

MOONEY CONGRESS SETS JULY FOURTH AS DATE FOR STRIKE
LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG SLAIN

PEACE SECRECY GETS BLACK EYE BY HOLDING UP GALVANIC RUMOR

Story Wilson Threatens to Call Home Troops Backfires French Censorship.

CLEMENCEAU OPPOSES OPEN DOORS FOR PRESS

Paris, Jan. 17.—An apparent attempt of the French censorship to suppress news of the inner doings of the peace conference as filed for American papers, by holding up a sensational cablegram from the New York Tribune, has brought to a sharp focus the question of publicity on the eve of assembling of the actual conference.

The cablegram stated that, "among the many sensational rumors habitually afloat in the chamber of deputies, there has been one to the effect that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw troops from Europe if certain of his ideas are not followed by the peace conference."

There was a mysterious delay in transmitting this—in fact, it was not sent till after Premier Clemenceau had brot out the existence of it in a declaration in the chamber of deputies, as a reason for secrecy.

The revelation painfully thrust into the foreground the fact that the allies are very far, after all, from being of one mind on the subject of what shall constitute peace. Some of the European governments have been revealed as entertaining desires that they do not care to have become matters of international knowledge at this time.

At the supreme council meeting today, it was decided that the newspapers should be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but that, on necessary occasions, the deliberations of the conference might be held in secret.

Clemenceau Accused. Premier Clemenceau speaks in the chamber of deputies on the decision to keep proceedings of the peace congress secret. He had been interpellated by several socialist deputies and had asked that discussion of their questions be postponed, when he said:

War May Not Be Over Says Senator Back From Europe; Even Allies May Fall Out

Bolshevism Threatens All Governments; France Shifts Troops to Keep It Down; Spain a Volcano; Famine Everywhere.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The war in Europe may not be over. The terror threatens to be next. This is the impression Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, brot back from Europe. He expressed his fears to the senate appropriations committee, in the consideration of the Wilson \$100,000,000 famine relief bill, which Leader Martin today reported to the upper chamber with the indorsement of the committee.

LIEBKNECHT IS KILLED AS HE TRIES TO ESCAPE AFTER ROSA LUXEMBURG IS SHOT

Pair Arrested After Mob Seizes Them at Berlin Hotel; Rioter Shoots Woman as Auto Speeds

Spartan Leader Falls With Bullet in Neck in Tiergarten Flight From Ebert Guards.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the high priest of German bolshevism, and Rosa Luxemburg, his high priestess, have been killed—the woman shot by a member of a mob which attacked them as they were being taken to prison after arrest at the Eden hotel, Liebknecht by a soldier as he tried to escape in the Tiergarten.

WILSON WANTS HIS PEACE ONLY SAID PARIS TALE

New York Tribune Gives Out Cable Held Up by French Censor.

PICTURES SOME ALLIES PLAYING SHARP TRICKS

New York, Jan. 17.—The mysterious cable story that President Wilson had threatened to withdraw American troops from occupation of Germany if his ideas as to peace should be flouted by the peace conference, which was withheld by the supposed non-existent French censorship and only became known after Premier Clemenceau made it public in the Tribune office, what appears to be the message in question. Owing to the fact that it had been made the basis of the controversy, the Tribune prints it just as the correspondent sent it, without exercising editorial judgment upon the text.

At 11:30 a. m., Friday, January 17, the New York Tribune issued a statement denying that it had ever received from Paris or had ever printed in its columns a statement remotely resembling that which was referred to by Premier Clemenceau in the chamber of deputies. At 2:20 p. m. there was received in the Tribune office what appears to be the message in question. Owing to the fact that it had been made the basis of the controversy, the Tribune prints it just as the correspondent sent it, without exercising editorial judgment upon the text.

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267 P. C. PROFIT HID BY PACKERS SAYS AN EXPERT

Bookkeeping and Capital Increase Cover Gains, He Asserts.

U. S. RULES DIDN'T HELP CONSUMERS, QUIZ IS TOLD

Washington, Jan. 17.—Food administration regulations neither regulated profits of the meat packers nor benefited the public or the consumers, Stuart Chase, an expert accountant employed by the Federal Trade commission, told the senate agriculture committee, today, in presenting figures to show that profits of the five big packing concerns had doubled and trebled during the war.

Chase, who was testifying at hearings on the Kendrick bill, providing for government supervision of the meat industry, said no one knows accurately what the packers' earnings are, because their methods of bookkeeping have the effect of covering up their profits.

He declared, however, that examinations by the commission of the books of Armour & Company, Morris & Company, Swift & Company, Wilson & Company and the Cudahy company, showed their aggregate profits in 1916 were \$18,717,000 and in 1917 \$35,639,000.

Based on capital stock, Chase said, Morris & Company's profits, in 1917, were 267 per cent and that, on the same basis, Armour & Company's profits, in 1917, were 63 per cent, based on capital stock and surplus. Wilson & Company's earnings for the same year were 29.6 per cent on the combined capital and surplus.

Two Tardy States Climb on U. S. Water Wagon

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Minnesota ratified the federal prohibition amendment, today, when the house adopted the joint ratification resolution.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Wisconsin house, today, completed ratification of the national prohibition amendment, 58 to 39.

TERMS FROM ONE TO TEN YEARS IMPOSED ON 43 IN I. W. W. CASE

Three of Convicted Stay Sentence by Motion for Retrial; Penalties End 'Silent Defence' With Vehement Protests; Indictments Left to Try.

Sacramento, Jan. 17.—After breaking their "silent defense" to protest to the court in impassioned tones against their conviction and to declare their contempt for the prosecution and all legal processes, the climax of the trial of forty-three Industrial Workers of the World came when they were given prison sentences ranging from one to ten years, here, today, following their conviction, yesterday, of conspiring to institute a campaign of terrorism and sabotage in the state.

Three of the forty-six convicted, Miss Theodora Pollok, of Piedmont, the only woman defendant, A. L. Fax and Basile Saffores, obtained a stay of execution thru notice that a motion for a new trial would be filed in their behalf. The motion is to be heard when United States District Judge F. H. Rudkin, who heard the case, returned from his jurisdiction in Spokane, to which point he departed today.

Three indictments remain against those convicted. The true bill on which they were found guilty charged the destruction of more than \$3,500,000 in property in the state and other overt acts aimed to block the government in the prosecution of its war program. The prosecution would give no hint as to what it intended to do with the indictments yet untried.

NEW TRIAL FOR MOONEY OR GENERAL STRIKE ON JULY 4 IS ULTIMATUM

Chicago Convention to Raise \$1,000,000 for Liberating Leaders in Prison in Bomb Case.

CONVENTION THANKS WILSON WHEN HISSSED

Demands Troops Recall From Russia and That Germans Be Allowed to Work Out Destiny.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A general strike of organized labor designed to paralyze every industry in the country beginning the fourth of next July was decided upon, today, by the National Labor congress as a means of obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings if federal intervention and every other means adopted to procure the desired relief fail.

The convention authorized the raising of a fund of \$1,000,000 to carry on a campaign of education to liberate the labor leaders and to promote the proposed general strike. It is planned to finance the movement by levying an assessment of fifty cents on every member of organized labor in the country.

The convention which concluded its four-day session, tonight, and adjourned, also adopted a resolution embodying a declaration of national policies affecting labor, which demands that the people of Russia and Germany be permitted to work out their own destiny, that American troops be withdrawn from Russia, that all political and industrial prisoners receive the same consideration as prisoners of war and proclaiming the

Even in State of Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Wisconsin house, today, completed ratification of the national prohibition amendment, 58 to 39.

LIBBY LUMBER CO. HOLDINGS SOLD FOR OVER \$3,000,000

Minnesota Man Buys Saw Mill, Real Estate and All Other Property.

Special to The Daily Tribune. Libby, Jan. 17.—The entire holdings of the Libby Lumber company at this place, including standing lumber, the saw mill, finished product in the yards and real estate, have been sold to Julius Neils of Cass Lake, Minn. The sale was made to take effect January 1, but was not announced until today. The reported consideration was more than \$3,000,000.

The saw mill here is one of the newest and largest in Montana. It was built in 1914 and has a capacity of 400,000 board feet of lumber every 24 hours.

A.C.M. Gives Free Board and Lodging to Stranded Soldiers

Butte, Jan. 17.—Free board and lodgings for stranded soldiers and sailors, now numbering several hundred in Butte, will be provided by the Ahncunda Copper Mining company, it was announced today. For this purpose the mining company has taken over the Florence hotel, the largest in the city and known as "the big ship."

CHURCH REJECTS MILLION TO TAP OIL IN GRAVEYARD

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 17.—The Merriman Baptist church of Ranger, which already has acquired an income of \$200,000 a year thru oil wells sunk in its churchyard, has refused \$1,000,000 for the right to develop wells in its graveyard.

FOCH FOR RHINE AS FRENCH LINE PEACE BARRIER

With It as Boundary, Marshal Feels Republic Can Hold Germans.

PRAISES U. S. ARMY AID; WARNS ALLIES TO STICK

Treves, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press)—It is the contention of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly, today, when he received American newspaper correspondents. The marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time was quite possible. It was now the duty of the allies to prevent further aggression.

Marshal Foch praised the work of the American troops and said that General Pershing had asked that the American forces be concentrated for an attack on one sector. The allies generalship admitted that the Argonne-Meuse front, where the Americans began their offensive on September 26, was a sector hard to tackle. The marshal said he had told General Pershing:

"Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it."

The American attack succeeded, the marshal continued, "and here we are on the Rhine."

Get All Wanted of Germans. The armistice was not concluded too soon and the allies got all they asked

Spain on Brink of Outbreak; Counter Revolt in Russia

Madrid, Jan. 17.—Spain is on the brink of trouble of such a character that Premier Romanones, today, told the newspaper correspondents he would not be surprised at anything that would happen in Barcelona.

It is understood that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian bolshevik premier, has landed there.

At any rate, Premier Romanones said the situation was quite abnormal there.

The government has published a decree suspending constitutional guarantees in the province of Barcelona.

ONE MORE WAR IN RUSSIA. Helsinki, Jan. 17.—A counter revolution has broken out in Petrograd, according to reports from Royal, and the bolsheviks have started a general hurried retreat eastward from Esthonia.

BELGIUM WANTS THREE DELEGATES. Brussels, Jan. 17.—(Havas)—The Belgian cabinet has decided to send to the allied governments a strong protest against a reduction in the number of Belgian delegates to the peace conference. The supreme council has fixed the number of Belgian delegates at two, whereas Belgium expected to have three.

CONTEST FROM SILVER BOW IS TO BE REOPENED

Time Limit Is Waived by Both Committee and Contestees.

RULING WILL THWART CASE, SAYS ATTORNEY

By WARREN W. MOSES.

Helena, Jan. 17.—That the committee on privileges and elections does not intend to conduct an investigation of the Silver Bow county election or proceed further along the line adopted by the nine republican legislative contestants was impressed upon counsel for contestants in an unmistakable manner at a meeting of the committee, this afternoon, attended by counsel for both contestants and contestees and open to all. Wellington D. Rankin, attorney for the contestants, was informed that it would be up to him to proceed according to the method set forth by state law, altho the committee and counsel for contestees were willing to waive certain technicalities and time limits. Mr. Rankin was anything but pleased at the outcome and remarked that to proceed according to the ruling of the committee would serve to thwart the contest.

Arguments Cut Off. At the time for the opening of the meeting, Mr. Rankin sought to address the committee upon the merit of the case, but was stopped by Chairman Cooney by the statement that the committee was not desirous of hearing arguments. He said the committee had given careful consideration to the case and was endeavoring to proceed according to law and with justice to the rights of the parties involved, that the committee had no evidence before it and only a petition based on information and belief alleging frauds, which petition was signed only by interested parties.

He said the committee had virtually been asked to constitute itself a grand jury, to bring over in the neighborhood of 1,000 witnesses, open ballot boxes and proceed in a manner which would mean an expenditure of anywhere from \$15,000 to \$50,000 of the state's money, whereas it was not the desire of the committee to expend a single dollar for the collection of evidence at this time.

Contestees Waive Advantage. He informed Mr. Rankin that the committee did not desire to take advantage of contestants and would waive the time clause in the law, provided counsel for the two sides would agree upon the same and file a stipulation with the clerk of the court at the time of filing the complaint. He said that when depositions had been taken according to the law and returned, the committee sealed, it would take such action as seemed just and fair.

C. B. Nolan, counsel for contestees, said there should be no impairment of the rights of contestants by reason of the action already taken and he would make no attempt to take an advantage of contestants, but would render any assistance proper, that he would waive time limits or technicalities. He estimated that the necessary investigation would entail an expense of \$8,000 or \$10,000 and felt some arrangement should be made by the legislature to take care of this expense, which he presumed would have to be borne by the state.

Supreme Court Rule Cited. Rankin said he did not think a full investigation could be obtained by the taking of depositions by justices of the peace, as required by the law adhered to by the committee, and he felt that he was proceeding in accordance with a ruling of the supreme court. He appealed for an open hearing, upon the grounds

Went to War Just Montana Men But Meet on Street Corners As Battle Heroes

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—After going to Europe in the same company, being separated immediately upon arriving in France and trying fruitlessly for six months to see on another, two Montana officers came face to face on a street corner, here, today.

Since their last meeting both had been severely wounded.

They are Major Carter L. Sheridan of Bozeman, and Lieutenant E. C. Mosby, of Kalispell. Sheridan was captain of Company A, 163rd infantry, with Mosby as one of his lieutenants, when they left Montana.

Major Sheridan wears the United States distinguished service cross and carries bullet scars in both arms and one leg. Nine times he led his men to victory, from Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne forest, before he met the German machine gun that made his right arm useless and sent him back to America.

At the battle of Hill 230, near Clergues, France, Major Sheridan won his D. S. C. He was a captain then. On July 31, the American infantry started up the hill. Machine guns on the top and sides

mowed down line after line, until the battalion was cut to pieces and still the Germans kept their hold on the eminence.

Major Sheridan gathered up the handful of men that was left from two full companies. He led them up the hill again and attacked the first machine gun crew with his pistol, killing three there. Inspired by his bravery, the band of Americans took the hill.

Of course, the major doesn't tell the story that way. He passes it off with a casual mention, but the war department's official citation gives the tale. Of five Montana officers who were the only one alive. The division to which he was attached was the first force of American troops to reach German soil if Alsace be considered part of Germany before the war.