

# SEPARATE RHINELAND REPUBLIC

## Secession of All South Germany Seems Unavoidable.

### FEAR BOLSHEVIKI

#### Poles May Cut Off Food Supplies of Berlin.

Berlin cable: The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialist Vorwaerter. The movement finds strong support on the part of the officials, as a result of the Prussian Government's announcement of its intention to establish the Church.

The recent events in Berlin also apparently have increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding Bolshevism, as the correspondent declares.

"We shall have to reckon with secession as almost unavoidable unless an immediate consolidation is reached in Berlin and the date of elections to the Constituent Assembly set with the greatest speed."

"It cannot be denied or concealed that the situation becomes more difficult and more dangerous every day," says Theodore Wolfe in the Tagesblatt, in referring to a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, regarding alleged French plans for the permanent conquest of German territory.

Herr Wolfe declares that all South Germany is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to consider the question of leaving the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported Polish aggression against the eastern borders of Germany may have fatal consequences in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, takes the same standpoint, declaring that only a speedy preliminary peace can prevent a catastrophe.

#### HOW TROOPS ARE WELCOMED.

The Council of the People's Commission welcomes the returning troops with a proclamation, saying among other things:

"You marched into the field for the Fatherland when you had nothing to say and a handful of autocrats had the power in their hands and distributed the booty among themselves. You had to fight in silence while hundreds of thousands at your side had to die. To-day you return to your own country, where in the future only the people themselves will have anything to say."

#### A NEW REPUBLIC.

Results of Spartacus activity continue to be reported with menacing frequency from various sections of Germany.

On top of Thursday's report of events at Kiel (where the Extremists usurped power of local authorities), came reports of similar attempted coups by followers of Karl Liebknecht, Independent Socialist, at Hamburg and Dusseldorf. The movement failed at Hamburg, but succeeded at Dusseldorf.

The Soldiers' and Workers' Council for Greater Kiel has adopted a resolution stating that all authority be invested in the council until the fruits of the revolution can be safeguarded, according to the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Liebknecht, the Radical-Socialist. The resolution declares all banks, principal industries and great landed property should be national property.

All legislation, it is declared, shall strive in the direction of the socialization of the State in collaboration with the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils. The bourgeois class is to be excluded.

German newspapers report that the United Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Ostfriesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a republic. The capital will be at Hamburg. The districts named comprise all the North Sea coast of the German Empire from Holland to Denmark. Bremen and Hamburg are the two most important German shipping ports and are free cities. The Kiel Canal traverses Holstein.

A despatch from Karlsruhe to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, however, presents a hopeful picture of the situation in Baden, where a state constituent Assembly will meet Jan. 5 to adopt a constitution. The entire population of Baden, this despatch says, demands that a national Assembly for Germany be summoned quickly. The German Socialist organ, the Vorwaerter of Berlin, publishes the following:

"Information has been received that Admiral Dratty refused to negotiate with the delegates from the Workers' and Soldiers' Council because they were not representatives of any recognized Government."

#### MAY HOLD UP FOOD.

"Furthermore, we learn that food supplies, of which the United States had held out a prospect, will be held up temporarily in Rotterdam and Copenhagen because the American Government intends to wait and see

whether Germany is able to give the assurances demanded by America for a free constitution and in a fair distribution of supplies."

A Berlin despatch says that the Government crisis is due to the fact that the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council has interfered with the Government's executive powers on several occasions. Negotiations are in progress, it adds, but the prospect of an agreement is so slight that the position of the Cabinet is shaken.

Referring to reports of Separatist movements in Germany, a despatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague says it is impossible as yet to estimate the extent either of the strength of the movements or their real motives, but it seems certain that Premier Ebert's Government is of very uncertain duration, and also of "very uncertain principles." The greater part of the population, the correspondent adds, is apathetic toward the revolution. He believes that with better food conditions and the revival of hopes, the true national character of the Germans will reappear.

#### DENIES TRUCE SOFTENED.

Mathias Erzberger, who headed the German armistice commission in the negotiations with Marshal Foch, has issued a denial in behalf of the commission that it had obtained concessions from the armistice terms fixed by the Allies, says a Berlin despatch to-day.

"Articles appearing in the German press," says the Erzberger announcement, "relating to obtaining concessions in the terms of the armistice, are not all in accord with the facts. They are rather the opposite of the facts. In spite of all inconveniences which are already apparent in the acceptance of the severe conditions of the armistice which has been imposed upon us, our adversaries have not shown the slightest consideration."

Ludwig Birc, a writer, has been appointed Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to a despatch from Budapest.

#### DEMAND RECOGNITION.

The German Government, replying to the Russian Soviet Government's wireless message asking the German workmen to form a proletarian dictatorship, has sent a note, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company, demanding that Russia acknowledge the present German Government and not to agitate for another.

The German Government also demands an explanation of the arrest of two German consul-generals in Russia.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

#### FLIERS ESCAPE.

### Collide 3,000 Feet in Air, Fall to Ground.

An Elkton, Md., despatch: Sailing through the air at a height of 3,000 feet, two airplanes, operated by Lieut. James V. Tierney and Lieut. John Hoare, collided over this city yesterday afternoon. The machines appeared as if locked together, then broke apart and started to descend.

The plane operated by Lieut. Tierney turned over several times, and finally landed on its nose in a field. Tierney escaped without serious injury. Lieut. Hoare, whose machine was badly damaged in the collision, narrowly escaped striking several buildings and trees, and landed in a field. He suffered a fracture of the right leg below the knee.

#### TURKEY'S FUTURE.

### Envoy to Allies to Ask Their Help.

A London cable: Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Senate, is going to Paris and London, to ascertain the attitude of Entente statesmen toward Turkey, according to a British correspondent at Constantinople, quoted by the morning newspapers. Ahmed, the correspondent says, is one of the few Turkish statesmen whose record would inspire Entente confidence, and his influence extends considerably beyond his office.

Ahmed desires to obtain Franco-British guidance in organizing Turkey. He is quoted as saying that the new Sultan is capable of playing a useful part in the regeneration of his country within the limits of its constitution, and deserves the support of the Allies.

Long Standing Asthma.—Many have suffered so long from Asthma and have tried many so-called remedies they think there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturer of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

You never can tell. Even the judge, when he gets home, may have a wife that lays down the law to him. It is more easy to get a favor from fortune than to keep it.—Publius Syrus.

# GERMANY TOO EXHAUSTED TO CELEBRATE

## Correspondent, On Trip to Berlin, Says People Are Done.

### BUT ONE DESIRE

#### And That to Go Home, Eat and Recover.

(By Arno Dosch Fleuret.)

A Berlin cable: The strongest impression one gets on coming into Germany is that the people are done. The expectation of certain peace terms, the former enemies come to its end. The traveller rides in restless and restless trains which creep painfully because of a lack of axle grease. He passes through stations after stations without a mouthful of food. He has to buy the substitute coffee, which is itself a disgusting and must be taken without milk or sugar.

Entering Berlin, he finds muddy and shabby street cars, with occasional loungers in vast, empty cafes. Almost the only street traffic consists of soldiers heading nowhere, too worn to feel any joy over the peace coming.

All this gives an impression of prolonged misery such as I have not seen during the war. Even in Russia, except for the organized misery of the bourgeoisie, there is no such misery. Plainly, Germany has reached the absolute limit and lies now exhausted.

The revolution even had no such wild joyousness as that in Russia. The Empire fell over; the revolution fell on top, where it is now lying. Signs of fighting are insignificant. The upheaval has not been followed by the screeching parading of bayonets so boreome in Russia. The only case of revolutionary swank I noticed was a bustling little tailor with an enormous red bow, followed by two armed soldiers, who regulated the tailcoat I was about to enter. The spectacle was so unusual that it even amused the onlookers.

The people generally are too worn to celebrate anything. They want simply to go home, eat and recover. I came to Germany with some personal misgivings, expecting to find a survival of cockiness in at least a few individuals, but though I walked the streets talking English and French few took notice and none cared.

To all, the war is completely over, with not the slightest chance of recommence. Everything from preventing starvation to a suitable peace lies in our hands. The sense of every conservation with men in the Government and with revolutionists is that this is not the Germany which fought for four years, and the new Germany asks for quarter. Were it not for imminent starvation the country would drop exhausted, but the situation presses. Democrats, fearing the political effect of hunger riots, are trying to get food into the cities, but the delegate organization for food which is needed weekly and its manipulation is now at a standstill. Organization of local distribution is there, but with the decentralization of power it is impossible to move accordingly. Each district refuses to give. Only the lifting hand from without can save.

#### CAPITALIZE STARVATION.

The extreme radicals, seeing in the misery of the people a possibility to capitalize starvation politically, are busily working up sentiment, and there is growing danger that the people will face general famine. The industrial classes, the worst fed, have no resistance, and so the collapse of even highly organized industrial Germany is more than a possibility, seemingly even a certainty, when famine comes, and famine is a question of weeks.

Germany, so far, is not radically revolutionary. The red flag is mostly on the autos of former officers still in the service trying to prove their redness. A few soldiers wear red, but mostly preferring red, black and gold, and this is harder to get.

The state of political thought is best shown by the situation of the Russian Ambassador Joffre, who sent out of Berlin before the revolution, has been trying since to return unsuccessfully, because the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils, even the Kiel sailors' council, refuse to permit him.

The radicals, however, consider the revolution as not yet begun. I arrived in Berlin at the moment when the chief of the unsettled political questions were crying for solution, namely, national assembly or no national assembly; democracy or rule by organization of workers; rule by the majority or a dictatorship of the proletariat, according to the methods of Lenin.

The issue is in no way camouflaged. The Democratic Government of Germany, notwithstanding the demand throughout the nation for action, has, to date, taken no definite stand and to the mind of its opponents is leading toward the establish-

ment of a purely soviet government. The issue is so widely understood that the soldiers, despite the precipitation of their movement out of France, are stopping to send wires to Berlin demanding a constituent assembly. Nevertheless, the Government this morning publishes a welcome to the returning soldiers in which the question of a constituent assembly is not mentioned, but which emphasizes to the soldier and the workmen the character of the Government.

The majority Socialists, who have been leaders in the fight for a constituent assembly, are not showing the same activity in this cause as formerly, and the minority is sufficiently strong in Berlin to prevent the Government from taking a definite stand. Still, each day's delay is increasing the demand from the outside of Berlin.

#### RIFLES SCARCE.

Coming here from Copenhagen, I was struck by the absence of rifles in favorable comparison to Russia, where rifles were under one's nose continually. Obviously the soldiers wish to finish with rifles forever. I have not seen a dozen since I arrived in Berlin. Those were in the hands of guards.

Complete freedom is slightly lessened by the struggle of the workmen for the control of the Government. This is very little noticeable, but to me, after my experience in Russia, it is apparent as a potential rather than an actual menace to freedom.

In the meanwhile I saw that six French soldiers, walking abreast in Unter den Linden were hardly noticed. The hotels are full of former Rubleben prisoners.

Berlin impresses me as used up, and its whole fabric of life worn thin. The people are not energetic, and the soldiers are with only one thought—and that thought is to get home. Traffic wagons filled the chief streets, departing with equipment minus arms.

My reception in Germany, despite my four years with Allied armies, was extremely cordial. I received the impression that for the Germans the war is not only long over, but forgotten in the midst of the mounting political struggle between a Constituent Assembly and the Soviet.

#### It is Wise to Prevent Disorders.

Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

# ENEMY PIRATES GLORY IN SHAME

## Boast of Their Conduct to Their Victims.

### Twenty More Subs. Are Surrendered.

A London cable: Twenty more German submarines were surrendered to Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, off Harwich this morning. This makes a total of 59 submarines thus far handed over. There would have been 21 surrendered to-day, but one sank during the night.

The correspondent of the wireless service with the British naval forces says that just before noon a cruiser came into sight, followed by the German submarines and a German transport. The transfer took place in the harbor on account of the heavy sea running. The majority of the submarines were large and nearly all were fitted with wireless equipment.

When the Germans arrived it was noticeable that the revolutionary element was decidedly present. Some of the officers had removed the Prussian eagles from their caps and replaced them with a sort of red badge that recognizes the authority of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Council. There seemed to be little discipline among the lot. The men took very little notice of anything their officers said to them. One shouted:

"No officer; no Kaiser!"

Some of the Germans were exceedingly anxious to air such English as they possessed, while others suppressed their accomplishments in that direction with equal care. One German officer, who was inclined to be communicative, attached himself to the correspondent and said he worked in London before the war. He added:

"I had an intimation, as many of us had, that we should be wanted in the Summer of 1914 so I went back to Germany a month or two before war was declared. I was not in the submarine service at first, but volunteered for it, and had a fair share of luck. You British say it was not fair fighting, but we Germans believe that the end justifies the means. Then you complain that we shoot your men while they are in the water. Why not? The men might be saved and fight us another day. We should be fools to let them."

The crew of one submarine, with the exception of an officer, were all intoxicated.

When the Germans surrender, is it a physical impossibility for them to simultaneously throw up their hands and throw down their arms?

# REVELATIONS ON HOLDING OF THE COLONIES

## Ex-Colonial Secretary Tells Some Secrets of the Empire.

### SAVED S. AFRICA

#### When Rebels Seized Arms—Falkland Held by 24 Hours.

A London cable: Right Hon. James Lowther presided yesterday at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Houses of Parliament, at which many peers and commoners were present. The Prime Minister wrote paying a tribute to the work of the association which had enabled the meeting of overseas Parliamentarians from different parts of the Empire. He urged the continuance of similar services which would be even more invaluable in the future than in the past.

The chairman deplored the loss of three South African members of Parliament, who had been torpedoed and drowned on their way to attend the meeting. He commended the proposal that an overseas delegation of Parliamentarians be invited to visit England next year.

Right Hon. Walter Long moved that a congratulatory message be sent to the overseas members of Parliament government, which had been brought about by the self-sacrificing heroism of the British and allied armies and navies acting under free Parliaments.

Mr. London referred to the welcome awaiting the overseas Premiers now assembling in England. General Botha would be doubly welcome in his dual role of Prime Minister and military commander.

Lord Harcourt, formerly Colonial Secretary, seconding the resolution, stated in the course of some interesting revelations that immediately after the British ultimatum had expired at midnight of August 4, 1914, he had cabled the fact to the whole Empire, and before morning had received a reply from the small and most outlying centres. That means that the grim machinery of war had commenced revolving overseas in perfect order because over two years previously an individual war book had been prepared by the Colonial Committee covering the defence of every protectorate and island which plan had been locked in each Government's safe. Lord Harcourt proceeded to recall the invitation to the Governments of Australasia and South Africa to take the neighboring German colonies, provided the latter were to be at the Imperial Government's unreserved disposal at the termination of the war. He paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which the colonies were taken and the able way in which hostilities were made. Subsequently, he said, we had never lost a colony, even temporarily, although the Falkland Islands had only been saved by the fleet by a margin of 24 hours.

He referred to the danger which had threatened South Africa to an extent that even the South African rebels had failed to realize when they captured the Union's arms and ammunition in 1914. When General Botha cabled for their replacement without delay, he naturally, but without much hope, appealed to Lord Kitchener. The latter replied:

"No, my friend, not one rifle nor one cartridge shall be diverted from the European front."

Lord Harcourt searched the world for nearly a week and ultimately found the weapons required in a friendly country. An empty ship was despatched and was loaded with arms and ammunition in 36 hours. They reached Cape Town in 16 days. That was the most critical period the Union of South Africa had ever experienced.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Lowther stated that he accepted the invitation to preside on the executive committee and certain General Botha on his arrival.

#### A Powerful Medicine.

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#### BOLSHEVIKI KILL HUNDREDS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Despatches reaching the State Department to-day from Stockholm say a Helsingfors newspaper prints an account of a terrific Bolsheviki massacre at Petrograd. Five hundred former officers were reported murdered for murder, and foreigners returning from the interior of Russia were said to be in grave danger.

A despatch from Riga, dated November 18, states that 2,000 Germans, including several officers, are in great danger of starvation at Moscow.

Habits are at first cobwebs, then cables.—Old Proverb.