



1—American marines entering the Forbidden City in Peking on Thanksgiving day to celebrate the signing of the armistice. 2—Soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary government on guard in the courtyard of the imperial palace in Berlin. 3—Workmen removing the protecting sandbags and boards from the Vendôme column in Paris.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Spartacans Start Civil War in Berlin and Many Fall in Street Fighting.

EBERT GOVERNMENT UPSET?

Disorders in Other Parts of Germany—Trotzky Makes Himself Dictator of Bolshevik Russia—Progress of Peace Conference in Paris—America Mourns Roosevelt's Death.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Believing themselves now strong enough to overthrow the Ebert government and gain control of Germany, the Spartacans, led by Liebknecht, last week deliberately provoked civil war in Berlin. First they seized the arsenal and munition plants at Spandau and armed themselves, and then proceeded to attack the government buildings. Sanguinary fighting ensued, for the Ebert crowd was determined and was supported by many of the returned soldiers. Some of these were posted on the Brandenburg gate and at other strategic points with machine guns, grenades and flame projectors. After several hundred persons had been killed and many wounded, it was announced that the government forces had maintained the supremacy and had large bodies of troops concentrated just outside the city, ready to enter it. The chancellor, addressing great crowds outside his palace, bitterly denounced the Spartacans for their "rascally behavior and insane policy" and promised that they would be suppressed. At this point the independent socialists jumped into action, taking advantage of the crisis, and tried to force out the Ebert-Scheidemann crowd. A new revolutionary government was proclaimed, composed of independent socialists, with Ledebour, Liegmann and Tiek in control. This naturally did not satisfy Liebknecht, and he was said to be continuing his efforts to install a government of his own choosing. His followers were in possession of the royal stables and of police headquarters. Chief of Police Eichhorn, who is one of them, had ignored his dismissal by the people's commissioners. Radek, the bolshevik emissary from Russia, was advising the Spartacans. Dispatches coming as this is written say the Spartacans were being strengthened by the accession of some of the troops and were holding the principal points in Berlin; that Gustav Noske, commander in chief of the Ebert government troops, was preparing to call new forces in to attempt to regain control of Berlin, and that a violent reaction by the more conservative elements was expected. There were reports that the civil war was spreading to other parts of Germany and that violent uprisings were disturbing Bavaria and the Rhineland provinces. In Munich and Brunswick there were strikes and riots incited by the adherents of Liebknecht, stores being pillaged and several persons killed. The main strength of the Spartacans, however, is in Berlin. If any government can hold out until the national assembly has met and determined what the future of Germany shall be, it may be recognized by the allies as competent to enter into the peace negotiations and sign the treaty. That, of course, is its immediate aim, and that is what the Spartacans are fighting against so strenuously.

chals at Washington that if the press reports are correct the Germans were well within their rights and that General Harries acted injudiciously. The war is not yet formally ended and the allies have no more right to raise one of their flags in an enemy city than would the Germans to fly their colors within the allied lines. It begins to look as if Russia is to be left to her fate and to be called on to work out her own salvation or relapse into barbarism under the semblance of rule of the bolsheviks. Japan has announced that most of her troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, Great Britain declares that she will send no more men to Russian territory and that those now there are being recalled, and there is no reason to believe that the United States will increase her forces there. Indeed, some of our senators and congressmen are openly demanding that the Yanks be brought back from Russia at once instead of being left to fight the bolshevik armies in the snows of the Archangel region and along the Siberian railway. Although they are still making considerable progress in the Baltic provinces and have captured Riga, from which the allied and German troops withdrew, the bolsheviks have not been doing so well toward the east. The Omsk government of loyal Russians grows stronger and asks recognition by the allied nations, with the right of representation at the peace conference. The Siberian and other factions have joined with it, asking Admiral Kolchak to accept their support for the salvation of Russia. The bolshevik government is having internal troubles, and a story came from Copenhagen to the effect that Trotzky had quarreled with Lenin and ordered his arrest, declaring himself dictator. Lenin, it is said, sought to effect a coalition with the moderates. The conflict between Germany and Poland over the province of Posen may be settled without further fighting, for the two governments have opened negotiations for a peaceful understanding. But the Ruthenians, at latest reports, were determined to recover Lemberg and had surrounded that city, which was defended by a large force of Poles, including a division made up of women. The Poles were driven out of Vilna by the bolsheviks, the defenders being without cannon and short of cartridges. The bolshevik troops at once began a massacre of the civilians. The Polish soldiers retreated to Lannarova, where they were disarmed by the Germans and sent to Bialystok. There they were robbed by Germans and started for Polish territory. Paderewski and Pilsudski are still trying to get together to form a government for Poland, knowing that discussion must end before the allies will help. President Wilson returned to Paris from Italy, where he probably accomplished much in clearing up the situation concerning the disputed territory on the east coast of the Adriatic. It is said that opinion in Italy on this matter is divided, many of the people preferring to have peace rather than to insist on possession of the land that the Jugo-Slavs claim. It is likely a compromise can be reached in the peace congress without great difficulty. Premier Lloyd George being detained in London, the preliminary conferences of the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers in Paris went over to this week, but Mr. Wilson had an important informal conference with Premier Orlando of Italy and the representatives of Japan. President Poincare named the following as the French delegates to the peace conference: Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Finance Minister Klotz, Jules Cambon and Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States. The French have submitted to other delegations a program for procedure by which the peace congress would take up matters in this order: A general agreement for the creation of a league of nations; the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war; the assessment of damages and indemnities and manner of payment; the conclusion of peace treaties with the central powers. The treaties, it is plain, must wait un-

til recognizable governments have been established in the central nations. If this were too long delayed it might become necessary for the allies to step in and help, though probably this would be done only as a last resort, and the United States might decline to have any active part in it. The British government, it is understood, will urge that some kind of a general peace settlement be the first business of the conference, one of the important reasons for this being that it would permit an early demobilization of the army. Just now this is a serious matter for England, for last week there were many noisy demonstrations by troops who want to be released to return to civil life. The crews of the mine-sweeping trawlers also protested, and it was announced that hereafter the work of these men—mostly fishermen—would be done by volunteers. That no punishment was inflicted for the open breaking of discipline by the British soldiers is one of the significant signs of the times. In the United States there is similar discontent over the slowness and poor system of demobilization, but so far there have been no demonstrations. Secretary Baker's pacifist soul is finding expression anew these days as the Yanks return from overseas. In various cases there have been efforts to organize receptions for these men in their home localities before their demobilization, so that their friends can see them parade and show them in a body how their gallant services are appreciated. Among these the case of the Blackhawk division and Chicago was notable. But the secretary of war seems to fear that such martial displays are asked would tend toward militarism. He does not say so, but that is the way it looks. A jury in Judge Landis' federal court in Chicago did a good job last week, finding Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, W. F. Kruse, J. Louis Engdahl and Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker guilty of sedition and disloyalty under the espionage act. The congressmen-elect from Milwaukee and his Socialist associates were active throughout the war in their efforts to obstruct the government's war program, and they now face terms in a federal prison and heavy fines. It may be that Berger will not be permitted to take his seat in the next congress, though this is uncertain, owing to his appeal from the verdict. The allies are planning to mitigate the rigors of the blockade of the central powers in order to let in food, not for the Huns, but for Poland and the people of the Balkans and certain sections of Russia. Partial surveys of the food situation show that these regions are near starvation, the shortage of bread, meat and fats being especially serious. Most of the fats must be supplied by America. The German vessels required to send food to Europe will be available before long and Mr. Hoover, who is directing the relief work, is doing all in his power to hasten the supplies so sorely needed. All other events of last week were overshadowed, so far as America was concerned, by the death of Colonel Roosevelt. Believed by his countless admirers to be the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln, he is admitted by those who disagreed with him to have been unexcelled in courageous patriotism and zeal for the welfare of his country and his countrymen. To eulogize one whose remarkable qualities and achievements were known to all the world seems superfluous. His passing evoked the sincere and universal grief of men and women in every rank of life. No pomp and circumstance marked his funeral—none was needed, for his glorious place in history and in the hearts of his fellow citizens is secure. Another mighty good man passed away last week—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the department of the East. He was a West Pointer and had a distinguished career of forty years in the army, in the course of which he saw much fighting in Indian campaigns and in the Philippines. He trained the Seventy-seventh division for the war in Europe but was not physically fit for service at the front.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

Occurrences Over the Cornhusker State Chronicled in Paragraph Form for the Busy Reader. County councils of defense are a thing of the past in Nebraska. The bodies have been disorganized by orders of the government. However, the good work accomplished by the county councils over the state during the period of the war will long be remembered and deserves a good deal of commendation. Two big conventions will be held at Omaha the last of this month. Members of the Nebraska Pollard Hereford Breeders Association will meet on the 28th and members of the state Bottlers' organization on the 29th and 30th. Church services were held in Table Rock last Sunday a week for the first time since the establishment of the influenza quarantine by small towns. The houses quarantine has caused but few homes to be placarded in the city. While playing with a loaded revolver he had found in a hay loft the 3-year-old son of P. H. Murphy of near Tecumseh, died from the effects of being shot through the stomach when the weapon accidentally exploded. Representatives selected at the farmers' national reconstruction conference at Washington to attend the peace conference at Paris included C. H. Gustafson of this state, head of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress. While milk has increased in price 75 per cent in the state, the cost of cattle feed has advanced 200 per cent since the war began. Prof. Frandsen told 200 Nebraska dairymen at a conference at Lincoln recently. The second annual convention of the Nebraska State Potato Improvement association twice postponed on account of the influenza epidemic, will be held at Lincoln, February 5, 6 and 7. Ex-Congressman David H. Mercer, prominent in political circles of Nebraska, died at Omaha. He served five terms in congress and was 61 years of age at the time of his death. Alton B. Cole, sentenced to be executed this month for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Vogt, near St. Paul, has been reprieved for the third time. April 25, is now set for the execution. Norfolk has made arrangements to present every man of the city who has donned a uniform with a service medal immediately upon their return to the city after being mustered out. The "flu" situation throughout Nebraska appears to be steadily improving, despite the fact that a number of counties have had flare ups of the malady in the past few days. Catholics of Kearney have started a movement to raise funds to construct a \$100,000 hospital in the city. It is reported that good progress in the undertaking is being made. Influenza has taken a heavy toll of lives among the Indians at Santee, Knox county. Up to the first of the year forty deaths had occurred from the malady in the tribe. The "flu" ban at Norfolk has been lifted after several weeks' duration. All public gatherings are now permitted in the city, with the exception of dancing. The campaign to sell 1919 war saving stamps in Nebraska is well under way. It is to be hoped that Nebraska will take her full share of the certificates. County sheriffs throughout Wyoming are searching for Simon Doekker of Kimball, who disappeared from Hillsdale, Wyo., more than six weeks ago. Nebraska has 28,000 men working on food products in the packing houses, creameries, grain mills and beet sugar plants in the state. Nebraska City has a new automobile fire truck. The machine is capable of making 40 miles an hour and cost the city \$4,000. Richardson county land reached the top record price when Henry Barton sold an eight-acre tract near Falls City for \$255 an acre. The board of supervisors of Gage county has voted \$2,500 for the support of the county agent's work during 1919. A real airplane will be one of the attractions at the Omaha automobile show, which will be held March 10 to 15. During the period between January 2 and 9 ten persons succumbed to the dreaded influenza and its effects in and around Ord. Commissioners of Madison county have organized a health board to combat the influenza epidemic. The recent cold snap caused considerable trouble in the various potash plants in western Nebraska. The breaking of pipes in which the brine is carried from the lakes to the plants through freezing, was the main difficulty. Nebraska is the first state in the union to manufacture potash from sugar beets, according to S. B. Howard, immigration expert for the Burlington railroad. This is being done at a three-acre lake, owned by the Western Sugar Refining company, between Scottsbluff and Gering. Gage county's honor roll, just compiled, shows that fourteen boys from the county were killed in action, four died of wounds received in action, four have been reported missing and twenty died from various causes. The county's wounded total thirty-one.

The terrible automobile accident near Lincoln which cost the lives of Miles E. McKnight, aged 54; a son of 15, a daughter of 12, a married daughter of 20, and the year and a half old baby of the latter, all of that city, was due, it is believed, to the side curtains of the automobile being up. The tragedy happened a short distance east of Lincoln, when McKnight apparently drove the car directly in the path of a fast Rock Island passenger train. The automobile was ground to bits by the impact, and the deaths of the occupants were almost instantaneous. One of the most disastrous automobile accidents in the history of western Nebraska occurred near Scottsbluff, when a Burlington work train crashed into a touring car containing six persons, killing five of them and seriously injuring the sixth. The dead are: William Nicholas, 48; J. A. Ross, 45; J. Bissell, 55; K. Ono, Japanese, 40; and the 6-month-old baby of Ono, Mrs. Ono, the only survivor, was severely hurt. The men were all prominent farmers of Scottsbluff county. A world's record of forty years' standing was broken at the Mousel Brothers' sale of Hereford cattle at Cambridge, when fifty animals brought \$192,250. The top bull brought \$21,000 with a close second bringing \$20,000. No animal brought less than \$1,500. A large percentage of the cattle were sold to Nebraska breeders. The sale was attended by 3,000 people from all parts of the United States as well as buyers from Canada, Argentina and the Hawaiian Islands. Editor A. A. Murdock, of the Daily Eagle, is planning to enlarge his plant and install modern equipment. The editor of the Eagle is one of the most popular citizens of the community and is a constant booster for his home town. Word has been received at Alton, Mo., that Dr. T. K. Jones of that city, now in France, has been cited for bravery in the performance of his duty as a surgeon on the battle field, and will be awarded the cross of war. Plans for the organization of a farmers' elevator company in Beatrice have been made and it is proposed to raise not less than \$15,000 and to either erect a new elevator or purchase one of the old line concerns. A movement is on foot at Omaha to organize a concern to construct airplanes. The movement is backed by several strong financiers of the city, and establishment of the factory is almost assured. The annual meeting and reunion of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers' association, which was to have been held at Lincoln, January 14, was called off on account of the influenza. The dairy industry is becoming an important factor among farmers of Morrill county. A number of stations in the county are shipping large quantities of cream daily. The Pawnee county chapter of the American Red Cross has compiled a list showing that twelve of the county's boys have died while in the service of their country. To popularize rabbits as meat, the Consolidated Rabbit Breeders' association of Lancaster county has decided to establish a rabbit meat market at Lincoln. Nebraska holds first place in the central division for Junior Red Cross with approximately 213,000 members. The number of schools organized is placed at 5,115. Over two hundred delegates are expected to attend a southeastern Nebraska Y. M. C. A. conference at Beatrice February 15 and 16. The board of education at Grand Island has decided to enforce the law which requires children below 16 years of age to attend school. Three hundred men took part in the wolf hunt near Wabash. Seven wolves were rounded up in a six mile territory, and three were killed. A large number of Nebraska towns are making preparations to hold a series of entertainments in honor of the returning soldiers. A farm of 160 acres, a mile east of Surprise was sold at auction for \$165.50 an acre. There were no buildings on the land. Two farms northwest of Stella were sold at public auction just recently for \$240 and \$226 per acre respectively. Sixty thousand dollars' worth of water bonds issued by the city of Sidney have been sold to a Denver firm. A bill now before congress provides that the secretary of the interior build a canal and reservoirs in Dawson and Lincoln counties, Nebraska, on the lower North Platte project, to carry out plans for utilizing flood waters of the Platte already made by reclamation engineers. Congressman Kinkaid has introduced bill in congress for \$800,000 for construction of a dam and reservoir in the North Platte river, near Guernsey, Wyo., as part of the North Platte reclamation project. Many Nebraska men will be affected by the order to demobilize half of the Tenth division, now stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. Post M. Travelers' Protective association of Alliance, has urged every representative and senator in the state to make good roads improvements a slogan for 1919. Increased automobile tax to be applied to good roads, similar to the Illinois law, and a section allowing counties to vote bonds where townships and districts will be benefited, similar to the Kansas law, are urged.

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder. With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so nobly carried, and her recent victory in subscribing \$175,000,000 to the 6th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those akin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years, \$140,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3 1/2 times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now \$1,733,000,000 as compared with \$133,000,000 thirty years ago. There is a wonderful promise for the future. It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations. A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says: "The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day." The same paper says: "It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914. "The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified." Advertisement. A Brief Recital. "How did you get hurt, my lad?" asked the inquisitive person. "It was a shell, sir. That's all I know." "No, sir. We'd been pushing on for four or five hours one morning and I hadn't been scratched, so I says to myself, 'Gee, I'm in luck!' Forty-eight hours later I wakes up and says to myself, 'Gee, I'm in the hospital!'" —Birmingham-Age-Herald. Important to all Women Readers of this Paper Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it. Womens' complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition. Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe dependent; it makes anyone so. But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions. A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women. Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv. The Way of It. "The poor woman had to pinch herself to get along." "I'll bet her lazy, drinking husband didn't pinch himself." "No; the cops did it for him." Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv. Knew Human Nature. The old lady who declared it impossible to please some people certainly said something.