

EBERT, SOCIALIST, RULER OF GERMANY

Saddler, a Man of Common-Place Mind, Was One of "Intellectuals" Who Supported Kaiser in War.

(By John Walker Harrington, in the New York Times.)

The stubborn defiance shown by Friedrich Ebert, the new president of Germany, was that socialist here who knew him had expected of him. In taking his stand against what he calls the domination by the allies, he represents that element which, for many years, was the standby of the old autocracy, despite the professions to the contrary.

Bismarck, the iron chancellor, openly encouraged socialist of the Ebert type, because he believed that they were a bulwark of imperial rule. Little would any one have thought a few years ago, that a harness maker would succeed to the place of the Man of Blood of Baden.

Friedrich Ebert is a plodder. He never made harness for a Pegasus. He reached the position he now occupies through patient toil and by taking advantage of every opportunity. Those who criticize him most admit that, although not a man of strong character, he is far better educated and more in touch with the development of modern life than most persons realize.

Born in Heidelberg in 1871, Ebert is now in his 48th year. His father was a tailor in the old German university town. Young Ebert came in contact with the learning which permeated the place. He attended the lectures of the favorite doctors and absorbed odds and ends of knowledge from the students who visited his father's shop. He went to one of the people's schools until he was 15 years old. The instruction there was thorough. It did not make for high aspirations, but it gave him a good grasp of those practical things necessary to the German mechanic.

On the Saddler's Bench.

Then began his apprenticeship at the saddler's bench. After several years he was duly qualified to earn 30 marks, about \$7, a week.

While learning the trade Ebert connected himself with the young socialists. This group was composed of youths who had not reached their political majority. He has been attacked since by socialists of the Spartacus type as an apostate and a renegade. L. Lore, editor of Volks-Zeitung, who has met him, says that, although opposed to the political views of the new president of Germany, he considers Ebert a man of considerable knowledge of life.

"Herr Ebert," added Mr. Lore, "as a socialist, could not help but acquire a considerable fund of information. Socialism is a great teacher in Germany. It widens the view of the working classes. It has its schools where the laboring man can study politics and economics and languages. The new president of Germany has a practical grasp of our contemporary history, of political economy, and of the natural sciences. He is especially well informed on the labor situation. By attending the lectures given by socialists he learned a great deal which equipped him as a speaker and a writer."

The next stage in the development of Friedrich Ebert took him to the city of Bremen. In this busy mart of foreign trade, with its vast docks and its hundreds of ships, its busy factories and its crowded streets, he became a part of modern industrial Germany. He was still the agitator and zealot. His spare time he spent as a street teacher, expounding the doctrines of Marx and Lassalle. About him he gathered little knots of dock laborers and seamen as comrades. He gave lectures in small halls, and wrote incessantly for the socialist newspapers.

Not a Brilliant Man.

Eighteen years ago Ebert began to be a factor in politics. His progress was slow. Although he took part in international councils of the socialists, both in Germany and in France, he did not make any deep impression upon his comrades on other lands. In committee meetings he showed more force. For the most part, he was content at this period to sit at the feet of August Bebel, "Comrade Ebert" was gradually recognized, however, as one of the coming men of the socialist democratic party.

In 1900 Ebert began to hold offices among the socialists. As the editor of a paper devoted to the Marxist cult he gained a livelihood. His influence grew. He had not the insight of Bebel nor the brilliancy of Liebknecht, but he was accepted as a faithful interpreter. He was elected to the reichstag in 1912, and there came days of affluence. For was he not a member of the executive committee? As such was passing rich at 3,000 marks a year (about \$720).

What with his salary and some income from his writings, Ebert and his family were able to live in dignity when he represented the twin manufacturing cities of Elberfeld-Barmen in the national assembly. In the coming of the war brought Ebert to the fore, although even at that time he was not known to international fame. He had several important conferences with the kaiser, according to persons who know him. He represents that majority of socialists who supported the regime of autocracy and junkerdom.

The social democratic party, of which Ebert had become the vice chairman, consistently supported German imperialism in the reichstag. It voted vast sums for the carrying on of the war. Ebert was on the side of the militarists and the "intellectuals." The radicals still regard him as a reactionary.

"What difference does it make," a prominent socialist who knows Ebert, asked the other day, "whether he was received by the kaiser? Undoubtedly he had such audiences with the former emperor, but he did not have to, for his acts were essentially those of the kaiser's man. He gave, as a socialist, aid and comfort to the war regime, for there were few who dared to raise their voices against it.

Not Bernstorff's Tool.

"The newspapers print stories

about Ebert being dominated by Count Bernstorff. That is merely a fashion that has grown up because the former ambassador to the United States is so well known to the American people. His name is good for headline purposes. The story that Ebert is under the control of Bernstorff is absurd, for as president of Germany he represents the view of the majority of socialists—the social democrats who upheld the war.

"Ebert is in his present position because there were 11,000,000 social democratic votes as compared with the 2,000,000 votes of the independent socialists. He is the choice of the power that is."

The radical socialist would gladly have seen Liebknecht, who lately went to a tragic death, elevated to the presidency. Some Germans believe that Scheidemann would have filled the place more acceptably. To the minority Ebert represents compromise between the new era and the old order which is passing. Many regard him not as a man of vital importance but as a man of great force, but they await the issue with the hope that his conservatism may effect a more speedy adjustment than red radicalism.

Herr Ebert has the manner of a peasant. Indeed, he closely resembles thousands of Germans who keep small shops or work in the factories. Short and stout and heavy in tread, he has the air of plodding. His dress is plain and he invariably wears a shirt that jammed well down on his head. A sturdy, bristling mustache and a small goatee accentuate his Teutonic aspect. Neatness has put two sharp creases in his forehead. This gives him a scowling look, which is counteracted, however, by his smile when deeply interested. In his personal tastes he is simple. There is little likelihood of his setting up an extravagant menage when he begins his administration.

CITY AND COUNTY RECORDS

DEEDS RECORDED.

Butte Land and Investment company to Edith A. Shields, portion Railroad lot; \$1.

John Henshaw to Clinton A. Clark, his interest in Hornet, Rabbit, Olivia, Gulf, Hope and Helen lots and 5-16 interest in Golden Era; \$1.

Claud H. Morton et al. to Elizabeth Treglow, west 9.2 feet, lot 4 and west 28.8 feet lot 6, block 6, Homevale addition; \$1.

W. O. and Lina H. Spear to Frank Novak—lot 8, block 14, Leggat & Foster addition; \$1,500.

Frank Novak et ux. to John Powers, lot 8, block 14, Leggat & Foster addition; \$1.

Tidewater Investment company to Hattie Cleveland, lots 3 and 4, block 10, Atherton Place; \$1.

BIRTHS.

Thiland—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thiland, 1218 Farrell street, Feb. 21, a boy.

Hoar—To Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoar, 11 Sunview street, Feb. 21, a boy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph Amis (34), Flora Daily (24), Butte.

William Dean (38), Dillon; Blanche Edgar (23), Butte.

Thomas B. Browne (38), Mary Thompson (36), Butte.

Thomas Dixon (42), Georgia Beauchamp (40), Butte.

Ernest Pellander (34), Mary Palkinghorne.

DISTRICT COURT

Complaints: Evar Avonson, vagrancy, Andy Mackey complaining witness.

Probate: Estate Sarah Ann Gearring valued at \$1,200 by appraisers of estate, consisting of eight lots in Crosby's addition to Butte and personal property; first account Ida Stanhope administrator, in estate of Luther L. Stanhope, bond of \$500; estate and guardianship of Arthur S. Gower, B. and Joseph W. Williams by Feie Williams and others.

Judgment: Forfeiture in state of Montana against John Thomas and certain intoxicating liquors; liquors ordered destroyed with bar fixtures; other property restored to owner.

Search Warrants: No liquors or other contraband goods found at the Northern hotel, Wyoming and Front streets; John Sicalon, 303 West Daily street, 507 quarts of beer and 142 articles of bar and tobacco goods, including whisky, gin and wines.

Appeal From Justice's Court: G. W. Ornyard against Mrs. E. A. Ward for forfeiture of lease and other recovery, value \$200.

Order—Judge Jeremiah J. Lynch, appointing Leslie B. Sulgrave in estate of Charles O. Davidson to determine amount of income tax due from said estate; request for the appointment of M. J. Walsh as administrator of estate of James Lowmy, deceased.

Notice of Appeal: R. J. C. Peterson against Stephenson Lumber company.

MORE HOMES ARE ESSENTIAL

(By United Press.)

London, Feb. 4.—(By Mail.)—The government has decided to subsidize building in an effort to reduce rents and relieve congestion in London. Announcement of this was made by the reconstruction ministry which advises building of dwellings now despite the unusually high cost. It offers to rebate 75 per cent of the loss on homes built now if the property has decreased in value at the end of five years.

Real estate agents estimate more than 300,000 dwelling houses and flats are needed in London this month. Rents of those available are regarded as prohibitive.

Say you saw it advertised in the Bulletin.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD BUSY WITH MAIL



The task of distributing the mail from overseas so that letters for the folks at home will not be held up has been undertaken by the Jewish welfare board in New York. Mrs. Ralph Stern is in charge of the work. The photograph shows Mrs. Stern (third from left in foreground) surrounded by relatives of soldiers awaiting the distribution of mail at the clubhouse.

SPARTACIDES REBEL IN GERMAN CITIES

Gelsenkirchen Looted After Part of Its Defenders Got Over to Extremists; Nuremberg Troops Beaten.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Spartacide troops from nearby towns marched on Gelsenkirchen (a city of 49,000 inhabitants in Westphalia) early this morning and overpowered the local military and police forces, a portion of which went over to the Spartacides. The plundering of the city followed.

The doors of houses were blown in with hand grenades and much booty was obtained.

The Gelsenkirchen banks and the city treasury had been warned in time and saved their funds.

The raiding Spartacides came from Rastungen and Wattenscheid.

Troops had been expected in Berlin today from radical elements, but up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon no disturbances had been reported anywhere in the city. The anticipated outbreak appears to have been nipped in the bud by the arrest late Saturday night of eight members of a Spartacide and Revolutionary Soldiers' union, who had gathered in a hall, it is charged, to plan disturbances for today.

Copenhagen, Feb. 21.—The telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartacides, according to reports received here.

The outbreak followed an attempt by the government forces to disperse a procession of Spartacides who were protesting against the reorganization of the Bavarian army. Shots were said to have been fired from the barracks into the crowd, which took matters into its own hands, stormed the army headquarters and seized the telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices.

109,586 SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS

National Secretary Adolph Germer reports that according to the number of dues stamps sold the membership of the socialist party in January, 1919, was 109,586. Only one before, in April, 1914, was the sale of dues stamps higher than last January; during that month 119,752 stamps were sold.

While the people are asking a sure cure for future wars, the statesmen are offering them "something just as good."

THEY'RE wearing suspenders on their corsets and they've pirated the athletic union suits—but boys, how chic!

MANNISH AND DAINTY

By MARGARET ROHE. (Written for the United Press.)

Oh say can you C
The shoe Bee Vee D?
It suits to a T
And is trim as can B.

Ab, Woman in her hours of ease is triply diffident to please. Just when she's learned the "shimée" art, perversely she won't drop the part, but doffs her dainty silk chemise to don new female Bee Vee D's. But should she try the "shimée silver" in Bee Vee D's, 'twill prove a fiasco. "Oh, this I feel convinced, don't you? Of course for other wear they'll do. In fact I think they're very smart and fit to take important part 'mongst Everywoman's lingerie, this newest female Bee Vee D."

Though they're not known by just this name, they by another fit the same, and are as nearly as can be this manly form of lingerie. Of main-seek, mull or marquisette; of crepe de chine or crepe Georgette; of Japanese and Chinese silk, and other fabrics of this ilk, they're cut forming in one piece, and if you be a bit obese a knitted insert over each hip will hold you flat and never rip, in spite of the fact you must agree that this is piping, hungry.

There's yet another mannish flair attaching female underwear. Some of the assets, have, I swear, real gallinies to keep them on. Just plain suspenders, yet not plain, for they're pink gaily in the main, with rose buds or a bow or two adorning them, or baby blue. 'O'er shoulders fair they plinkly pass, and tend to keep well suspended her, and cost a bit of legal tender. To girle corsets they're attached, of silk and tricot, all pink matched. 'O' houses these corsets have but few, and give that latest figure new, which makes you look, though blue and small, as if you wore no stays at all.

All newest corsets come this way, so soft and supple that you may, though firm and snugly you're enclosed within their pink and stayed embrace, still breathe and bend, oh, quite a bit, and lo! a trifle when you sit. Ah, truly, to be thusly stayed were joy to matron and to maid.

And from padamas, since they've seen 'em, the fair sex will let nothing wear 'em. Such gorgeous garments, rare and rare, of softest silk with insets lay. Bedecked with ruffles, frivols and lots of other fluff and fuss. Some haven't any sleeves at all, some 'em diaphanous to call a sleeve aren't worth the mention, although they have a sleeve intention.

They come in every tint and hue, rose, lavender, green, yellow, blue. Some are embroidered, lavishly, in beads from the macramé, in flowers, fowls and fishes, too, and other fancies from the zoo. If you've designs to buy a few then they'll soon have designs on you.

Some are more plainly tailor made, in softest satin, pink of shade, but even these are gathered in to frilly ruffles round each shin, and birdied round about the waist with tasseled cord, in perfect taste. They all with beauty are replete, seductively and chisly sweet. It really seems a shame to me they must be worn where few may see, and only donned in darkest night, when you've put out the cat and light.

WAGES OF PACKERS

RAISED 10 PER CENT

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Packing house employees receive a 10 per cent wage advance by the decision of the arbitrator, Judge Aischuler, who announced the award today. The advance is retroactive to Nov. 10. In addition, the award grants 2 1/2 cents an hour raise to all workers under 21 years, whose earnings are less than 42 1/2 cents an hour.

Time and a half is given for overtime, with double time in certain instances. Overtime begins after eight hours, and there is compensation also for men who are required to be at work before 5 o'clock in the morning. The overtime scale becomes effective March 2.

The award applies to the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing company throughout the country.

The advance is based on the advance in the cost of living. Counsel for the packers estimated that the award would cost the packers \$13,000,000 a year. About 85,000 employees will receive the retroactive advance.

Judge Aischuler said that while there was a slight decline in some items of the cost of living, rents had gone up.

Nat Goodwin's estate is found to be only \$6,000. That's a thousand apiece for each wife.

Pig-Minder, Beer-Carrier, Pip-Maker, Face-Faker, Seek Army Discharges

(By United Press.)

London, Feb. 4.—(By Mail.)—On London peers and cat teachers are essential to British industry.

An onion peeler, high in the ranks of his profession, and one of the most eminent teachers in the entire British army are authorities for this. They have applied for discharge from the army, stating their occupations, setting forth their experience and their importance to industry, and requesting that industry be not unduly handicapped by their longer retention in the armed service of his Britannic majesty.

Another empire builder whose importance to industry apparently has been overlooked describes his profession as that of "expert pig-minder." He asks immediate release from British industry and his longer absence in the army insupportable. He speaks for himself only, but the natural implication is that the entire service will have to be discharged forthwith, that in all things the pigs may be minded.

An expert beer-carrier also clamors for return to industry and civilian life. He sets forth that efficiency of the British smelters is being greatly reduced, owing to the fact that the laborers are forced to do their own beer carrying while the nation's expert beer-carriers are wasting their time carrying rifles. Employers and the ministry of munitions have recognized the trade of beer carrying even during the war. A beer-carrier gets \$15 a week at the smelters, the employes furnishing the salary. An expert is one who can carry most of the beer outside

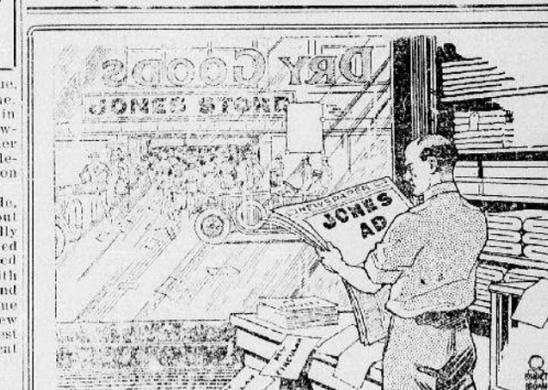
his own person, spilling but a negligible quantity down his throat.

Several face-fakers have applied for early demobilization, alleging their occupation is essential to the well being of large classes of society. A face-faker, in London parlance, is one who paints out black eyes and otherwise changes the appearance of a countenance. The services of these gentlemen are said to be much in demand by robbers, murderers, wife deserters, all-round-crooks, and other general purpose undesirables.

An extraordinary number of pip-makers also crave opportunity to do their share in the great reconstruction. Pip-making is a subsidiary of the jam manufacturing business. The expert pip-makers, most of whom are women, turn out great quantities of wooden seeds to put in to raspberry jam. Englishmen call these seeds pips. They also call the stuff the wooden pips are mixed with, raspberry jam. It is made of sticky material, well flavored, that passes admirably for raspberry pulp when it has plenty of well made wooden seeds mixed with it. Naturally, jam consumers have been pretty much up against it during the war, the supply of wooden seeds being much restricted by reason of the presence of so many pip-makers in the army, where only machine gun janus required their attention.

A new skyscraper apartment house will rent flats to New York millionaires for \$50,000 a year. Of course this does not include groceries.

Advertise that room for rent in the want columns of the Bulletin.



RESULTS?

Jones invests a certain amount of money in newspaper space.

You spend as much or more for handbills.

Who gets the best results?

Jones! His message has been carried into almost every home in this community. It has been read by an average of four readers to each family, and there go the purchasing agents of all these families into Jones' Store to get the merchandise they want at his bargain prices. The volume of business Jones' advertising brings him, enables him to undersell his competitors.

Why don't you advertise in this newspaper? It is not as expensive per customer as your hand-bills or circulars.

Think it over as you watch the throng of thrifty buyers tramping your hand-bills under foot, as they eagerly crowd into Jones' store.

Advertising pays when you use space in the

Butte Daily Bulletin

PEARSE-CONNOLLY PARADE

MARCH 17th

Will Start From Corner of N. Wyoming and Copper

LINE OF MARCH
WEST ON COPPER
SOUTH ON MAIN
WEST ON BROADWAY
SOUTH ON WASHINGTON
EAST ON SILVER
NORTH ON IDAHO
EAST ON PARK
NORTH ON ATLANTIC
WEST ON BROADWAY
NORTH ON MAIN TO QUARTZ
DISBAND.

A SPECIAL INVITATION

To all Returned Soldiers and Sailors and all Lovers of Liberty are Hereby Extended to Join the Parade

THE PEARSE-CONNOLLY CLUB HAS ENDORSED THE STRIKE

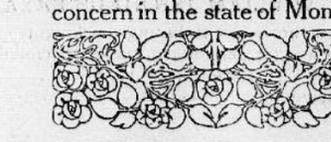
The Bulletin Publishing Co.

Office: 101 South Idaho Street, Butte, Montana

We now are prepared to handle your

Job Printing

and solicit your patronage. We especially appeal to Organized Labor for your undivided support. With your assistance we will make the Bulletin Publishing Company the biggest printing concern in the state of Montana



SEND IN YOUR PRINTING ORDERS

USE BULLETIN WANT ADS