



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 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—Trotsky 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 all 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 "travesty behavior and insane policy" and promised that they would be suppressed.

At this point the independent socialists jumped into action, taking advantage of the Ebert, 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. The following day in possession of the royal stables and of police headquarters, Chief of Police Liebknecht, who is one of them, had ignored his dismissal by the people's commission. He, too, was gradually drifting from Russia, was advising the Spartacans.

Disparaging comments 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, some 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.

clads at Washington that if the present order were the German were well within their rights and that General Harries acted indiscreetly. 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 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 reliance on her own resources. Japan has announced that most of her troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, Great Britain declares that she will send no more troops to the Far East, and the United States has announced that she will send no more troops to the Far East. The United States will increase her forces there. Indeed, some persons are claiming that the United States is about to announce that she will send no more troops to the Far East.

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 yet done so well toward the west. The Czech government of local Ebertsists grows stronger and asks recognition by the allied nations, with the right of representation at the peace conference. The Siberian and other Ebertsists have joined with it, asking Admiral Keldysh to accept their support for the salvation of Russia. The bolshevik government is having internal troubles, and a story came from Petrograd that Trotsky 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 British and other Ebertsists 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 Polish soldiers retreated to Lemberg, where they were disarmed by the Germans and sent to Bialystok. There they were robbed by German and Ebertsist soldiers.

ill-representable governments have been established in the central nations. If this were to 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 demobilization should be done by volunteers. That no punishment was inflicted for the open breaking of discipline by the British soldiers is one of the striking 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 side is finding expression in these days of the United States. There is a strong feeling in various cases here have been efforts to organize peace societies for these men in their home localities before their demobilization, so that their friends can help them and show them the way. It is justly being thought that services are unappreciated. Among these the case of the Blackhawk division and Chicago was notable. But the secretary of war seems to fear that the peace societies are not to be trusted to take his side. He does not say so, but that is the way it looks.

A jury in Judge Landis' federal court at Chicago did a good job last week. It found guilty of sedition and disloyalty under the espionage act, the congressmen, Charles H. McNary 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 is felt that McNary will not be permitted to take his seat in the next congress, though this is uncertain, owing to his appeal from the verdict.

The all-out planning to mitigate the rigors of the blockade of the central powers in order to let in food, not for the Hung, but for Poland and the people of the Balkans and certain sections of Russia. Further, the knowledge that the world is suffering from the shortage of bread, meat and fats being especially serious. Most of the fats must be supplied by America. The German vessels required to assist 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. Beloved by his countless admirers to be the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln, he is admitted by all to have died with him to have been unequalled in courage, patriotism and zeal for the welfare of his country and his countrymen. To epitomize one whose remarkable qualities and achievements were so widely known and so generally appreciated, his passing evoked the sobs 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 life in his country 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 his career he saw action 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.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF JACKSON STATE PRISON PROVIDED IN RESOLUTION

INQUIRY TO BE MOST THOROUGH

Two Senators and Three Representatives Will Conduct Inquiry—Other Interesting Happenings

(By William Lee Calton.)

Lansing, Mich.

Legislative investigation of the state prison at Jackson is provided for the first time in the history of the state by a concurrent resolution introduced by Rep. Carl Young, of Muskegon. It is intended that the inquiry be most thorough in scope and go into all matters pertaining to the management, financial affairs and routine of convicts in the state penitentiary.

The inquiry will be conducted by two senators and three representatives, clothed with full power to summon witnesses, take testimony under oath, engage all needed help, whether by the way of clerical aid or carry on the hearings with dispatch.

"There has been so much complaint over the way things are run at the state prison," said Rep. Young, "that it is time the whole matter was gone into. If the prison is financially afloat and general management are all right, and if murders among convicts and escapes from the prison are being curbed against as completely as possible, then the inquiry will develop nothing of interest. If not, it will be glad to know it, after all the talk of the past few years. And if things are not right at the prison it is high time to find out what is the matter there."

The house suspended the rules and set the resolution through shortly after its introduction, with little debate. The senate did the same.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution are beginning to pile up and if all of them go through the voters will have plenty of questions to consider at the polls next April. They include an amendment that would prevent naturalization of alien born residents unless they are able to read and write any portion of the state constitution. Rep. Holland proposed the amendment that would prevent naturalization of alien born residents unless they are able to read and write any portion of the state constitution.

Speaker Read has announced his appointments as follows: Assistant Clerks, Joseph Brennan, Charles North, Howard H. Hirschman, William Richter, George Cook and Henry Reid. Document room keeper, J. Ray Fisher; assistants, James Schriver and August Klock. Clerk room keeper, Walter Collins; assistants, Frank Morgan, chief janitor, Ora Varty; assistants, Harold Ross, Frank Wilson, Richard Stout, Will Reilly, Almon Bowerman and Perry Backus. Speaker's clerk, Maud Hartman. Speaker's messenger, Theodore Burdick.

Cutting of weeds along highways of the state is the idea of Rep. Deuel in two bills introduced in the house. One bill would compel all owners of land adjoining the highways cut all weeds along the highway. If they do not, then they would be compelled to pay the cost of having them cut. The other bill makes it the duty of the highway commissioner to cut all noxious weeds and care out to do the cutting where necessary.

Rep. Tweed has introduced a bill to have November 11, the date of signing the armistice that ended the war in Europe, made a permanent legal holiday to be known as "Liberty Day." It is to be a day of action, merriment and Thanksgiving Day be merged into one big holiday.

Rep. Case has introduced a bill extending from May 1 to May 30 of each year the time for the sale of Michigan dogs, which are known as "Liberty dogs." It authorizes when any market is opened for the sale of Michigan dogs, a bill to prohibit the hauling of more than one trailer by any motor truck on Michigan highways was introduced by Rep. Howe. Rep. Jensen has introduced the omnibus appropriation bill for all the state hospitals and farm colonies. It carries a total of almost \$4,000,000.

Rep. Copley wants to create the office of director of state publications and a bill providing this makes the state board of auditors such a director. It authorizes when any market is opened for the sale of Michigan dogs, a bill to prohibit the hauling of more than one trailer by any motor truck on Michigan highways was introduced by Rep. Howe. Rep. Jensen has introduced the omnibus appropriation bill for all the state hospitals and farm colonies. It carries a total of almost \$4,000,000.

The big house committee chairmanships were given out this year by Speaker Read with more general satisfaction expressed about them than is ordinarily the case. The ways and means committee, which will handle the budget bill and other bills which come everything that carries an appropriation, was the one to which Speaker Read gave the most thought. He finally got a well rounded committee whose membership includes nearly every branch of activity in Michigan, farmers, merchants, attorneys, newspaper men and others. This committee again is headed by James D. Jerome, of Detroit, the veteran member of the house, now serving his seventh term. With him on the committee are Reps. Welsh, of Kent; Hopkins, of Manistee; Crall, of Clare; Brower, of Jackson; Landry, of Allegan; Wiley, of Chippewa; Feland, of Presque Isle, and O'Brien, of Iron.

Rep. Merrill Wiley, of the Soo, drew the lawyers' prize, the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. Rep. A. Ward Copley, of the Soo, heads the taxation committee. Rep. Lynn Lewis, of Van Buren, again is chairman of the liquor committee. Other important chairmanships went as follows: State Affairs, Rep. J. V. Martin, of Shiawassee; Private Corporations, Fred L. Warner, of Ionia; Elections, Patrick O'Brien, of Iron; Insurance, Charles J. Evans, of Lenawee; the agriculture committee. The drainage committee and the roads and bridges committee of the house will handle a lot of the most important work of the present session and each has been increased from five to seven members. The drainage committee is headed by Rep. Ross of Grand Traverse. With him are Reps. Galloway, of Hillsdale; Hunter, of Clinton; John W. Smith, of St. Clair; Sawyer, of Emmet; Howe, of Montmorency, and Averell, of Ottawa.

The roads and bridges committee is headed by Rep. Daprato, of Dickinson county. With him are Reps. Evans, of Lenawee; Leighton, of Schoharie; McKee, of Iosco; Johnson, of Wayne; Aywood, of Newaygo; and Aldrich, of Cheboygan.

The fish committee is headed by Rep. Art Woodruff, of Wayne and includes McGilvray, of Oscoda; Jackson, of Saginaw; Miller, of Kent; Wallace, of Huron; and E. J. Egan, of Genesee. The game law committee is headed by George of Oakland and includes Lewis, of Van Buren; Vane of Lenawee; Jackson, of Saginaw; and Barnard, of Berrien.

The committee on village corporations consists of Rep. Crawford, of Washington; Chou, of Charlevoix; Crall, of Clare; Deuel, of Emmet; and Johnson, of Wayne.

High hopes of the legislature may have gotten down to regular business. The senate got started first, the house being delayed several days, while Speaker Deuel wrestled with the problem of appointments of the 63 house members. He finally got the list of the first bill, after considering it in committee of the whole and on third reading. It is the measure designed to raise the pay of legislative employees. The number of employees has been increased since the added pay could be allowed without particularly increasing the state's expense. The senate, also passed on to third reading the proposed constitutional amendment to provide for road bonds up to \$500,000. It is expected that this resolution will get consideration ahead of nearly all other matters so that, if passed as anticipated, it can go before the people at the election in April.

Senate committees have decided that they will have "junkies" to state institutions this year. Many legislatures have discussed the idea of cutting out these committee trips but this is the first time it has been carried into force. Some of the house committees may take time, but other will not. The committee-men report that they can get all the information they need on each case to base their estimates of the institutions' needs from the budget commissioners.

House members were absent when the vote was taken ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. They had their names entered in the House Journal as having desired to vote in favor of adoption and as having been absent. It is expected that this resolution will get consideration ahead of nearly all other matters so that, if passed as anticipated, it can go before the people at the election in April.

Senator George M. Condon, of Detroit, introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 to publish an index of the legislative acts of the state.

END INDIGESTION. EAT ONE TABLET

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES ANY DISTRESSED, UPSET STOMACH.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—No wait again!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

EMERSON FELT PINCH OF WAR

Great American Poet Wrote to Friend Telling Him of the Financial Crisis.

In the early days of the Civil war, Emerson wrote to a friend of the financial crisis: "The first of January (1862) has found me in sustained pain. It is the first of the Almonstons. For a penny from my books since last June which usually yield \$500 or \$1000 a year; no dividends from the bonds on from Little-Plymouth property. The amount of my income is reduced. I have anticipated so that your letter found me in a study how to pay \$300 or \$400 with \$50. Meanwhile we are trying to be as unobtrusive as possible under a reticent and in economy. But far better that this grinding should go on from bad to worse than that we be driven by any means to such a hasty piece of any price restoring the old rotto best."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

How Times Have Changed!

"I have been told," said a well-to-do Hilly Brevinck of Detroit, "and some folks think, for the worse. Anyhow it seems only yesterday that the proprietor of the Right Place store would whip a customer into the back room and order him a nip of something red and awful. But now if he takes you back there at all it is because he wants to know just about how soon you think you'll be able to settle that little bill."—Kansas City Star.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 4 oz. of glycerine. Any drug store can put the above recipe in a mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It gradually darkens, restores, faded gray hair, and makes it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Worry gives the undertaker more business than had work ever did.

Graft by any other name would produce just as many plums.

Suffered For Years Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 933 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so sore, I could hardly bend over and get my feet and pants on. I was in pain through my kidneys. It was so bad that I could not walk up stairs or stoop, and to move would give me such a sharp pain through my back."

The kidney secret. MRS. ROSS tells us that she had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. I had used all kinds of medicine to no avail. I had used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They did me out of the trouble and strengthened my back. I was so weak that I could not walk up stairs or stoop, and to move would give me such a sharp pain through my back. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."—Do not fail.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. L. N. VAUGHAN, Notary Public. DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of

ROSS'S