

# RED FORCES OCCUPY BERLIN; PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT SET UP; GENERAL STRIKE IS CALLED

Violent Cannonade Heard From Heart of German Capital; Soldiers and Workers' Council Takes Charge of Situation; Ebert Acting Chancellor

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 10.—(6:57 A. M.)—Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the Red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock this morning.

London, Nov. 10.—The crown prince's palace was seized by the revolutionists. The people shouted "long live the republic" and sang the "Marseillaise."

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The Reds then began shelling the building.

## RED FORCES IN CONTROL

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards marched through the streets. When the cannonade began, the people thought the Reichsbank was being bombarded and thousands rushed to the square in front of the crown prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

## DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE

Berlin, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The German people's government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the government.

The Workers' and Soldiers' council has declared a general strike.

Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

The social democratic party is interceding with the people's government. The guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

Friedrich Ebert (vice president of the social democratic party), is carrying on the chancellorship.

Would Not Shoot People

The text of the statement issued by the people's government reads: "In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily, went over to the new government."

The leaders of the deputations of the social democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon, the officers and public buildings, the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the imperial chancellor is being carried on by the social democratic deputy, Herr Ebert."

"It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent social democrats will enter the future government."

"The Workers' and Soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill."

The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and the disposal of the Workers' and Soldiers' council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the democratic party of Germany and the independent social democratic party of Germany. The Workers' and Soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the social republic. (Signed) WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL."

From all parts of the German empire news is being received regarding similar revolutions which almost everywhere remain within the bounds of economic order.

Council Calls Strike

With regard to the incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the Workers' and Soldiers' council, issued the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial works commenced a general strike."

"Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the center of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions, in which marched armed soldiers and all classes."

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes in the majority of cases this took place voluntarily."

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workers penetrated the barracks, where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers."

Occupied Public Buildings

"The military occupants of factories mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common."

"So far as is known, the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'Cockshaker' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers, but only two officers fired."

"Three persons were killed and

## OLD GERMANY GONE AND NEW STATE RISES

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ism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace. It appears probable that no one in Germany knows, and that it is still to be determined, which of the contending elements will gain the upper hand.

New Problems Face Allies.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a socialist is now chancellor it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete severance of political ties which still bind the nation with its past.

For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated central empires. It may be the lot of the forces who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise, help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy. Germany, holding on to the last, kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words, early in the war, came true. The side with the strongest nerves, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great army, to win in the field, or to carry on longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the state, as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights, to which the nation clung with hardly a dissenting voice until recently. Under this regime there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, was heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy.

Reign of Terrorism.

This terrorism was directed against not only individuals, but against nations, against not only hostile nations, but those with which Germany was officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence extended over the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the government for the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war, and by the effort of the German government to smother this country, then neutral, in war with Japan and Mexico. No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceding the war, and the nations lived in growing dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up, to the accompaniment of the emperor's boasts of the "shining sword" and German toasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world.

The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. Four months ago today the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger and the British were fighting with their backs to the wall to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea. Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back along the whole sector and since that day the victorious progress of the allies has been maintained.

America Turns Scale.

Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's acts was the heartening to an enormous extent of the wearied allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale. Exhaustion of German raw material and years of semi-starvation assisted in the process of beating down the enemy to a submissive frame of mind. It is also significant that the establishment of unquestioned allied supremacy in the field almost syn-

## DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Austria against Belgium, August 28, 1914.  
Austria against Japan, August 27, 1914.  
Austria against Montenegro, August 9, 1914.  
Austria against Russia, August 6, 1914.  
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.  
Brazil against Germany, October 26, 1917.  
Bulgaria against Serbia, October 14, 1917.  
China against Austria, August 14, 1917.  
China against Germany, August 14, 1917.  
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.  
France against Austria, August 13, 1914.  
France against Bulgaria, October 10, 1915.  
France against Germany, August 3, 1914.  
France against Turkey, November 5, 1914.  
Germany against Belgium, August 4, 1914.  
Germany against France, August 3, 1914.  
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.  
Germany against Roumania, September 14, 1916.  
Germany against Russia, August 1, 1914.  
Great Britain against Austria, August 13, 1914.  
Great Britain against Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.  
Great Britain against Germany, August 4, 1914.  
Great Britain against Turkey, November 5, 1914.  
Greece against Bulgaria, November 28, 1915 (Provisional Government).  
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).  
Greece against Germany, November 28, 1916 (Provisional Government).  
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917.  
Italy against Belgium, August 28, 1914.  
Italy against Japan, August 27, 1914.  
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.  
Italy against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.  
Italy against Germany, August 28, 1914.  
Italy against Turkey, August 21, 1915.  
Japan against Germany, August 23, 1914.  
Liberia against Germany, August 4, 1917.  
Montenegro against Austria, August 8, 1914.  
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.  
Panama against Austria, December 10, 1917.  
Portugal against Germany, November 23, 1914 (Resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).  
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).  
Roumania against Austria, August 2, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).  
Russia against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.  
Russia against Turkey, November 3, 1914.  
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.  
Serbia against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.  
Serbia against Germany, August 6, 1914.  
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.  
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.  
Turkey against Allies, November 23, 1914.  
Turkey against Roumania, August 29, 1916.  
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.  
United States against Austria-Hungary, December 7, 1917.  
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1917.

chronized with the unification of the central powers came with the defection of Bulgaria late in September. Turkey signed armistice terms the last of October and Austria-Hungary tendered the white flag to Italy on November 4, when hostilities ceased on all Austrian fronts. Germany attempted to bring about a negotiated peace, but how great was her failure is shown by the fact that her emissaries are now at Marshal Foch's headquarters for the last scene of the world's greatest tragedy.

Among the individual leaders, aside from Foch, whose names stand out most prominently, are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Petain, the head of the French forces; General Diaz, who, on the Italian front, beat back last summer's Austrian offensive and later tore the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

On the German side are Field Marshal von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into world-wide fame by his defeat of the Russians in 1914, and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff, who, although frequently credited with being the able of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his colleague. When von Hindenburg was widely famed as the victor of a great world-wide battle, the German hero was set up, a monument to the power which now is broken. It stands today in Berlin, unless the new masters of Germany have torn it down.

Origin of Conflict.

It was late in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder in Sarajevo, Bosnia, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, and his wife, Austria, backed by Germany, accused Serbia of instigating the crime and made demands which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia, and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd failed to avert Austria from her course.

Austria-Hungary began hostilities on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia, and within a week Germany had joined her, while France, Great Britain and Prussia had thrown their forces against Germany and Austria. As the war went on the number of nations involved increased until the conflict became the greatest in the history of the world.

Declaring war on France, Germany on August 1, 1914, threw her armies toward France by way of Belgium. Fighting against the maintenance of their neutrality, the Belgians checked the on-coming hordes for a time, but within two months the Prussian armies were within a few miles of Paris from which the French government had fled. One of the vital moments of the war had arrived. In a battle of dramatic dimensions six hundred thousand men were hurled back at the Marne.

U. S. Entered War April 6, 1917.

Turkey soon entered the war on the side of Germany and Italy joined the allies. Bulgaria came in with Germany, and Serbia and Montenegro were over-run. On April 6, 1917, the United States, unable to force Germany by peaceful means to conduct her ruthless submarine warfare in keeping with international law, threw her forces into the struggle.

At that time the imperial government of Russia had been overthrown and a provisional democratic government instituted. In Italy, the armies of King Victor Emmanuel were driving back the Austrians in the Trentino and in the Isonzo.

The autumn of 1917 witnessed the defeat of the Italian armies and their retreat to the Piave line. Almost simultaneously American troops appeared on the western front for the first time, while the French and British armies were holding positions of strategic importance from the North Sea to Switzerland. During the winter of 1917-18, American aid became more effective and Russia dropped out because of the bolshevik coup.

Germany, at the beginning of 1918, announced her purpose to end the war by an offensive in France. It was her last mighty effort, and for weeks the world wondered when the enemy hordes would be stopped. The turn in the fighting came on July 18 when Marshal Foch launched the Americans and French in an attack. Since that fateful day for Germany, the allied armies on all fronts have met with continued success.

Germany's ultimate defeat became more certain as the summer ad-

## English Woman Praises Americans in War



MRS. MARY FOLEY

In a letter to her cousin, Mrs. J. J. Murphy, 507 North Forty-first street, Mrs. Mary Foley of Cheshire, England, a munition worker, pays high tribute to the Americans. This Englishwoman is an acetylene welder, making the bodies of aerial bombs. Following the death of her brother, killed in action, Mrs. Foley enlisted in the service of her country.

## REVOLT SPREADS TO ALL PARTS OF GERMAN EMPIRE

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According to a dispatch from Essen. There were no disorders.

Hesse-Darmstadt Republic.

Darmstadt, Nov. 10.—Hesse-Darmstadt declares itself a republic. An official dispatch from Darmstadt, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse, announces that the grand duke of Hesse has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the business of the government "until a final settlement of the questions arising from the present situation."

Seize Guard Vessels

Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(By Associated Press.)—German guard vessels in the little fields of the Great Belt and Little Belt have left their stations. The crews forced the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

Danish Frontier Guarded

Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(By Associated Press.)—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German soldiers' council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officers.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

The wearing of the iron cross has been strictly prohibited.

Army Joins Reds

Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 10.—An official dispatch received by the Havas agency from Berlin today says:

"Official. The revolution has resulted in a striking victory almost without the effusion of blood."

"A general strike has ended this morning. It brought a cessation of work in all workshops at about 10 o'clock."

"A regiment of Nuremberg chasseurs passed over to the people. Other troops rapidly followed their action."

"The Alexander regiment, after hearing a declaration by Deputy Wells, went over to the revolution."

People of Table Rock Help on Liberty Loans and Red Cross

Table Rock, Neb., Nov. 10.—The State Bank of Table Rock has announced that in the various Liberty loans the sales were as follows:

First Liberty bond, \$4,900; second, \$11,000; third, \$23,000; fourth, \$51,000.

During the year closing October, 1918, the women of the Red Cross society made and delivered to the county chapter the following articles:

Palettes, suits, 211; bath robes, 28; bed covers, 63 pairs; sweaters, 157; mufflers, 26; socks, 251 pairs; wristlets, 97 pairs; eye bands, 8; helmets, 6; washcloths, 42; sponges, 6.

SOLDIERS' HOME NOTES

Grand Island, Nov. 10.—G. D. Poore, has returned to Burkett, much improved in health.

Burkett is rejoicing over the returns of the election.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt entertained a few friends recently at a birthday party, it being the former's 72d birthday anniversary.

Matron Atwood expects to leave in the near future on a visit to her old home in Seward county, a short distance from Milford, Neb. While there she will have the pleasure of a visit from a sister whom she has not seen in some time.

Dan Hammond is the only member, so far as is known, who was so indisposed as to not cast his vote on election day. Mr. Hammond is under the doctor's care.

Leland Hewitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Cottage No. 1, has been promoted to hospital steward at Camp Bowie, Tex.

## AIM OF EBERT IS TO PREVENT CIVIL WARFARE

New Chancellor Announces Purpose to Form People's Government and Bring About Peace Quickly.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office yesterday as chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "Citizens" of Germany, the chancellor said: he was going to form a people's government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible" and to confirm the liberty which the government has gained.

The proclamation and manifesto were sent out by the German wireless station at Nauen and picked up today by naval radio stations in this country. In making public the State department said it would not vouch for accuracy of the facts presented. The proclamation said: "New government has taken charge of business in order to preserve German people from civil war and famine and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task I only can accomplish if all authorities in all civil offices in towns, in landed districts, lend to it a helpful hand."

"I know it will be hard for many to co-operate with the new men who now have to lead business of the empire. But I appeal to their love for our people. If organization of public life stops in this serious hour then Germany would be the prey of anarchy and most terrible misery. Therefore, lend together with me your help to our country by continuing work in fearless and irreconcilable manner, every body in his position until hour has come that relieves us from our duty."

The manifesto asked for "assistance of all in heavy tasks which await," and urged all to "leave the streets and provide for quiet and order."

Pool Sends Message of Congratulation to Kinkaid

Lincoln, Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Charlie Pool has at last been convinced that hunting Moses out of the political bushes is a job no man need undertake again, for it is simply impossible, so he has sent the following message to Mr. Kinkaid:

"Dear Mr. Kinkaid: The election returns indicate that you have again triumphed at the polls. Accept my congratulations, with the wish that your future official duties may prove as pleasing to you and the public as they have in the past."

Chadron Normal Notes.

School opened Monday after the enforced vacation due to the prevalence of Spanish influenza in the state.

The enrollment of the normal this semester so far is 270, not including the practice school. This number equals that of the first semester of last year in spite of war conditions and enrollment will exceed that of last year.

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