

### BRITISH TROOPS IN DUESSELDORF

The Town Had Been in the Hands of the German Spartacans

### COPENHAGEN GETS REPORT FROM BERLIN

Duesseldorf Is on the Right Bank of Rhine, 21 Miles from Cologne

Copenhagen, Sunday, Jan. 12.—British troops have occupied Duesseldorf, which has been in the hands of the Spartacans, according to a report from Berlin.

Duesseldorf is a town in Rhenish Prussia. It is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 20 miles northwest of Cologne.

### CAPTURED NEWSPAPER OFFICE Loyal Troops Carried Kreuz Zeitung Plant By Storm

Berlin, Saturday, Jan. 11 (By the Associated Press).—Loyal troops have carried by storm the Buxenstein printing plant, where the Kreuz Zeitung is printed. Many citizens had been killed and wounded recently by bolshevists firing from the windows of this building.

The capture of the Vorwarts building, near that of the Kreuz Zeitung, was carried out by approximately 500 loyal troops. They first destroyed an entrenchment in front of the building consisting of rolls of printing paper behind which two machine guns had been installed. Two shots from a mine thrower swept away the whole fortification with the gun crew. The Spartacans sent a white flag party forward but were told that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered. Two mine throwers and two field guns then began a systematic bombardment and soldiers worked their way forward with machine guns and finally stormed the building. They met with little resistance inside, the defenders being mostly civilians, including some Russians.

The courtyard was filled with dead and wounded and 300 prisoners, including a number of Russians, were taken. Among the prisoners was a man understood to be the bolshevist agent Chevonne. Many defenders were buried in the ruins. The attackers lost three killed and several wounded. The front of the building was badly damaged and part of the plant was wrecked but the presses were unharmed.

Three thousand loyal troops marched in today from Liechtenfeld, a suburb southwest of the city. They were received by the citizens with rejoicing. They were mainly younger troops from the front, wearing iron crosses and medals showing that many of them had been wounded from one to five times. They maintained their old discipline and sang as they marched. Many officers marched in the ranks as privates and carried rifles. The troops brought field guns and scores of machine guns.

To the Associated Press the soldiers expressed their indignation against the Spartacans. All appeared to be thirsting for a fight. Today's arrivals were only the vanguard of others encamped around Berlin. It is understood that about 20,000 more troops are ready to march into Berlin. It is learned that the troops exacted as a condition that they would not be interfered with by the government and would be allowed to wipe out the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in their own way.

One of the officers who led the attack on the Vorwarts building said: "We could have done this days ago, but the government hesitated to give us a free hand. Many soldiers who came to Berlin to clean out the bolshevists got tired of waiting day after day, and refused to serve any longer."

### MRS. SANFORD'S MESSAGE TO WORKING WOMEN

Laurel, Miss. — "Eight years ago I was suffering with pains and weakness caused by a female trouble. I had headaches, chills and fevers, and was unable to do my work part of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me and I took twelve bottles of it, and my health has been good ever since. I am able to run the machine and do dress-making besides my housework. You are at liberty to publish my letter if it will help some poor suffering woman."



—Mrs. J. C. SANFORD, 1237 Second Ave., Laurel, Miss.

Thousands of women drag along from day to day in just such a miserable condition as was Mrs. Sanford, or suffering from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, headache, nervousness, or "the blues."

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### WIFE SHOTS LEBAUDY DEAD

"Emperor of Sahara" Was Making His Way Into Home at Westbury.

Westbury, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Jacques Lebaudy, known as "Emperor of the Sahara," was shot and killed by his wife as he entered her home, Phoenix lodge, here Saturday night.

Madame Lebaudy, who is popular in the fashionable Long Island colony, fainted after the shooting, and news of the tragedy was conveyed to Madame Lebaudy's attorney by her 18-year-old daughter, Jacqueline, who notified Sheriff Seaman of Nassau county. Sheriff Seaman at once established a guard over Madame Lebaudy.

According to Sheriff Seaman the eccentric millionaire, who was the son of the late Max Lebaudy, the "sugar king" of France, had been separated from his wife for several months.

### Introduces Pedigreed Seed.

The farm bureau of St. Clair county, Mich., has to its credit an accomplishment which will mean much to the future of the county. Due to an unfavorable season the wheat crop was practically a failure, and the growers were obliged to obtain seed from an outside source. In the natural course of events the elevators would have shipped in seed, some from one point, some from another, and the result would have been several kinds of wheat and none of it pure. At a meeting of the executive committee of the farm bureau the county agent was instructed to take orders for Red Rock, a superior variety of pedigreed wheat. Orders for 1,000 bushels came in promptly, and the agent went to St. Joseph county, in the western part of the state, and through the assistance of the farm bureau of that county, easily obtained a carload of wheat that had passed a rigid inspection, both in the field and after threshing. By buying in carload lots through their organization the farmers of St. Clair county saved 30 cents a bushel, but a still more important feature of the method was that they obtained a high grade of seed, thus preparing the way for producing a standard variety of grain.

### PADEREWSKI WAS WOUNDED

But Polish Leader's Injuries Are Reported to Be Only Slight.

### HE IS CONTINUING RECONSTRUCTION WORK

He and Pilsudski Are Planning Measures Against the Bolsheviks

Geneva, Sunday, Jan. 12.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, was only slightly wounded in the attack made upon him by a would-be assassin at Warsaw, according to a telegram received by friends here today. He is said to be continuing his work with General Joseph Pilsudski on the reconstruction of the Polish government and is planning measures against the bolsheviks.

### AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Concord Quarrymen's Union Voted Down Resolution For It.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 13.—Suffrage workers, who have been carrying all before them here in the way of securing endorsements from their cause from all kinds of organizations, need assistance from the Concord Quarrymen's union voted down a resolution in favor of the national suffrage amendment.

### "Zones of Assistance."

In place of the old spheres of influence, we are to have, it seems, a new thing in the world, and that new thing is "zones of assistance." What are zones of assistance? The answer is easy. There are many nations in the world that are incapable of unassisted self-government. They are politically in a state of rudimentary development. Among them are practically all the native nations of Asia and Africa, except the Japanese and (we hope) the Chinese. In Europe the category may include several of the new nations which the war has brought into existence. These nations need assistance from stronger powers. So the great powers, under the latest suggestion, are to apportion the guardianship of these more or less dependent nations among themselves, dividing the undeveloped world up into "zones of assistance."

All of which is very plain, but the distinction between the new "zones of assistance" and the old spheres of influence may not be quite so plain. As a matter of fact, it is not plain at all. The new phrase is just a part of the new international hypocrisy. The simple fact is that the great powers, in their own defense, must exercise protection over countries that cannot protect themselves. Looking out first for their own interests, the powers find it possible to guard at the same time the interests of the dependent nations. Call it protection, call it influence, call it assistance, it is the same thing, and wherever it is extended it is the result of strength on one side and weakness on the other.

We may well pray to be delivered from the wave of verbal camouflage which is flooding our international relations. Here in America we have certain things to do in the world, and they are not different now from what they were before this hypocritical epidemic set in. We still have the Monroe doctrine to maintain in its full integrity, and we shall maintain it. We still have our interests in the Pacific to look after, and we shall guard them. Great Britain and France will do the same with their various imperial interests. The new lingo of internationalism will not remove one ounce of weight from the white man's burden.—Boston Transcript.

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## The favorable judgment of so many who have used POSTUM instead of coffee for years must surely weigh with you when you find you should make a change

The federal government's effective and timely aid will be more difficult to obtain if public workers anywhere must still be authorized by Congress. Nothing of this character is ever authorized save through "logrolling" and "pork barrel" methods—unless a grave emergency forces special legislation. A public building or rivers and harbors bill for the whole country is not to be desired, yet all congressmen would probably seek something for their districts in case the opportunity should be offered and thus the concentration of government efforts, most needed in particular localities or sections, would be lost. A new postoffice building, moreover, started now as a legislative project, would have to pass through so many stages that a year might easily elapse before a stone or a brick could be laid; and the special industrial need for it as "buffer employment" might have then passed away.

Yet present unemployment problems are peculiarly war problems and, therefore, they are federal as well as state and municipal problems. The United States cannot shirk its moral responsibility for the unemployed in this city in view of the fact that the government munitions plants here have been so largely emptied of their workmen since the signing of the armistice. We may fairly expect government co-operation and even federal aid in some form in preventing an unemployment crisis.

It is not unlikely that in Springfield's case the government can best contribute to the solution of this aspect of the demobilization problem by keeping up high production at the national armory longer than an economical administration would permit. This would be a makeshift, but makeshifts may soon be necessary to avoid social and industrial disturbances far more costly than the manufacture of surplus arms. The best test of "buffer employment" is not its actual economic value, but its value as social insurance. The national armory is a government plant which the government can use insuring and reinsuring the country against the disturbances attending the demobilization period.

In this vicinity we happen to be in the line of pressure which develops special problems in the readjustment process. Where the war industries have been largely concentrated, unemployment may easily become acute as those industries are slowed up. Unemployment, as yet, is a local problem; wherever it is in evidence wage-earners, manufacturers and business men may draw encouragement from this fact. It seems impossible that in the United States as a whole unemployment should be general; even if it were general it could not stay so any length of time. For there has been virtually no immigration into the country for nearly five years, and there are still in the military service nearly 3,000,000 men who were directly withdrawn from the productive economic life of the nation, while the war was in active prosecution. Statistically there must be an actual shortage of labor, all kinds and grades included, in the United States today, even if in sections or localities the phenomenon of idleness appears. Winter, of course, is not a time when there would be a special demand for agricultural labor, but when the planting season opens again it will probably be found that there is none too much labor on the farms.

The special problem of the government is not to release munitions workers and soldiers faster than they can be absorbed by industry. The most highly developed agencies for the distribution of labor among productive occupations would be quickly swamped if demobilization were to proceed at too fast a pace. At this time, too, the process of the absorption of labor into industry is halted by the hesitation observed among manufacturers relative to new commitments in civilian business. They would go slow in the hope of lower prices for raw materials later on. There is also to some extent the complication of women in industry, who were brought in to take the places formerly filled by men drafted into the army. The process of demobilization thus becomes experimental, in practice, in the sense that it must be regulated by results.

The results in this region, at least, already serve as a warning. Unemployment here is becoming a menace. Notwithstanding the keenness of the war and navy departments to reduce expenditures, the government must demobilize munitions workers less speedily. Notwithstanding the craze of soldiers everywhere to be discharged and the political pressure they and their relatives are bringing to bear in favor of their discharge on a wholesale scale, the government must not hasten the army's demobilization. This seems imperative if the winter is to pass without an unemployment problem vexatious and troublesome to all concerned.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

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### Schoolmasters from Russia.

The world at large will note with languid interest the establishment at Moscow of a school of anarchy where agitators from all nations are to receive training as revolutionists.

Unless this is an attempt by some enterprising pedagogue to deprive Lenin, Trotsky and other learned masters of bolshevism of the monopoly of tutelage which they now enjoy, it hardly seems worth while. In the great university of devilry recently founded at Petrograd there is instruction not only in the theory but the practice of revolution, and by means of elaborate extension courses the art has been carried to millions of people.

Thanks to the greater enlightenment of most other nations, schoolmasters from Russia are not likely to have a cordial welcome when they go abroad. Before there can be revolution there must be incurable wrong, and before there can be anarchy there must be ignorance and desperation. Deficient as the world is in education of some kinds, it will be as slow to take political leadership from Russia as medical science from the Congo.

Of the curriculum of Petrograd every intelligent people is well advised. It is only a supplement to the studies of Berlin, decorated more or less fantastically by folly, force, perfidy, lawlessness, cruelty, robbery, and over it all a spirit of classism which means everlasting warfare, are the ideals of this higher education, accomplishments in which win its only scholastic honors.—New York World.

### The Lure of Town and Farm.

The "lure" of the town has probably been vastly overstressed. Anyhow, there is a corresponding and competing lure to rural life. And this rural lure is very strong, as the suburban extensions of all modern cities show. The lure of the town amounts to about this, that business opportunity—wage-earning opportunity—averages better in manufacturing and commercial centers than on the farms. The farm hand hasn't, in most instances, much in way of betterment prospect to dazzle his imagination. If he is above the ordinary he may, by the time he is 30, become a renting farmer and may be at 50 a land owner.

As to making farm life more cheerful—that is already coming to pass in the greater attractions of village community life. Every farm community has its village focus. But, speaking of the farm revolution—the main thing to be revolved or evolved is better and quicker opportunity for the wage workers in farming.—Baltimore American.

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