering. Best for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, ringworm, scalp sores, eczema and teething rash. All dealers 50c box.



The most serious airplane raid was that at Margate, Essex, and London on June 13, 1917, when 158 civilians and four soldiers and sailors were killed. The next in severity was that on Kent on September 4 of the same year, when 131 soldiers and sailors and their lives. On this occasion a crowded barracks was hit. Almost as severe as the raid on Kent was that on Folkestone on May 25, 1917, when 77 civilians and 18 soldiers and sailors were killed. The attack on Kent, Essex and London on January 28, 1918, caused the death of 65 civilians and two soldiers and sailors.

The only bombardment from the sea in which there was heavy casualties was that on Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby on December 16, 1914, when 127 civilians and ten soldiers and sailors were killed and 567 civilians and 25 soldiers and sailors injured.

PREVENT WAR MAIN OBJECT

Of League of Nations, Viscount Bryce's View.

Conference Should Settle Principles.

London, Cable.—The main object of a League of Nations, which has since Congress started, is to prevent future wars, possibly through arbitration and conciliation. Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, declared today, while the congress may not be able to fix all details, it should settle upon principles and appoint committees to arrange the details. In a statement to the Associated Press, Lord Bryce said:

"The creation of some combination of League of Nations interested in their aims, trusting one another and strong enough to enforce their point will be an essential necessity in order to carry out the settlement of Europe and the east, which is the task of the conference, and to determine the future of the German colonies."

"The main object of this league, besides providing for the welfare of the world, is to prevent future wars, and safeguarding the new free states which are to arise, will be to prevent the outbreak of future wars. To do this some method of settling disputes other than war must be provided and that, we are all agreed, must be found in the method of arbitration and conciliation. These methods must be studied and organizations for undertaking them must be provided."

It may be impossible for want of time to settle at the conference the details of these methods and the structure of these organizations, but it is essential that a beginning should be made and solid foundations laid before the conference separates.

"There is an increased volume of feeling in Great Britain supporting this idea, and we trust that the American people, eminently peace-loving, is of the same opinion and that both the British and American delegates will have the weight of their two countries behind them."

Such details as the conference may not have time to settle might be remitted to a strong international committee drawn from the four powers—the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy—with, perhaps, some experts from neutral countries who could draw out a scheme in detail and submit it to a meeting of the conference or representatives of its members to be held later in the year. Such a committee would also consider urgent questions of economic settlement, financial settlement and reduction of armaments. But at present the conference should, if possible, to agree upon some general committees."

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, although they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it that it is the only popular oil.

SINN FEIN RAIDED.

Headquarters in Dublin Searched by Police.

Dublin, Cable.—The headquarters of the Sinn Fein organization in a quiet street were raided this morning by the police.

The raiders found pamphlets addressed to American soldiers in Ireland. They contained this question: "Did you win the war in order to knit Ireland's chains?"

COLONIES NOT FOR THE ENEMY

Gen. Botha Reiterates S. Africa's Stand.

Return Would Be Menace to Union.

London cable.—(Reuter dispatch.)—Gen. Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent before his departure for Paris for the Peace Conference, said:

"South Africa enters the conference with the highest hope that as a result truth and righteousness will prevail. It is not for anyone in the Dominion to say at what date the negotiations might or may eventuate. Like all other parts of the Empire, South Africa never entered this war for her own aggrandizement, or in pursuance of a policy of imperialism. Far from it. Like all other nations of the Empire, she merely rallied to the help of the old lady and did what she could in face of the common enemy of civilization. She joined up to assist in removing that greatest danger, the dictatorship of the Kaiser."

"After all, one must come back to the point that it was his stupidity that brought about this war, and if he had only listened to the best advice available to him there would have been no trouble at all. As to the future, so far as South Africa is concerned, we believe the German colonies ought not to be given back to Germany. The Germans, even after long occupation, have never developed them. There is next to no European population, and the German treatment of the natives, especially in German Southwest Africa, endangers the whole position of the Union. A repetition of this cannot be tolerated in South Africa, where we have a vast population of natives who must be treated fairly and decently and have an opportunity for that development which was quite out of the question under German domination."

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

PUT SOVIETS OUTSIDE PALE

France Will Not Recognize the Bolsheviks.

British Proposal Was Declined.

A Paris cable: The British Government recently submitted to France a proposition involving an effort to obtain a truce in Russia, which, if successful, would have led to the admission of delegates of the Russian Soviet Government to the Peace Conference, according to a statement made yesterday by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Minister declares in his statement the opposition of the French Government to any plan which would give the present Bolshevik regime in Russia any recognition whatever. The "criminal regime of the Bolsheviks," he insists, does not entitle them to recognition as a regular Government, and France was resolved to continue treating the Soviet organization as an enemy.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL.
London, Jan. 12.—The British Government, the Sunday Express understands, has proposed that all the different parties in Russia, including the Bolsheviks, should present their programmes to the Peace Congress in order to ascertain if it is possible to come to any understanding with any responsible authority in Russia. The paper adds:

"The French Government is not hostile to this suggestion. There is no difference of opinion between the British and the French Governments, and there has been no idea on the part of the British Government to invite delegates from Russia to attend the Peace Conference."

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

"Does wealth bring happiness?" "I should say not," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "With all my enormous income, I am not permitted more than two lumps of sugar in my coffee."—Washington Star.