



Serious Riots Mark Election Day in Germany

Government May Not Convoke National Assembly Even if Chosen at Polls

Strike Called in Leipsic

Socialists Compel Papers to Print 'Regrets of Murder' of Two 'Red' Leaders

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place to-day in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the National Assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipsic, which is without gas and water, according to Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg appear to have made a deep impression in provincial towns and to have led to demonstrations and street fighting, it is reported.

At Leipsic a mob is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the Democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Leipsic "Tagblatt," "Zeitung" and "General Gazette," compelling those papers to publish a declaration deploring the "murders in Berlin" and blaming the government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns.

Fliers Bombard Berlin Air men were flying over Berlin to-day and bombing the city with pamphlets issued by all the political parties, it is reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The election campaign was worked out in an energetic manner, measured by German standards. The Majority Socialists had a certain advantage in their monopoly of all the public buildings, railway stations, and the like for election posters. They even had their election literature printed in the government printing office and distributed by government officials, soldiers in automobiles, and even by airplanes.

The Independent ticket in Berlin was headed by Herr Eichhorn, former chief of police, who recently fled the city, and for whom the police still are vainly searching.

The bourgeois leaders generally are confident they will obtain a safe majority. The votes of the women are expected especially to strengthen the Christian People's Party, as the Clerical Party is now known.

Alsace-Lorraine will not participate in the election, but elections in German territory in Posen now occupied by Poles will be held, if necessary under the protection of troops.

Bourgeois Papers Seized The Spartacists continue to show their heads outside the capital. The Radicals have seized all the bourgeois papers in Dusseldorf and wrecked the central bureau of the Clerical and Democratic parties and burned their campaign literature.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Dusseldorf ordered the closing of the schools and theatres to-day as a symbol of mourning for Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It also has announced that it will support a general strike.

Disturbances have occurred at Breslau and at Blankenburg in the Hartz Mountains, and also at Allenstein in East Prussia, where campaign meetings resulted in scenes of rioting.

Gustav Noske, head of the government police, calling attention to a previous order forbidding street gatherings, has issued an order reminding the troops of their duty in the protection of citizens.

Use of Weapons Urged "No soldier can be excused for failure to perform his duty if he has not in the cases herein specified made timely and adequate use of his weapons to attain the purposes set forth," says a paragraph of the new order.

It will be recalled that an order couched in similar terms and issued by Police President von Jagow in 1913 provoked bitter attacks from the Socialist press.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—The "Lokal-Anzeiger," of Berlin, says it learns the Ebert-Scheidemann government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly, for which elections are going on to-day.

A German government wireless message, received in London Saturday, said Philipp Scheidemann, the German Foreign Secretary, had announced that the German government had decided to convoke the National Assembly February 16.

Berlin Strike Appeal Falls The appeal issued by the Independent Socialists of Berlin for a general strike, in consequence of the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leaders, proved unsuccessful, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

Four Spartacist leaders, who were arrested during the recent disorders in Spandau, were shot and killed by escorting troops when they tried to escape on Friday night.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—Dr. Otto Bauer, the Foreign Minister of German Austria, in an election speech yesterday, endorsed the union of German Austria with Germany.

England Can't Believe U. S. Prohibition Sincere

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Great Britain cannot believe that America is sincere in her decision to become bone dry. Most comments—and every paper devotes long editorials to the subject—contained references to the ease with which liquor was procured in dry states. The majority of the writers wonder why America wants to make herself miserable, and then describe the qualities of the American cocktail.

What is certain is that Great Britain has not the least intention of following the American example. In fact, the cry is for more beer and of better quality. "The Globe" issues the following warning:

"The same thing, or very nearly the same thing, was tried in Russia at the beginning of the war, and there are those who say that a great part of Russia's present troubles is the direct consequence of the sudden prohibition of vodka."

However, most English journalists believe that American cellars are large enough to avert the danger of Bolshevism for some years.

Breshkovskaya Says Russians Need Aid Now

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 19.—If help is not forthcoming at once any government set up in Russia will fail, declared Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, known as the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who arrived here to-day from the Orient.

Czecho-Slovak rather than Allied troops are wanted in Russia, she declared. "The coming of Czecho-Slovak soldiers would be welcomed by the people as they would welcome the coming of Christ," she said.

The cause to which Mme. Breshkovskaya says she has devoted the rest of her life is the obtaining of financial assistance for the 4,000,000 Russian orphans and the 8,000,000 illiterate people of that country. To tell the story of this condition, she says, is the main purpose of her visit to America.

The Russian Bolsheviks were severely arraigned by the visitor.

Praise Fox Kerensky "They have failed because they are destroyers," she asserted. "Ruination is their motto. They are not constructionists. You in America confuse Socialists with the Bolsheviks. The Russian Socialists are constructionists."

"Bolshevism in America? You do not know what the yare. They may be working against the government and they may be Bolshevik sympathizers, but they are not the Bolshevik destroyers of Russia."

Kerensky is a noble man, a true Socialist, devoted to the people. I gave way before the Bolsheviks because he was outnumbered, his organization was scattered and he did not want to shed any more blood. Russia's masses to-day, I believe, have the utmost faith in Kerensky."

Honored on 77th Birthday. Mme. Breshkovskaya said she went in hiding in Petrograd for eight months when Kerensky was overthrown. Then she went to Moscow, where she remained two months. Later she toured Russia secretly for what she said was a great cooperative movement, the principles of which she intimated were along Socialist lines. She declined to say whether her work involved steps against the Russian government of to-day.

Madame Breshkovskaya celebrated her seventy-first birthday Jan 13 while crossing the Pacific. Her fellow passengers arranged a special birthday dinner, followed by speeches and a dance.

Madame Breshkovskaya leaves here next Tuesday. She said to-night she expected to go direct to Washington. Later she will visit Boston as the guest of Miss Helen Stuart, who welcomed her at the dock in Seattle.

Bolsheviki Capture Kiev; Overthrow Ukrainians

GENEVA, Jan. 20.—Kiev is in the hands of Bolshevik forces, who have overthrown the Ukrainian government, according to a Prague dispatch received here.

Six Burned to Death Two Others May Die of Injuries in Philadelphia Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Six persons were burned to death and two others fatally injured to-night in a fire that destroyed the home of Nicola Napolitano, in the southern section of the city.

Three of the victims were children of Napolitano and the others were Patrick Martinelli and his wife and child, who occupied an upper floor of the house. Napolitano's other two children were so badly burned that it is feared they cannot live.

Men of 77th Get Order to Pack for Home

New York Soldiers Are in High Spirits as They Prepare for Happy Journey

Date for Sailing Not Fixed

Belief Prevails That the City Will Be Able to Greet Its Own in the Early Spring

By Wilbur Forrest

CHAMONT, France, Jan. 19.—The 77th New York Metropolitan Division (trained at Camp Upton) is to-day beginning to pack up, preparatory to leaving France for home. I found the 77th to-day in the Chaumont training area, with its headquarters in the muddy little French village of Chaumont-Villain, and in the highest of spirits since the soldiers left New York.

The many jokes about being called upon to police Germany, going to Russia to fight the Bolsheviks and other bugaboos are now causing no inward apprehension.

Orders have been received to pack up, and although the packing up of an entire division is a great task it is no exaggeration to say the packing is going forward with great vim.

Sailing Date Not Fixed The date of actual sailing, however, is still problematical, because the process of going home means, first, moving to the Le Mans area, near Paris, where the final salvaging of equipment and the turning back to the army of untransportable material is done. Then begins the final move to the French port, possibly Brest, where American transports will be waiting.

Harring unforeseen occurrences, it is not probable that New York will be able to welcome home her own division some time in the early spring. General Alexander is at present on leave in England and will return to Chaumont-Villain before the division entrains for Le Mans. Joseph Cummings Chase, the New York artist, who has painted the portraits of nearly all the American generals, including General Pershing, will be waiting here to paint General Alexander before the division leaves this part of France.

Insignia Order Announced A recent order issued at Washington and interpreted here as meaning that all troops must abandon their divisional insignia before arriving in America is proving a subject of much conversation and some disappointment among the officers and men of the 77th. The division's insignia is a small gold Statue of Liberty, worn on the shoulder.

It was hoped that it might be worn in New York, but in any event it is almost positive that every man will wait to take off his insignia until after the ships have passed the entrance into New York Harbor.

Many of the higher officers of the division will remain in France until after the close of the peace conference. Some of them have already been assigned to duty in Paris in connection with that great event. The division, however, will go home with the distinction and unequal honor of having within its ranks three who received America's most coveted honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Aside from Major Whittlesey, of the

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Foch Would Partly Lift Restrictions on Germany

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—Replying to a letter from Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German armistice delegation, urging the return of German prisoners of war and the relaxation of trade restrictions between occupied and unoccupied Germany, Marshal Foch, in a letter dated January 16, said he intended to recommend the return of prisoners most deserving of sympathy and was prepared to permit an exchange of food between occupied and unoccupied Germany to an extent which would obviate unemployment and consequent disturbances.

\$100,000,000 Railway Wage Advance Urged

Director General Hines Also Said To Be Considering Increased Freight Rate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Another wage increase for railroad employees of nearly \$100,000,000 has been recommended, it is understood, in a report of the Railway Wage Board to the Director General of Railroads. If granted it will be awarded to the employees included in the four great railroad brotherhoods only.

This increase, it is said, when added to what has previously been granted employees of the roads under government operation will bring the total wage increases during the last year and a half up to approximately \$1,000,000,000.

In face of the further advance, and because of the greatly increased costs of operation generally, Director General Hines, in conference during the week with his regional directors, is said to have had under serious consideration a new advance in freight rates.

Instead of a surplus of \$100,000,000 in 1919, promised by former Director General McAdoo in his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, revised figures of the Railroad Administration, it is said, indicate that there will be a deficit of \$150,000,000, even if the proposed new wage increases are not granted.

Testing before the committee two weeks ago, Mr. McAdoo estimated that the wage advances already granted by the government aggregated \$650,000,000. At the conferences during the last week between Walker H. Hines, the new Director General, and his advisers revised figures were submitted to show, instead, that this aggregate amounted to \$999,000,000. When freight and passenger rates were raised last summer by Mr. McAdoo it was estimated that \$500,000,000 would cover all the wage advances that had been allowed.

The proposed new advance in wages to the brotherhoods grows out of their discontent over not having received a

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Parley Considers Russia To-day; Kaiser Urged Throats of French Women and Children Be Slashed

Nation Must Be "Put to Fire and Blood," Word to Austrian Emperor

Extradition Law Upheld by Jurists

Hohenzollern Can Be Made Pay for Crimes, Clemenceau Is Assured

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Some points in the report to which Premier Clemenceau referred yesterday when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor were made public to-day. The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, professor of the law of nations in the same faculty.

The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view whether the crimes committed by the German government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, what tribunal should judge him and whether his extradition could be demanded.

"Fire and Blood" Poised Urged The report quotes a letter from the former Emperor to the Emperor of Austria in the early days of the war, in which the German Emperor wrote:

"My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut, and not a tree or a house left standing.

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first system."

The words "I" and "my" in the letter are italicized in the report.

The authors of the report give a long argument against bringing the ex-Emperor before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded, but his hand did not execute. They say he was not the principal offender, and therefore could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found.

They consider the Hague arbitration

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Red Plot Reported to Assassinate Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—Several German and Russian Bolsheviks have been arrested by the Lausanne police. It is said they were carrying false passports and were on their way to Paris.

"The Bolsheviks under arrest," says the "Lausanne Gazette," "plotted against the lives of Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. The plot was backed by German gold."

A dispatch from Berne to the "Temps" last Friday stated that the Swiss police were rounding up all persons suspected of Bolshevik propaganda, and that the Lausanne police had arrested several Bolsheviks who were said to be involved in a plot to kill M. Clemenceau, French Premier. Most of the persons held were Russians, and a group of five hundred of them, including four hundred who had evinced a desire to return to Russia, were said to have left for Moscow by special train.

The dispatch added that two brothers of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik War Minister, who had been interned in France, escaped into Switzerland after shooting and wounding a French soldier, and that one of them had been captured and was being questioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Careful preparations were made by the United States secret service in cooperation with the French, British and Italian secret services to protect the President and his party during their stay in Europe.

The President has with him six American secret service guards, including four of those regularly assigned to the White House. The complete list includes "Joe" Murphy, "Dicy" Jervis, "Jack" Slye and "Jack" Sterling, of the White House staff, and Sullivan and Fitzgerald.

World League Will Not Be Super-Nation

International Force Idea Discarded as Peace Envoys Near an Agreement

PARIS, Jan. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Callers at the Murat mansion to-day were Senator Léon Bourgeois, the league of nations specialist on the French peace delegation; Lord Robert Cecil, who occupies a similar post on the British, and General Jan Christiaan Smuts, the South African leader, who also has a plan for a society of nations.

President Wilson thus had an opportunity to discuss the French and British viewpoints on this question and to get further ahead with the work of reconciling the different projects with his own ideas.

Plans for a league of nations have been reduced to very definite form. The general indications are that the statement of the principal nations are steadily drawing together on a structure which will have the support of all the informal discussions having brought the community of ideas to a point where it may reasonably be expected soon to appear on paper.

Idea of Force Discarded It is understood that the general plan which is now most approved in substance by all the parties concerned rejects the theory of the super-sovereignty of an international police force. It also contemplates the working out, as the development of the league progresses, of the most delicate question of disarmament—which particularly affects the British navy. The same principle, it is proposed, shall apply to the other nations associated in the war against Germany.

This idea is founded on the argument that no nation would dispose of instruments by which it expects to defend itself until it has been demonstrated that the forces proposed as a substitute will be efficient.

In the opinion of international lawyers such decisions will remove from actual settlement by the peace conference, at this sitting at least, many questions on which complete agreement might not be expected now, but upon which full accord seems probable as the development of the plans for a league of nations advances.

Details to Be Postponed Such a plan will delegate to various commissions and committees detailed problems, which shall be reported with recommendations to the league itself. The probability of such a plan being adopted justifies previous forecasts that the principal accomplishments of the peace conference as it now sits in Paris will be agreement on broad general principles, leaving the details to be applied in accord therewith, and the making of a preliminary peace which will return the world at the earliest moment possible to its normal status.

Prince John, Youngest Son of King George, Dies

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Prince John, the youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham last night. He had been ill for some time.

The Prince was possessed of exuberant spirits. He was the prime favorite of all classes and the idol of the servants and tenants at Windsor. It is said that he was a favorite brother of Princess Mary, who loved to romp with him. The Prince was born at Sandringham July 12, 1906.

An official bulletin issued this evening says: "Prince John, who since infancy had suffered epileptic fits, which lately had become more frequent and severe, passed away in his sleep, following an attack, at 5:30 p. m. Saturday.

Only Five Major Nations at All Sessions; Others to Attend When Called

Lansing Is Made A Vice-President

Full Rules Are Drafted for Procedure and Precedence of Delegations

PARIS, Jan. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The peace conference, to all outward appearance, rested to-day. Tomorrow morning the representatives of the five principal powers will meet to continue the informal deliberations which they abandoned on Friday. No date has been set for the next plenary meeting.

The delegates of the five great powers will meet in Stephen Pichon's office. The Foreign Minister will transfer the presidency which he has hitherto exercised at these meetings to Premier Clemenceau. This meeting will occupy the entire day, being interrupted only by a luncheon given by the Senate in honor of President Wilson.

Russia To-day's Issue The subject of discussion at the meeting will be the situation in Russia.

The machinery prepared for the first session of the conference on Saturday functioned so perfectly and smoothly that few persons unacquainted with secretarial methods in conducting such international gatherings realized just what was being done and what had been accomplished when M. Clemenceau, permanent chairman of the conference, abruptly announced the adjournment of the session.

In fact, the conference not only effected its organization, but it actually embarked upon the execution of a most ambitious programme in the adoption of what officially is designated as the "agenda," which in English means "order of business."

Some of the delegates expressed surprise at the precedence given on the programme to such subjects as responsibility for the war, and particularly at the prominence given international labor problems, while such important subjects as the league of nations and freedom of the seas did not appear on the agenda.

No Delay to Result It was pointed out to-day that the absence of these subjects from the programme was not due either to oversight or a desire to delay their consideration, and that no delay would result. Topics on the order of business have been almost automatically referred to various delegations, which will report on them as soon as they are ready.

In the meantime the peace conference itself may concentrate its attention on other questions, especially a league of nations, which M. Clemenceau said in his address would be first in order.

The method thus adopted is expected to advance rather than to delay action on the most important questions.

The nations composing the supreme council, according to the regulations, are to take part in all the sittings, while the other nations are to be represented only when questions in which they are especially interested are discussed.

Lansing a Vice-President The conference has solved the delicate question of etiquette in selecting four vice-presidents, who are to preside in turn in the absence of M. Clemenceau.

Secretary of State Lansing has been chosen to act in this capacity for the United States delegation, which will leave President Wilson free to come and go at will on the floor of the conference, and it was said to-day, even to leave for the United States without sacrificing any advantage to America.

In execution of the promise of M. Clemenceau that the question of a league of nations would take first place, the supreme council will endeavor to weld together some of the projects which have been under separate consideration by different delegations. If it is impossible to reduce them to one plan, it is expected that they will be classified and put into compact form for consideration by the conference as early as possible.

The American delegation will take the initiative in this work and tomorrow will lay what may be called the American plan before the council, if the council is ready to take it up.

Conference Regulations Following are the peace conference regulations, which were made public officially to-day:

Section 1.—The conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent Allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers with general

