

REVOLUTIONISTS OPEN GERMAN JAILS LIEBKNECHT REPORTED KILLED IN RIOT

2,000,000 U. S. Employees? Would They Be Dangerous? Railroad Owners' Chance. Sorrow Later, If Rejected.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. Poor harassed "civilization" is as worried as an old lady trying to cross the street. Problems and troubles bewilder her, coming both ways. The war, so lightly started, has built up tasks that will keep the peoples of the world busy the rest of this century and longer. Lucky they if the war only keeps them busy, does not disorganize and destroy many of them.

The bitterest cry comes from the railroads. Leaving out divergent opinion as to Government or private ownership, the question of successful railroad management, necessary to the nation's welfare, is complicated to the last degree. One of the largest owners of railroad stocks said to the writer: "I am in favor of continuing Government control and management, and better still, Government ownership of railroads, for one simple reason. If the Government hands back the railroads to the private owners, and leaves those private owners to their own devices, three-quarters of all the railroads will be in the hands of receivers inside of six months, and the Government will have to manage them anyhow through the receivers."

One of the most prosperous railroads is the Pennsylvania. Those authorized to speak for it say that it could not be run successfully now, even with the tremendously increased rates for freight and passenger traffic put in force by the Government. The passenger rate alone has been increased from two cents to three cents a mile, an increase of 50 per cent. Freight rates have been greatly increased—but even that isn't enough, the railroad owners say. Rates must go still higher at once, if the private owners are to manage successfully. In addition, the Government must wipe out all former restrictions, permit the railroads to combine on terminals, agree on rates, and conduct the railroad business of the country as a great trust under one central management, if necessary.

The question is not one of theory as to the right of private owners to continue holding the nation's highways—even if the job is too big for them—as to the right or ability of the Government to manage the railroads. The question is: How can the roads be kept running successfully, if at all? Another large owner of railroad securities said yesterday: "What I am interested in chiefly is the continuance of my income from stocks and bonds, chiefly bonds, for I am getting out of stocks. But I am appalled at the thought that under Government ownership there would be two millions of railroad employees on the Government payroll, controlling the Government."

In the first place, it has never been shown in this country that men on Government payrolls control it, or are controlled by men in office. There is no more independent body of voters in the country than the postoffice clerks and letter carriers. They do not vote to order; nobody tries to make them vote to order, although they are very numerous. The American worker, especially when safe in his job, knowing that he can hold it during good behavior, is as independent as any man in the world. Government railroad employees would be no exception.

The great body of railroad workers, thanks to the strength of their unions, have been independent politically even under private ownership. But many efforts have been made to coerce them and other workers with the threat of hard times if they did not vote with the employers. Those that fear "the great body of workers on the government payroll" might think about this: What the country needs now is STABILITY, a great number of men and women interested in strong government. With two millions of men working for the railroads on the Government payroll, protected by civil service rules, well paid, never idle, year in and year out, you would have a gigantic industrial army, interested in THE GOVERNMENT and determined to defend it against attack within or without.

France is a radical country, largely Socialist. But France includes in her population a gigantic army of government employees, working at railroads, highways, bridges, tasks innumerable. They are employed for life, contented, interested in the government permanently, and they give France STABILITY. Government ownership of railroads here would do the same thing. And it would be wise to have the Government take possession today, paying a fair price, establishing a great industrial army of satisfied, well-paid men, interested in the Government. What might happen later, under

MORE MARINES ARRIVE TODAY; MEN AWAITING 30-DAY LEAVES

The most interesting stories of the war brought back from France are being told today at Quantico, Va., by the Marine Corps, heroes of Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, whose return was exclusively announced yesterday in The Times.

Each of the 830 marines, survivors of the famous Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines, has been wounded or gassed and each has a story to tell. The Marines are at Quantico, awaiting furloughs of thirty days to visit their homes. The first detachment reached Quantico on Tuesday, others arrived yesterday and more got there last night. Another detachment will reach Quantico today.

D. C. Officers Command. Washington officers are in command of those "devil-dogs," whom General Foch and the French press credited with saving Paris. The marines are those who sent a thrill through America when they crashed into the German attack at Chateau-Thierry and halted the tide that was sweeping on to the French capital. Both the Fifth and Sixth regiments bear unique distinction, having been awarded the Croix de Guerre and cited. "For the brilliant courage, vigor, dash, and tenacity, for the foresight and activity of their officers, and, lastly, for the personal action of their chief, General Harbord."

They are the first marines to be returned. Most of them have seen more than one year's service in France. "There are a lot of us missing, but take it from me that for every marine (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

FIRST ALLIED FOOD COUNCIL ON TODAY

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The supreme inter-allied food council was summoned to meet today for the first time to outline plans for the revictualing of Europe.

The first problem will be the feeding of the Balkan states. No action will be taken regarding Germany and Austria-Hungary until later. The summons to the meeting was issued by Herbert Hoover.

MARY PICKFORD RECOVERING. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 11.—Mary Pickford, who has been suffering from influenza since Monday, was reported better today by her physician, Dr. H. B. Griffith. He said she was "on the road to recovery."

D. C. Man Wounded At Belleau Wood



CAPT. R. O. SANDERSON, who lives at 4115 Keokuk street, Chevy Chase, and who has arrived at Quantico in charge of marines from Chateau-Thierry. (Pictures of other marines who have come back on Page 2.)

SEARCH WOODS FOR BODY OF OFFICER

Ten troops of Boy Scouts today are scouring the woods in the vicinity of Rock Creek Park in search of Lieut. Frank B. Crown, Jr., U. S. A., 1131 Allison street northwest, who disappeared from his home on December 26. His father believes he has either met with foul play or has ended his life.

Lieutenant Crown was commissioned a first lieutenant at the officers' training camp at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., on December 6. Upon obtaining his commission he came to Washington and his father, Frank B. Crown, Sr., who is manager of the Law Reporter's Printing Company, stated he was despondent and melancholy. Leaving his home on December 26, Lieut. Crown stated he was going to take a walk. That was the last seen of him alive by his relatives.

HUNT FOR CAMP GORDON DESERTERS

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—A military detachment, composed of picked regulars and headed by Col. Herman Glade, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, left Camp Gordon today to run down a band of alleged army deserters and draft evaders hiding in the mountains of Union county. The band, headed by George Crawley, charged with desertion from Camp Gordon, is variously estimated to number between fifty and one hundred men, all well armed and desperate. Determination to take such drastic steps in running down Crawley and his confederates followed an encounter Thursday between the band and Federal and State authorities in which Deputy United States Marshal E. F. Dixon was shot and probably fatally wounded.

HERE'S WHAT A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAY FINALLY MEAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The first definite explanation of the American delegations plan for a league of nations is outlined in a copyrighted article in the New York Sun today by Laurence Hills, its correspondent in Paris with President Wilson. The article follows:

PARIS, Jan. 10.—By direction of the President the American Commission finally got down to work today in drawing the actual formula for a league of nations, to be presented as the American plan to the inter-allied conference which is likely to begin not late than Tuesday. The President will ask that the problem of the league be taken up after the question of representation has been settled as the basis for the whole proceeding.

May Bring Split. This may bring out the first differences of opinion, although the indications now are that the British will support the President and modifications noted recently in the French viewpoint render the success of the Wilson plan more probable. The various suggestions of formulas for a league are being combined now into one plan under the supervision of James B. Synott, and may be published as soon as presented to the conference. The plan will be a compromise between the extremists of the Taft school and the more moderate ideas. It will not call for a World United States with a president or head of any kind, but will provide for an association of nations, without surrendering their judgment in any dispute that may arise and then require a wait of a year before beginning hostilities.

If the parties to the dispute are recalcitrant then each nation in the league pledges itself to decide forthwith whether in its sovereign capacity it will join the others in coercive military measures. Avoid Constitutional Amendment. This plan removes the objections raised against the supernational project, which would require the relinquishment of sovereignty, and in the case of the United States would demand a constitutional amendment making unnecessary the consent of Congress for the employment of the armed forces of the country. It is realized that such an amendment would be impossible to obtain, and therefore there would be an insuperable obstacle to an international policy for the use of force by the majority.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS TO STAY UNDER ARMS

Prague, Jan. 11.—The Czechoslovak Republic will keep the noted Czechoslovak legion that fought in France under arms until order is restored in Germany and Austria, it was announced today. The legion has been transported to Bohemia from France, and is now quartered in barracks at Prague. An elaborate celebration marked the return of the soldiers.

President's Warning to Parties Who Prolong Strike.

"I have been informed by the Secretary of Labor as to the serious situation which has developed in the port of New York and the strike of marine workers, which seriously cripples the movement of troops and supplies. Consider this a very grave emergency and understand that it has arisen because the parties to the controversy failed to make a joint submission to the National War Labor Board.

"I earnestly request that you take up this case again and proceed to make a finding. I appreciate the honesty and sincerity of the board in announcing on Wednesday that it could not promise a final decision in the controversy without a formal submission of all parties, but I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and Railroad Administration and any other Governmental agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make your finding effective, and I also believe that private boat owners will feel constrained by every consideration of patriotism in the present emergency to accept any recommendation which your board may make.

"Although the National War Labor Board, up to the signing of the armistice, was concerned solely with prevention of stopping of war work and the maintenance of production of materials essential to the conduct of the war, I take this opportunity also of saying that it is my earnest hope that in the present period of industrial transition arising from the war the board should use all means within its power to stabilize conditions and to prevent industrial dislocation and warfare. "WOODROW WILSON."

SETTLE STRIKE, PRESIDENT CABLES

President Wilson today cabled Paris to the National War Labor Board to make an immediate investigation and an award in the New York harbor strike, promising that the Navy Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board will make the award effective, if officially was announced at the White House executive offices today.

William H. Taft, joint chairman of the board, was in Pittsburgh when the President's cablegram was communicated to him. He arranged to leave immediately for New York, according to word reaching here. U. S. Branches in Line. The War, Navy, Shipping, and Railroad branches of the Government agreed this afternoon to abide by any decision the War Labor Board may make in the strike situation. Formal notice of this was given by acting heads of each department. This was a considerable concession, inasmuch as the Railroad Administration hitherto had held out against arbitration through the War Labor Board.

WALKER HINES IS NAMED TO TAKE CHARGE OF RAILROADS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—William G. McAadoo, today announced that President Wilson had cabled the appointment of Walker D. Hines as director general of railroads.

Hines was assistant director general under McAadoo. He came to the railroad administration as chief counsel and within two months was made assistant director general. Hines' appointment is effective immediately, the President's cable to McAadoo said.

McAadoo Praises Hines. Following his announcement of the appointment of Hines as director general of railroads, McAadoo issued the following statement:

"Mr. Hines has been my assistant at Washington since the beginning of Government control, and has a thorough knowledge of organization and administration of the railroads under Federal control, as well as the fundamental problems involved in the railroad situation. His ability and experience admirably fit him for the great trust and responsibility with which the President has honored him. "Aside from his obvious qualifications, Mr. Hines is in full sympathy with the policies which have guided the railroad administration and with the views of the President on the railroad question. I am sure Mr. Hines will have the hearty support of the fine army of railroad officers and employees and I can ask nothing better for him than that they shall give him and the country the same loyal and effective service they rendered during my time as director general."

HINES WILL ADHERE TO POLICIES OF McADOO IN RUNNING RAILROADS

Policies of the Railroad Administration will in no wise be changed, Walker D. Hines, the new director general, announced today in his first newspaper conference. Mr. Hines said he strongly favored W. G. McAadoo's plan for a five-year Government control of the roads. He expects to lay his case before Congress at an early date. How vigorous he would press his views was (Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

FEAR BOLSHEVIK RIOTS IN AUSTRIA

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—A great number of Russian Bolsheviki have arrived in Austria-Hungary and severe troubles are expected in both Vienna and Budapest, said a dispatch from the former city today. The Bolsheviki are spreading demoralizing propaganda. It is favored by the widespread unemployment.

Mrs. Roland Shot by Huns. "They led her between armed soldiers to within a stone's throw of her own home. They would not let her mother come near her. They would not even allow them to talk to each other. Mrs. Roland was told to commend her soul to God. She moved her lips in silent prayer, and despite the orders of the officer of the firing squad, called a 'ba' farewell to her precious mother. "Then they shot her." From next week's installment of "My Three Years of German Slavery," by the young Countess de Gasa-Bancal—eyewitness to the Hun's brutality—in the magazine section of tomorrow's Sunday Times, 3c.—a new newspaper or delivered to your home—3c.—ADT.

Succeeds McAadoo As Rail Chief



WALKER D. HINES.

ALL TRAINMEN IN ARGENTINA TO STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11.—Complete paralysis of railway traffic throughout Argentina is scheduled for today. The National Federation of Railway Workers notified its suborganizations that all trains in the country will be stopped before night. The general strike is spreading into the interior, but no new fighting had developed in Buenos Aires this morning, and the streets were practically deserted. The police admitted fifty persons were killed and scores wounded in last night's rioting. Establishment of a military dictatorship last night by General Delleplante, commander of the first military region, embracing Buenos Aires, is expected to bring matters to a head. The present national administration was elected by the workers. So far it has taken no decisive steps to repress the disorders, which resulted in clashes between thousands of strikers and strong forces of soldiers last night. Machine guns were used and the casualties were heavy.

Postoffice Attacked. A large number of striking policemen attacked the central postoffice last night, but were driven off by machine guns. At about the same time several thousand strikers, in two columns, attempted to storm the central police station. They also were frustrated by machine gun fire. Later an unsuccessful attack was made on the Ninth district police station. Desultory firing continued in other parts of the city until long after midnight. Officials were conjecturing today on what basis the strikers could be approached for a settlement. The strikers have made no specific demands, and there appeared to be nothing tangible at this time on which an agreement could be reached. Numerous incidents have revealed that Bolshevism is an important factor in the disturbances. Foreign agitators are believed to have planted the seeds of unrest among the workmen.

BANK ROBBED OF \$50,000 IN BONDS

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The First National Bank of Lewisville was robbed of about \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds during the night, it was learned today. About thirty-five metal deposit boxes were opened by bandits.

DUSSELDORF OFFICIALS IN JAIL; MANY DESERT CITY

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Karl Liebknecht, chief leader of the German Spartacists, is reported to have been killed in street fighting in Berlin Thursday night, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—Spartacists are releasing prisoners in every jail in the cities under their control, according to messages reaching here today.

In Muenster (80 miles northeast of Cologne) the prison was stormed by the revolutionists and 150 convicts freed. Latest reports show they have gained control of Dusseldorf, where they arrested Herr Brandt, director of the Chamber of Commerce; Herr Sybel, director of high schools; and Herr Aich, manager of the steel works. One hundred and fifty other prominent citizens escaped to the left bank of the Rhine, where they are under protection of Belgian troops.

FIGHTING REPORTED STILL ON IN FIVE GERMAN CITIES

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—Serious rioting occurred Thursday in Dresden, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Dusseldorf and Ourgburg, according to dispatches received from German sources today. Spartacists were said to have seized the city halls and newspaper offices in those places. Fighting is still going on in Hamburg.

DISORDERS IN BERLIN MAY CUT OFF COAL SUPPLY OF ARMIES OF OCCUPATION

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN GERMANY, Jan. 11 (by courier to Nancy).—The disorders in Berlin, with resultant interruption of railway traffic, are threatening to cut off the coal supply of the allied armies of occupation. A commission of American, British and French military officials left today for the coal fields to investigate conditions. The American army alone uses 25,000 tons a month. The third army has issued an ultimatum to the Germans declaring it will refuse to accept 300 of the big guns surrendered under terms of the armistice, owing to many being old models and others having parts missing. As a result the German commission has hurried to Berlin, being un-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

LOST AND FOUND

WATCH—Wrist; oval gold dial. Reward. Phone Lincoln 854. 512 5th st. S. E.

Another page of Washington Soldier and Sailor boys who have come back from over there. TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES The story and picture of the boy credited at Walter Reed with being the greatest hero out there.