

BRITISH CABINET WELCOMES DAVIS

Judges, Too, Join American Society in Dinner to New Ambassador

RED DANGER REALIZED

Winston Churchill Emphasizes Need of Unity in Stamping Out Bolshevism

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. London, Jan. 17.—Virtually the entire British cabinet and the full bench of judges helped the American Society last night to welcome Ambassador Davis at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel.

In proposing the health of President Wilson to explain how during his visit he had alleviated all British fears concerning his attitude toward British naval power.

"President Wilson," he said, "made us understand how sympathetically he understood the special needs, dangers and conditions of our island empire; how it is dependent from month to month and from year to year upon its naval strength and power; dependent for its safety as well as its integrity; dependent hour by hour for the whole of its prosperity and for its daily bread four days out of five.

"The ambassador, who has already established his reputation here as a polished orator, in speaking of the need of each country, said: "We have seen American battalions commanded by British officers and British ships under an American admiral."

French Press Forced Rule Veiling News

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all the world has been an audience" has acquiesced in the gag rule. His position is so strong that he has fought for publicity there is little doubt that he could have had it. The gag rule springs from petty squabbles and from the irresponsibility of the Paris press.

One instance precipitated the present situation. The Temps announced that the Americans were ready to send an army to Poland to fight the Bolsheviks. The next morning the commission denied this statement. The American denial, though intended only for the American press, was given by an American journalist to the French Socialist newspaper, l'Humanite, which printed it as coming directly from Lansing.

L'Humanite had just scored sharply against the Clemenceau Government by the publication of the Pichon letter, replying to the English proposition regarding Russia. An exclusive statement by Lansing, appearing in this anti-Clemenceau organ, naturally was embarrassing, particularly as it was used as the basis of an attack on the French policy regarding Poland.

Under the rule prevailing it is now impossible to disclose just what representations were made by the French to the American official delegates regarding this incident, but the upshot was the adoption of the rule forbidding all publicity except the canned statement of the French Government regarding the conferences. The situation reveals the disadvantage of holding the conference on the territory of one of the chief

belligerents. That belligerent now controls all the publicity.

The commingles have thus far been prepared by the French alone. The French Government controls the telegraph cable and all means of communication to other countries. Owing to the position taken by the American Government the United States censorship exercised, so far as can be judged from this side, is not especially rigorous, but there have been instances of dispatches not politically agreeable to the French Government being interfered with.

Counter-Revolt Begun in Petrograd

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1918, and lectured in New York during his stay in that city. In 1912 he was elected to the German Reichstag from Posen, and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupp, saying that that organization was inspiring war spirit against the French. He continued his attacks, and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the Crown Prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy surrounding Krupp. As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from Krupp. They were convicted, but received light sentences.

When the great war broke out Doctor Liebknecht refused to do military duty, and it was rumored that he had been executed. This report was untrue, and he was later found in the ranks of an engineer battalion on the Russian front, where in December, 1915, he was seriously injured by a fall from a tree. Although in the German army, he did not cease his attacks against the military system and several times he was reported to be involved in bitter controversies with the Junker leaders of Germany. This struggle went on until May 1, 1916, when he was arrested for making an incendiary address at a May day demonstration in Berlin. After trial he was sentenced to prison for thirty months. From this sentence he appealed and on appeal was sentenced to jail for four years and one month.

This sentence resulted in grave disorders in Berlin and Spandau, demands were made for Doctor Liebknecht's release. While in prison he continued to write articles which were given clandestine circulation among the Socialists of Germany. One of his pamphlets accused the German Government of being guilty of betraying on the war. During his imprisonment he was elected to the Reichstag from Spandau.

After being in prison two years and two months, he was released on October 24, 1918. In the political calamity that developed in Germany early in November, resulting in the abdication of Emperor William, his flight and the establishing of a Socialist Government, Doctor Liebknecht played a prominent part. When the Ebert Government had been in existence only a few days Doctor Liebknecht became leader of the Socialist faction known as the Spartacus element. Rumors came to the world that a terrorist revolution was imminent and this developed into the December. The rising tide of radicalism reached its crest during the first week of January when the Spartacists came into armed conflict with troops loyal to the Ebert Government. After a week of fighting the Spartacists were defeated. During the conflict it was reported several times that Doctor Liebknecht had been killed. Doctor Liebknecht's arrest followed. It was announced on Wednesday that he was quartered in the Hotel Eden, a fashionable hotel in the western part of Berlin. It is probable while he was being taken from this place to prison that he attempted to escape and was killed. Rosa Luxemburg was formerly principal editor of the Vorwarts, the organ of the German Socialists. She often came into conflict with the authorities and twice underwent imprisonment for freely expressing her views on subjects connected with the Government. She was consistently opposed to the war and at one time her writings brought about criminal proceedings against leaders of the Socialist party. When the revolution broke out in Berlin early in November she was reputed to be the leader of the most violent group of Socialists. Later she seconded Doctor Liebknecht in his efforts to organize the Spartacus element, although she strenuously opposed Doctor Liebknecht's proposal that elections for the national assembly be held at once.

SEE DIVINE JUSTICE IN KILLING OF REDS

Berlin, Jan. 17.—(By A. P.)—Virtually the entire Berlin press regards the fate of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leaders, as having "something of divine justice in it," as the Tages Zeitung phrases it.

Of Doctor Liebknecht, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "He brought his fate upon himself." Continuing its comment the newspaper says: "The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activities of the Spartacan. Such summary judgments have ordinarily been foreign to the German manner of thinking." The press in general deprecates the

New Germany, With 15 States, Ebert Plan

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end party had never believed that an end without victor and vanquished was possible. There was only one alternative: Conquer or be destroyed. That was why he wanted to fight to the bitter end. Annexationist intention never prolonged the war, he asserted, but the result would

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Table with columns for SHIRTS, MUFFLERS, VESTS AND COATS, and NECKWEAR, listing various items and prices.

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have been quite different had the U-bomb war started twelve months earlier. He said that the National People's party, as successor of the old Conservative party, could continue the latter's work with a clear conscience, because it had no hand in ending the war and no responsibility for what happened afterward. Many soldiers marched into Berlin last night and during this morning. They have now occupied the center of the city, especially the newspaper district, which they search from house to house, arresting all suspicious persons and confiscating all arms and munitions. Some streets have the appearance of army camps, the soldiers being fed from so-called 'goulash guns.' At Potsdamer Brucke a large poster reading 'Don't proceed any further or you might get shot!' warns the people that the Spartacans have not been driven from that quarter. A nest of Spartacans has been discovered on a house-top opposite the Equitable Building on the Friedrichstrasse. Ten men in Russian uniforms were captured, of whom seven were Germans. They had one machine gun, a dozen rifles and much ammunition.

G. W. Perkins III in Paris Paris, Jan. 17.—George W. Perkins,

chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A., is suffering from an attack of bronchial pneumonia at the

American Hospital here. The attending physicians say that the attack is a



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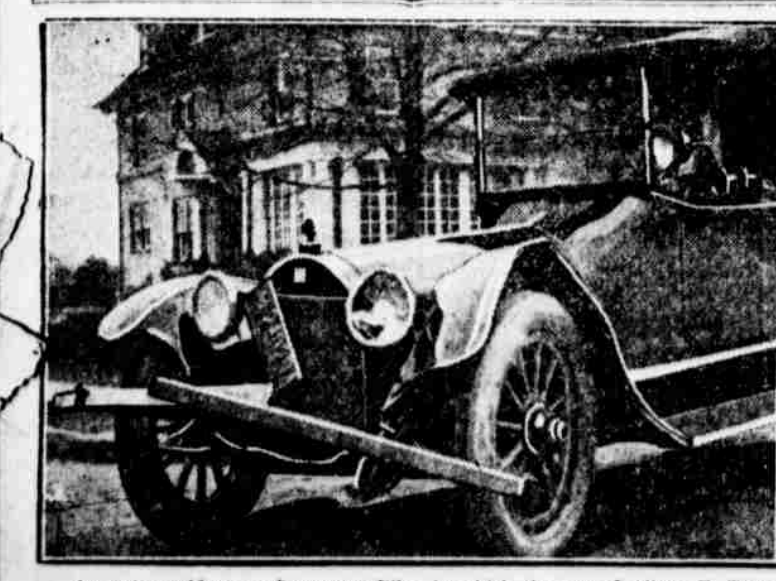
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