

REPRIMANDED BY JUDGE

One of Berger's Co-Defendants Delayed Court Proceedings

Chicago, Dec. 10.—(By A. P.)—Proceedings were halted for a few minutes today in the trial of Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger and four other Socialist leaders, charged with conspiracy in violation of the espionage law, when it was discovered that one of the defendants, J. Louis Engdahl, was not in court.

Berlin Regime Arrests Plotters

Continued from Page One offering to Ebert the presidency of the republic of Germany.

Third. At a meeting of the unemployed in Berlin, arranged by the council of deserters, which is closely connected with the Spartacides, it is announced that the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been arrested and that the Government is trying to beat the proletarians out of the fruits of the Russian Diet building.

Fourth. Meanwhile Lieutenant Fischer proceeds from the Russian Diet building to the Chancellor's palace to report the arrest of the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, but is told to hold them in custody until a written warrant in place of the telephone message authorizing their arrest. The people's commissioners state that Fischer himself is arrested.

Fifth. While Fischer's men are still holding the Prussian Diet building, another column of soldiers, having heard of the trouble, and wishing to aid the Government, arrives at the Diet building, led by a soldier named Franz. These men are told what has happened, and that Fischer's men are in charge, whereupon they march away.

Sixth. A column of under officers, commanded by Leader Wilhelmstrasse, in position at the Diet building, shutting off the approach from Unter den Linden, for the protection of the Chancellor's palace.

Seventh. The soldiers and his soldiers, turned away from the Diet building, appear at the office of Die Rote Fahne and keep observation for nearly four hours, until ordered to leave by the people's commissioners.

Arrest of Council Committee.—When Fischer and his fifty or a hundred men invaded the Diet building, Fischer and twenty men entered the meeting room, pointing revolvers at the executive committee members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and said: "Hands up! We arrest you in the name of the Government!"

The committee members soon recovered from their surprise and desired to see the warrant. Fischer, who had none, insisted that he had received the authority by telephone. "Then let us consult the People's Commissioners by telephone," was suggested, but Fischer's men stood guard over the telephone.

Fischer seemed uncertain, and his men began to waver. Finally it was agreed that most of his men should remain in charge of the meeting room, while Fischer himself, with half a dozen men, proceeded to the Chancellor's palace to report the arrest.

This happened soon after 5 o'clock. About the same time a long column of soldiers and sailors, headed by a drum corps, marched to the Diet building, lining up in front of the Chancellor's building. Soon other smaller detachments joined. They belonged to a dozen different formations as they were ordered by your correspondent, who went among them, had no other intention than to demonstrate their loyalty to the Ebert-Haase government, and their desire for an early national convention.

Spiro, their leader, made a speech, giving expression to these wishes. His most significant words, however, were drowned in the noise, but a newspaper report, evidently furnished by himself, quotes him as making the following significant remark:

"The executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council must no longer be permitted to put its clumsy hand to the wheel of the Government or exert any pressure upon it. The executive committee's evil influence should be stopped at once. We are sure that we are acting in the name of the whole nation, and especially in the name of our brother soldiers. If we now proclaim Fritz Ebert President of the German Republic."

Ebert Ignores Presidency Offer.—Deafening applause and the rattle of many drums greeted the appearance of Ebert, who made the short speech already reported. He ignored Spiro's offer, defended the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and stated that the national convention would have the decisive word on everything.

Two other speakers who followed, a young civilian and a sailor from Kiel, gave expression to antagonism to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. It seemed almost as if they wished to force Ebert to declare himself against the Council. Again Spiro addressed Ebert, saying:

"I must ask one more question of you, Herr Ebert. You have just been proclaimed President of the German Republic. Do you accept? Yes or no?"

Ebert replied: "Comrades and friends, I am unwilling to accept your offer without first having consulted my colleagues in the Government. This is so serious a

Peace on Earth

But peace, this Christmas, finds many fatherless homes—many empty stockings.

To bring cheer to the little ones whose fathers and brothers died that Liberty might live, send a contribution of candy or toys or money to the

Ledger Santa Claus Club

Ledger Central

matter that it must be left to the council of the People's Commissioners." The soldiers and sailors had hardly marched away, when Fischer and his men arrived from the Diet building. He asked to see Ebert, and a slip of paper on which to state his business was handed him. He wrote: "I wish to report that I have just placed the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council under arrest in their meeting room, as ordered by the people's commissioners. They demand to see a written order for their arrest."

Fischer was at once admitted to the council by the astonished people's commissioners, who told him very plainly that he must be a fool to expect notice of such an important order by telephone. Haase suggested that probably the captain of Kopenick had been at work again, but the other members could not see the joke, called the palace guard, placed Fischer and his companions under arrest and dispatched a trusty person to the Diet palace to release the Soldiers and Workmen's committee and explain the situation.

Meeting Hears of Arrests.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock some 500 persons, mostly unemployed, gathered in the Ebert-Haase government, was notified by telephone that crowds of soldiers and masses of people had assembled at Unter den Linden, on Wilhelmstrasse and in the Diet building, evidently intending to cause trouble for the Government. "Suddenly a door opened and a man called out:

"Comrades, they have arrested the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council. This is the beginning of the counter-revolution. Will you permit Scheidemann and his junker friends to cheat you?"

The 500 men formed in line, proceeding on Oranienburgerstrasse toward Chausseestrasse. They shouted: "Hurrah for Liebknecht!" and bore along great posters reading, "Down with Hindenburg!" Down with the officers who hide in the Soldiers' Council!"

Some women and children followed them. At the corner of Invalidenstrasse some guard fusiliers, who have barracks close by, were in position with machine guns. They had been alerted by a report that the approaching column was composed of Spartacides, who intended to invade the Chancellor's palace. When the procession heard Invalidenstrasse, the guard fusiliers shouted: "Go back or we shoot!"

A man carrying a red flag said: "Comrades, you are not going to shoot. We intend to protect the fruits of the revolution." But the soldiers would not hear. "Back or we die!" they shouted again. Then the crowd surged forward.

"Fire!" came the command. The machine guns began to rattle and some isolated shots were fired from rifles.

All Over in a Minute.—A ghastly shriek from 600 mouths went up. Down went the man at the head of his red flag torn by machine-gun fire. Others dropped dead or wounded, some stumbled and fell. In one minute all was over and the crowd was completely dispersed.

The guard fusiliers picked up the bodies of the dead and wounded—fifty-three in all—and carried them into neighboring houses, where they called physicians and ambulances. Sixteen are reported dead and fifteen seriously wounded, the rest slightly hurt.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Captain Kessler appeared in the barracks, assembled the soldiers' council there, and declared that he had been sent by the Government to explain how the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council had robbed the Fatherland light and left, and how this committee had recently stolen two and a half millions in gold. It was intended, he said, to arrest the members that afternoon. The Franz Regiment would be expected to march to the Diet's palace, take part in the arrests and afterward in an ovation to Ebert.

Comrade Franz, who is president of the Franz Regiment's Soldiers' Council, undertook to take part in the arrests but when his men reached the

Diet's palace they found it already in charge of Fischer's men, whereupon they marched to the Brandenburg gate. There they met the palace guard of sailors under Count Ostermich and Franz joined the latter, and together they marched to the Chancellor's palace and joined in the ovation to Ebert.

As they were entering Leipzigerstrasse, however, they encountered an automobile, in which were seated two former members of their regiment, who persuaded Comrade Franz to lead them to the offices of Die Rote Fahne and make a search for the stolen Government seals and money said to be in the possession of Liebknecht. They were admitted without difficulty, but they found no seals.

After holding the office of Die Rote Fahne for an hour and a half, a deputy of Commissioner Haase appeared and declared that the Government had not authorized the seizure. He told the crowd to clear out, which it did with alacrity.

Under-Officers to the Rescue.—An hour before Commander Suppe, in charge of 5000 deserters, who were recently organized for the protection of the Ebert-Haase government, was notified by telephone that crowds of soldiers and masses of people had assembled at Unter den Linden, on Wilhelmstrasse and in the Diet building, evidently intending to cause trouble for the Government. "Suddenly a door opened and a man called out:

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machine guns. The crowds went up hesitatingly, recognizing them as belonging to the Government's police force. "Don't shoot, don't shoot," they cried, and the men aboard shouted back that they would not shoot so long as the people behaved.

Radicals Capture Police Cars.—Then all of a sudden the crowds rushed forward and before the soldiers knew what was happening they were swept from the armored cars and their places occupied by the tumultuous wave. The cars were then taken past the Chancellor's palace, winding their way through enormous masses that by this time nearly blocked Wilhelmstrasse.

In front of the Brandenburg gate Liebknecht again addressed the people, praising them for what they had declared that the Government had not authorized the seizure. He told the crowd to clear out, which it did with alacrity.

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thought it wise to proceed still further northward. At a late hour nothing more had been heard from him.

Lots of Trouble Ahead.—Still there seems to be yet a lot of trouble ahead. Deputy War Minister Gohre told me that the Government had received news that Spartacides employed in the suburban factories intended to march against Berlin this evening under Liebknecht's leadership. Gohre said the government had decided to avoid all trouble, and unless they attacked private or public property or used violence against the Government troops, the procession would be left unmolested. On the other hand, they were fully prepared to suppress any rioting by force.

Military guards around all public buildings were greatly strengthened today, and all precautions were taken against any surprise.

Ex-Kaiser Tries to Commit Suicide

Continued from Page One monarch been outside the grounds, and then it was only for a short ride in a closed motor, and only once since then has he even walked in the garden, and that day it was with his consort at his side and policemen very nearby.

Day by day, most of the day, he is in his study, where he will sit alone writing, writing always writing. Sheet after sheet of foolscap has the ex-Emperor covered with, they say, his replies to the world's dreadful arraignment against him. His private correspondence outward too is heavy apparently, but out of all proportion to the number of letters which reach him.

So much we know, but there is still mystery enough about the castle of Ammerongen and its royal refugees. Strange whispers get abroad. There are those who dare hint that Amerongen will soon be free of its unwelcome guest, but at any moment he may disappear as unexpectedly as he came. Others speak of a complete physical breakdown and of the arrival from Germany of the ex-Kaiser's personal physician, of his being taken to a nursing home for nerve patients.

Castle Closely Guarded.—No feudal fastness was ever more faithfully guarded than Count Bentwick's castle. Half a dozen policemen stand always in the entrance. Others patrol the approaches and exits. On three sides of the Lordship of Amerongen there is a high wall, but the fourth is bordered beyond the moat by an open, public roadway built on a dyke. From this may be had a view of the garden and castle.

When I was there yesterday a thin rain was falling. No figure was to be seen under the dripping trees, and in the house there was no sign of life. Over many of the windows blinds were drawn. "But it all was a somber air of mystery, though you know that somewhere, in its depths, was that fallen monarch, always filling his vain reams of foolscap with vain writings.

My informants deny that Wilhelm's physical condition is other than normal, or that he has suffered in health since his flight from Germany, but at the same time there are indications that he is undergoing a severe mental strain by reason of the fact that he is marked as a man of blood, who moves in deadly fear of his life and whose mind is filled with somber apprehension.

Apart from his hosts, only one or two of the old Potsdam retainers are allowed to come into personal contact with the Hohenzollern and on the rare occasions when he ventures beyond the castle grounds his movements are kept in strictest secrecy. Wilhelm's chauffeur has always his car in readiness, but he is never told in advance where to go. Orders are given to the policeman who sits beside the driver and who indicates the route as the car travels and as roadway turnings are approached.

Quicker Since Wife Came.—I am told, however, that the presence of ex-Empress Augusta has had a calming influence on her husband. Before her arrival he was given to wandering constantly and down the corridors of the castle or about the grounds, but he was never allowed to beyond the castle walls. Since his wife has come he has seemed to be much quieter.

On the desk at which the fallen monarch writes are books of a religious character, including the Bible, prayer book, and Psalms. Every morning service is held in the castle, which the ex-Kaiser, in company with members of Count Bentwick's family, always attends.

The dethroned Emperor and Empress take breakfast, lunch and dinner with Count Bentwick's family. Dinner is at eight usually, consisting of fish and game. Amerongen is apparently not exempt from the meat shortage. For instance, the menu on Tuesday evening was a simple hors d'oeuvre, soup, fish and pheasant, with sauer kraut.

Mornings and afternoons, as I said, Wilhelm is at his desk, reading a book in the afternoon there is brought to him tea with biscuits. An things go in the Netherlands, Wilhelm is in good luck for the present. He gets as such as the people in this country have not tasted for many months. At dinner he takes table wine, usually champagne also is served.

What time the ex-Kaiser can spare from writing he devotes to studying world news "quorum magna pars fait" (of which he has been a great part). This is placed before him daily in condensed form. Every day there arrives by parcel post a set of German newspapers, all dressed to "Graf von Millke." These are handed to a member of the secretarial persona, whose duty it is to extract all information likely of no interest to the exiled monarch. Since his wife has come to see with my own eyes one such batch of newspapers with items underlined with red ink for bringing to the attention of the ex-Kaiser. I noticed that all dispatches were marked which contained any reference to discussion in the Entente press over the future of the Hohenzollern father and son. I could not help thinking what very unpleasant reading they must have made for the

principal villain in the piece. They were heavily scored with both pencil and pen.

In a copy of the Cologne Gazette was an account of war correspondent Wegener's interview with the ex-Kaiser, in which the latter tried to put all diplomatic responsibility on to Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Von Jagow. Wegener mentioned that the interview took place shortly before Wilhelm's flight to the Netherlands, and I noticed that in addition to the marginal markings the word "flight" was underlined in red ink, apparently by a pen either spiteful or indignant. For the rest, the marks were of great interest, as showing that the ex-Kaiser is still following with keenest attention the political developments, not only in his own, but also in Entente countries.

I saw that in a Berliner Tageblatt article on political developments in Germany special attention was called by pencil markings to a passage suggesting that the forthcoming election would involve a very fierce party struggle, perhaps underlined with the idea that it might inspire the ex-Kaiser with the hope that the men who threw him from

power would not have it all their own way in the polling booths.

In all these journals, news referring to political circumstances in the Entente countries was marked in the margins, especially that discussing the forthcoming British general election. In several cases passages underlined in red ink were seen to refer to the British Labor party's prospects and policy.

Altogether, therefore, this preliminary symposium of the world's news is a very illuminating indication of the line on which the ex-Kaiser's mind is working. Even a hasty examination of the marked passages showed me that those whose duty it is to prepare the digests are keenly on the lookout for any sign of political dissension in England or America.

Auto Kills Wilmington Girl.—Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10.—Grace Vanhinkle, eight-year-old daughter of Norman Vanhinkle, a farmer, was killed last night by an automobile driven by William Mable, of this city.

Counter-Revolt Is in Full Swing

Continued from Page One on Unter den Linden, accompanied by his usual following in automobiles armed with machine guns. Speaking from their vehicles he and other crowds soon started enormous crowds around them.

They then went through Wilhelmstrasse toward Leipzigerstrasse, being met on the way by other columns moving from Potsdamer Platz toward Unter den Linden. The crowds were shouting vociferously in passing the Chancellor's palace, which, however, was strongly guarded by machine guns, and

At the corner of Vosstrasse were three large cars armed with heavy

The Ritz Carlton Broad and Main Streets The Czecho-Slovak Orchestra continues to charm by its unusual music in the Victory Room. Nothing quite like it has been heard before in Philadelphia. A real treat—and a hearty welcome—awaits you!

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DUO LATHER BRUSH "just add hot water and shave" The great demand for the "DUO" makes it advisable for our customers to purchase without delay, especially where the "DUO" is to be a welcome Christmas gift to men still in camp on this side, or men at home. For the same reason, merchants should place orders early to insure delivery. Owing to present-day conditions in the labor and material fields, we will be hard pressed to keep up the supply. Therefore, we suggest that you telephone us and thus enable us to meet your requirements. The DUO LATHER BRUSH is superior to anything of the kind ever put on the market. It has an air-tight valve that keeps the air and water away from the soap. This is an exclusive feature that insures cleanliness and prevents clogging. The window display at Ledger Central all last week, helped to make the instantaneous success. It brought the crowds to the window, then sent them to the stores. The DUO Lather Brush and cream containers are now on sale at drug, department, hardware, sporting goods and stationery stores and are used for sale at barber shops in the best hotels and clubs. If your dealer does not have it send us \$3.00, with his name, and we will send you the brush direct. Made right here in Philadelphia by THE DELUXE BRUSH COMPANY 1036 SPRING STREET Telephone—Keystone, Race 1427

How Pennsylvania Met the War Demand for Gasoline

Pennsylvania is the mother-state of petroleum. Though the mid-continent fields now yield more "crude," the Keystone State was a leader in supplying the war needs of gasoline.

War needs developed three standard grades of gasoline. The highest grade used by the powerful aeroplanes for combat purposes, and to reach the highest altitudes, is known as "Fighting" Gasoline. The second grade known as "Aviation" Gasoline is used for aeroplane engines employed in less exacting work. The third grade is termed "Motor" Gasoline and is used chiefly for motor transport needs.

The quantities of gasoline transferred over-seas by vessels clearing from the Delaware River ports supplied our army and our allies with practically all of the "Fighting" Gasoline, with about one-half of all the "Aviation" Gasoline and with about one-third of all the "Motor" Gasoline shipped from this country.

The patriotism of the automobilists of Pennsylvania, through their voluntary conservation, made it possible for Atlantic Gasoline to meet the needs for a superfuel—the powerful "Fighting" Gasoline, to form the back-bone of the supply of "Aviation" Gasoline and to insure an adequate supply of "Motor" Gasoline for the fighting forces.

ATLANTIC GASOLINE Puts Pep in Your Motor

The Atlantic Refining Company Philadelphia Franklin Pittsburgh Atlantic Motor Oils "Keep Upkeep Down"