Americans in New Siberian Positions Are Well Quartered

Archangel Attache's Report Convinces General March Allied Forces' Military Situation Is Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General March made public to-day a report from the American military attaché at Archangel on operations in Northern Russia during December and the early days of this month, indicating that the situation was regarded as satisfactory, both from the military and sanitary standpoints.

The chief of staff said he had no confirmation of reports that British forces were being withdrawn from the Archangel sector.

The attaché's report showed that operations undertaken in December were for the purpose of consolidating the American and Allied lines for winter occupation and also to break up Bolshevik concentrations on the front south of Archankel. An advance on a front of twelve miles was accomplished on December 29 and on January 3 attempts of the enemy to retake the positions were repulsed. Subsequently the Allied lines withdrew slightly to better positions where they now are standing. The recapture of the town of Kadish by the American troops was mentioned.

ARCHANGEL, Friday, Jan. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The new positions of the Americans, Russians and Poles on the River Onega sector was subjected to a heavy Bolshevik machine gun fire Thursday. The Allied positions on this sector are now at a village about eight miles in the rear of the furthest point reached in the advance last week. The withdrawal was made to give the troops good billets.

KRASNOYARSK, Siberia, Jan. 5 (By The Associated Press).—When trains carrying Allied forces westward over the Transsiberian Railway reached this city, on the left bank of the Yenisei River, it was learned that Russian troops had been fighting Bolshevist contingents about ten miles to the southward.

According to a Russian colonel, Bolshevisc forces numbering about 1,200 were intrenched in villages to the south. Russian troops numbering about 800 attacked them and were repulsed, losing thirty men, some officers being killed. In the mean time Bolshevists in a neighboring village attacked, and there were casualties on both sides. The general result was indecisive, the colonel said.

The Bolshevists may try to cut communications between Eastern Siberia and the Ural battlefront, to which Allied troops and munitions are being forwarded.

Kluckinskaya has been deserted by civilians. General Semenoff had advanced from Verkhne-Udnsk to Misavaya.

It was said that unless the railroad is defended by American and Allied troops there is danger that Omsk will be cut off from Vladivostok.

Bulgaria's War Losses Estimated at 1,350,000

SOFIA, Jan. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Bulgaria's losses in the war were: Killed and missing, 101,224; wounded, 1,152,399, and prisoners, 10,825. These figures do not include losses during the retreat from Macedonia, when many died of influenza, exhaustion and famine and 90,000 were taken prisoner.

There is a serious development of spotted typhus fever in Bulgaria, more than 400 cases having been found in Sofia. The outbreak, the authorities say, is due largely to the country's almost complete lack of soap, disinfecting materials and underclothing.

Liebknecht Is Slain in Street Fighting Thursday; Revolt Crushed

Continued from page 1

by Brigadier General Harries, head of the American commission.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Delayed Amsterdam advices, dated Thursday, contain reports of further activity by the Spartacides in the Rhine towns. They apparently control Düsseldorf, where several prominent persons were arrested, while many others only escaped arrest by crossing the Rhine. The Meunster "Anzeiger" reports that the Spartacides stormed the prison in Muenster and freed 170 criminals.

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At Mülheim, during a big demonstration of strikers on Wednesday, the malcontents seized all newspaper buildings and issued the "General Anzeiger" the next morning as the "Red Flag," designating it as the organ of the revolutionary workers of Mülheim. They forbade the issuance of all the other newspapers.

The private residence in Mülheim of Leo Stinnes, the industrial magnate, was entered and ransacked by a mob which was later dispersed by the police.

Both Sides Determined

Earlier dispatches give further details of Thursday's fighting in Berlin. Both the Spartacides and the government forces are described as acting with great determination, although it seems worthy of note that with all the reports of severe combats, in which artillery, hand grenades and rifles are described as having been used freely, none of the observers has anything to say definitely of large casualties or apparently has observed any considerable number of bodies.

The Spartacides are described as resolutely defending the "Tageblatt" and "Vossische Zeitung" printing plants, which on Thursday night were still in their possession. On the other hand, three resolute attacks by the Spartacides on the Brandenburg gate are reported as having failed to shake the government's hold on the main entrance to the central quarter of the city, where the Chancellor's palace and the ministries are situated.

Government Gaining Power

The growing confidence of the government that the garrisons in the ministries and private buildings in this quarter now are strong enough to prevent surprise attacks is reflected in the reports that the government has reduced the numbers of troops guarding the streets near by, so that access to the quarter is no longer so difficult as it was.

From this centre the government is conducting its campaign to expel the Spartacides from the newspaper offices to the south and east, but without positive successes yet reported. The government's temporary occupation of the "Red Flag" offices, even, is said to have been abandoned.

The governmental quarter can be defended easily from the west and north, provided the Brandenburg Gate be held. The only other entrances to this quarter are two narrow streets intersecting Unter den Linden from the north and Voss Street from the west. The entire western front of the quarter constitutes a veritable walled city protected by a 15-foot stone wall, which separates the ministerial gardens from the Tiergarten.

The vulnerable point is the Wilhelmplatz, upon which the former American Embassy building and the Chancellor's palace face and into which broad streets lead from the inner city.

The government therefore has converted the Kaiserhof Hotel and the Prince Leopold palace, which command the entrances, into little fortresses in order to guarantee the defence of the heart of its stronghold.

Government forces control the situation in Berlin, so far as the centre of the city, containing the principal government buildings and the retail shopping district, is concerned, but latest advices give no indication of what has been accomplished toward clearing the Spartacides from their strongholds in the outlying districts.

Loyal Troops Reinforced

Loyal troops are being reinforced, and the arming of the elements of the population willing to risk their lives to down the Bolshevists is in progress.

Philipp Scheidemann and Premier Ebert apparently are determined to vigorously press the campaign against the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht as soon as their strength is completely in the field.

The Cabinet has flatly refused to accept the offered mediation of the Independent Socialists to reconcile the three Socialist factions, accusing the Independents of working "hand in glove" with the Spartacides.

The Spartacides now are endeavoring to summon hunger and thirst as their allies and have succeeded in interfering seriously with supplies. Large parts of Berlin are reported to have gone without bread yesterday and today. Panicky scenes are reported at bread shops.

Gas Plants Closed

The Spartacide forces have occupied gas plants, electric power houses and waterworks in various parts of the city. Grunewald, a suburb, is without these necessities. This suburb, however, is populated almost exclusively by the wealthier classes and pressure against it is not likely to affect the Socialist government.

Karl Radek, chief adviser of Dr. Liebknecht, and who is familiar with the strategy behind the Bolshevist movement in Russia, is in Berlin. The Spartacides are reported to be desperately endeavoring to spread their activities into other parts of Germany.

All the Berlin replacement battalions have declared their support of the Ebert government, according to a Berlin dispatch quoting the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung."

The Socialist "Vorwärts," it is added, reports that the Spartacides are conducting a widespread propaganda throughout Germany by the use of Russian money. Russian agents are said to have placed millions of marks at their disposal.

Life in Berlin, aside from the immediate fighting around in the inner part of the city, has been affected only slightly by the events of the week, according to Berlin telegrams received here by way of Amsterdam.

Nearly the entire population of Berlin appears to have resolved itself into a vast debating society. Small groups assemble for agitated discussions at every street corner and at every open space. Spartacide sympathizers, it is declared, are not in favor with the majority of the population and discussions in which they take part frequently lead to fist fights.

Liebknecht, Opponent Of War, Was Admired By the Russian Reds

Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacus group, reported killed in the Berlin uprising, was the son of the famous German Socialist leader and writer and speaker, Wilhelm Liebknecht, who occupies a position in the history of the Socialist "Internationale" second only to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of the modern Socialist movement.

Karl Liebknecht held no particularly prominent position in the German Social Democracy, except as an agitator, until shortly after the outbreak of the war, when he became the leader of that part of Social Democracy which rejected the official policy of the party and its delegation in the Reichstag of supporting the government and conducted an agitation both against the authorities and the Scheidemann followers.

Prior to his arrest May 1, 1916, when he attempted to address a Berlin crowd and called for the overthrow of the government, Liebknecht made himself particularly obnoxious to the government and the Socialist delegation in the Reichstag by continually challenging and assailing the government. He was tireless in his anti-war agitation, both in and out of the Reichstag, for which he was ultimately forced into the army and sent to the Eastern front as a private.

It was while returning to Berlin on a furlough, May 1, 1916, that he made the aforementioned address, for which he was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. On appealing the case, the sentence was extended to four years.

Liebknecht's martyrdom endeared him to revolutionary Socialists the world over. He is particularly popular in the Russian Soviets, of nearly all of which he has been made an honorary member.

It was during his imprisonment that the Spartacus group was organized, consisting of those members of the Independent Socialists who believed the policy of the latter not radical enough. The leaders of the Spartacus group with Liebknecht were Rosa Luxemburg, Richard Barth and Franz Mehring, the latter the historian of the German Social Democracy.

Liebknecht visited the United States a year or two before the war and addressed Socialist meetings in many cities.

Riots Spread From Berlin to Many German Cities

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—Very serious rioting occurred Friday in Dresden, Hamburg, Augsburg and Dusseldorf, according to reports received here. The fighting was most severe in Hamburg and is still in progress.

The government troops in Berlin have not yet succeeded in crushing the Spartacides, who still hold Newspaper Row. The fighting for the newspaper buildings has lasted since Wednesday and cannon and flame-throwers now are being used, with many fatalities.

Sinn Fein Appeal To U. S. Soldiers Discovered in Raid

Pamphlets Asking Their Aid Found at Society's Headquarters in Dublin; Plunkett Will Visit America

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The headquarters of the Sinn Féin organization in Harcourt Street were raided this morning by the police.

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

The pamphlets added: "We helped to win your independence. Will you help us to win ours?"

Plunkett Coming to U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sir Horace Plunkett, who presided over the Irish convention early last year, which after long deliberation failed to reach an agreement on a scheme of self-government for Ireland, will leave for the United States the coming Wednesday. He intends to confer with prominent Irishmen in America on the grave situation in Ireland and to counsel against impatience, which, in his opinion, constitutes one of the gravest menaces, in view of the existing conditions.

"We cannot expect the world to be reconstructed in a few weeks after the ending of the war," Sir Horace said to The Associated Press correspondent, "and attempts quickly to entangle the complicated Irish problem, I fear, may lead to more serious consequences than possibly most of us believe."

With the exception of standing for home rule, Sir Horace is not aligned with any Irish faction. He recently stated: "The government divides the population into three sections, the extremists of the north, who are fostered; the extremists of the south, who are coerced, and the moderate man everywhere, who is ignored." He maintains that the man who is identified with neither of the extremes has no means of making his opinion felt.

"The future of civilization," continued Sir Horace, "depends upon the relations of the United States and the British Empire, and with all that has been said and all the misrepresentations which have gone out, the Irish question forms a dangerous shoal in the way of those friendly relations.

"This is no time to jump at conclusions. I hope to explain to the Irishmen in America the phases of the situation which have been so rapidly developing in the last few weeks, some of which, doubtless, are obscure to them, and to emphasize to them what I believe, the necessity for the calm and careful consideration of each problem as it arises."

Chinese Grow Rice in Hawaii

The Chinese first introduced rice culture into Hawaii and are still the chief rice growers of the island.—Indianapolis News.

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Leopard Cat Coats.....95.00
Walking length models with large collar and cuffs of nutria or seal.

Nutria Coats.....175.00
Various smart styles in chic trotteur models of taupe and natural nutria.

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A diversity of models of selected dyed muskrat pelts.

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats...245.00
30 to 40 inch long models in various styles; contrasting fur collar and cuffs.

Squirrel Wraps & Coats.....350.00
Exclusive fashions in voluminous natural or taupe squirrel wraps and coats.

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Beaver	12.50	Nutria	10.00
Natural Raccoon	12.50	Hudson Seal	12.50
Beaver	16.50	Taupe Nutria	14.50
Natural Raccoon	16.50	Hudson Seal	16.50
Natural Nutria	16.50	Beaver	16.50
Taupe Nutria	18.50	Natural Nutria	16.50
Hudson Seal	18.50	Hudson Seal	18.50
Hudson Seal	25.00	Natural Skunk	22.50
Beaver	29.50	Beaver	22.50
Hudson Seal	35.00	Natural Skunk	39.50
Black Lynx	45.00	Black Lynx	39.50

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Coats of zibeline, velour and heavy winter coatings in the favored colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.

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Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly 65.00 to 95.00 58.00
A collection of various styles in rich, soft winter coatings, trimmed with fashionable furs. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits
Formerly 49.50 to 69.50 34.00
An assortment of different styles in street and sport colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.

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Women's Fur & Self Collar Coats
Formerly 49.50.....36.00
Soft velour coatings in brown, taupe, delphine blue, reindeer. Adustable French seal collars. Also self collar corduroy coats.

Women's Fur & Self Collar Coats
Formerly 59.50 to 75.00..... 46.00
Two-tone velour and silvertone—self collars or collars of nutria or Hudson seal. Also shawl collars of French seal.

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly 75.00 to 89.50..... 56.00
Frost-glo, duvet de laine, silvertone and other soft coatings—shawl or adustable collars of taupe nutria or Hudson seal.

Women's Fur Trim'd & Plain Coats
Formerly 95.00 to 145.00..... 68.00
Some of the season's most exclusive styles in bolivia, other rich coatings, satin or velveteen. Plain or fur trimmed.

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WOMEN'S DRESS *and* WALKING BOOTS

Formerly 8.50 to 14.00

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Included in the collection are dress boots in button or lace models—patent leather or colored kid. Walking boots in patent leather, black or brown Russia calf.

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Women's Tailored Suits
Formerly 39.50 to 59.50.....28.00
Smart tailored models in velour, silvertone, trico-velour and duvet de laine. In the favored colorings of the season.

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Formerly 98.50 to 125.00.....85.00
Exclusive models in tailored, demi-tailored and costume suits. Developed from rich fabrics, majority fur trimmed.

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Handsomely fur trimmed suits—only one or two of a kind in velour, duvetyn, silvertone and duvet de laine.

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Typical Bonwit Teller & Co. designs and treatments which possess those distinctive touches of finesse and difference.

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