

### NERVOUS SLAYING OF RADICAL CHIEFS

#### Deaths of Luxembourg and Liebknecht Causes Fear of Reprisals

### CONDEMNED BY PRESS

#### "Lynch Law," Says Vossische Zeitung, Protesting Courts Should Have Been Called on

By LEONARD SPRAY  
Wireless to Evening Public Ledger  
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Rotterdam, Jan. 18.—News and comment from Berlin makes the fact startlingly clear that the announcement of the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, though heard with satisfaction by a few of their bitterest opponents, has been received by the public generally with emotions in which horror and fear predominate, horror at the circumstances and fear of the possible consequences.

The city is described today as being in the same state of nervous tension as it was on the eve of the Bolshevik uprising, when every one felt that civil war was in the atmosphere.

Rightly or wrongly, the people dread lest the killing of their two leaders will drive the Spartacists to desperate deeds of revenge. This is not so likely, however, to be the case in Berlin itself as in other places, where the revolutionists have the temporary power in their hands, but in any event it is believed that even if the extremists feel themselves not strong enough to attempt new deeds of violence in Berlin there will be a fresh outbreak of strikes inspired by fierce indignation among the classes outside the ranks of the Spartacists at the circumstances under which Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were done to death.

The whole liberal press condemns the deed, and even the Vossische Zeitung declares: "Nothing can justify this excessive of lynch law, even against the authors of the recent regrettable events. In the name of humanity we protest against it. It should have been left to a court of justice to make them harmless for the future and in case of a judgment, such a court would not have left out of account that Liebknecht was an idealist, even though he believed that his mission could only be achieved by violence." Die Freiheit, the organ of the Independent Socialists, has a short but bitterly worded comment. It says: "This is the rule of the party force of Ernst, Scheidemann and Landsberg, the fruit of the ruthless incitement by the Vorwaerts and its bourgeois auxiliaries. It is the rule of the man in error of Berlin, and his commander-in-chief, Reinhardt, the new War Minister. The blood be upon them. The German proletariat will pass judgment upon them."

The Berliner Tageblatt writes of Rosa Luxemburg: "She was undoubtedly a much stronger character than Liebknecht. She was a real 'man' in the Spartacan movement. By her extraordinary intelligence and energy she dominated her comrades and sometimes she had the impression that Liebknecht was almost childishly subject to her."

"Fundamentally she may be compared to the Russian Nihilists. None of her strongest opponents can deny that she was sincere in her desire to help the poor and oppressed, but her hatred was genuine, and she worked unflinchingly and with every available means to undermine and destroy the existing social system."

### MEDICINE AIDED BY WAR

#### Science Greatly Advanced, Says Dr. Ring, New Head of Club

The Medical Club of Philadelphia tonight in the Bellevue-Stratford elected the following officers: Barton C. Hirt, vice president; Henry Bartsch, second vice president; William S. Wray, secretary; Lewis H. Adler, Jr., treasurer; E. E. Monck, chairman of the committee on the program; Howard A. Sutton, Lewis J. Hammond and William M. Sweet, directors.

Medical discoveries that may revolutionize the treatment of disease are expected to result from the battles overseas, according to Doctor Ring. When medical men return from abroad, he said, they will bring with them a wealth of experience they could never have hoped to get in a lifetime of normal practice. Particularly in orthopedic work and in special surgery are results to be expected.

### ART COLLECTION SOLD

Picture by Schreyer Disposed of for \$5500  
New York, Jan. 18.—In the sale last night in the Hotel Plaza of paintings selected by the late John W. Sterling, a number of the occasion went to a picture by Adolph Schreyer, which sold for \$5500. The picture, "The Sea," by Clapp & Graham for \$6500, the leading picture of the auction. The picture portrayed a group of Arabian horsemen, compactly designed and richly colored.

### T. WIDENER HOME SOON

Philadelphia Officer Salk—Due to Arrive Here Next Week  
Philadelphia homebound on the transport George Washington en route from France, is Lieutenant T. Widener, 24, son of Joseph E. Widener, of Elkton Park, grandson of the late P. A. B. Widener.

### REPORTED DEAD, SOLDIER WALKS IN ON PARENTS

#### Corporal Francis J. Aitkin Surprises Relatives—Captain Page's Return Surprises Wife

Corporal Francis J. Aitkin, 6065 Kingsessing avenue, returned home without informing his wife on his way. His parents had thought him either killed or missing. He had been officially reported missing and a friend in the army in France wrote that he was killed. Wounded in the chest and gassed and sent to the hospital, Aitkin passed through some thrilling experiences.

### WAR RELIEF WORK TO GO ON

#### Emergency Aid Will Continue Its Branch Activities Abroad

That there is to be little or no let-up in the activities of the Emergency Aid was made known yesterday at a meeting of the executive board and chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the board of directors of the Emergency Aid, which met at the headquarters of the organization at 125 Walnut street, in the afternoon.

### DRY U. S. SURPRISES EUROPE

#### Great Britain Sees Its Own Policy Decided by Results Here

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
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London, Jan. 18.—The Daily Chronicle says: "America's decision that the whole United States shall go 'dry' is indeed a portent for us all. In the wine-growing countries of the continent the new policy will probably be received with something like incredulity. In Great Britain, on the other hand, it cannot but be sympathetically and anxiously received by all parties. It is a measure that in the long run its success or failure will decide not only the American policy on this subject but the Anglo-Saxon."

### NAVY BARRACKS QUARANTINED

#### Slight Smallpox Outbreak at Cape May Not Serious

The naval center at Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., is quarantined for an indefinite period because of a slight outbreak of smallpox. There is no danger of the outbreak spreading to other parts of the barracks, the authorities here said.

### HOSPITAL LEASE READY

#### Contract Letting Government Use It Sent to War Secretary

The lease of two wings of the Philadelphia General Hospital to the government for the care and treatment of wounded and sick soldiers, which was authorized by an ordinance of the Council on Thursday, has been approved by City Solicitor Connelly and forwarded to War Secretary Baker for his signature. The rental consideration is \$2 a year.

### Memorial for Soldier Hero

Memorial services for William T. Newman, who died in France on October 23, 1918, will be held at the Fifth Moravian Church, Germantown avenue above Duane street, tomorrow evening.

### TROOP SHIP WAS DIVERTED TO SAVE TIME, SAYS BAKER

#### War Secretary Assumes Full Responsibility for Ordering Haverford to New York Instead of Philadelphia—American Line Agent Thinks Little of Argument

Secretary of War Baker has assumed responsibility for the sudden, disappointing shift to New York of the liner Haverford, laden with Pennsylvania troops.

The ship sailed Wednesday from Brest, with this city as its original port of destination.

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### URGES WILSON LEAVE WORLD FIGHT IN OPEN

#### Pulitzer Calls on President to Break Peace Conference Precedents and Take His Cause Direct to People

By CHARLES H. GRASTY  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co. and New York Times Co.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, who is leaving for New York today, has given the following statement:

"Today, on the eve of the Peace Conference, the Allied Governments are suffering all the vicissitudes of victory. The solidarity of a common danger has departed.

"The instinct of self-preservation has given place to conflicting aims of self-aggrandizement. The vanities, cupidities and pugnacities which masquerade as national aspirations are settling beneath the serenity of the Quai d'Orsay.

"If the Peace Conference is allowed to remain, a conference between governments instead of between peoples it is apt to degenerate into a saturnalia of statesmanship which will crown a war to end war with a peace to end peace.

"Three forces are laboring for such a sinister peace: (1) The bourgeoisie of politicians, instinctive or opportunist, playing for advancement on the chameleon of the people; (2) The materialism of industrial and commercial classes appealing to the business classes; (3) The militarism of professional soldiers appealing to pride or fear of imperialism and jingoism.

### DIRECT PRIMARY REPEAL PLANNED

#### Republicans in Legislature Also Would Kill Non-partisan Judiciary Act

Republican State leaders plan to kill the State direct primary law and the nonpartisan judiciary act. A return to the old convention system of nominating candidates for State offices and the partisan method of electing the judges will be provided in a bill or bills which are to be introduced in the Senate by T. Larry Eyre, of West Chester.

### MAY PROHIBIT FUSION

The primary law and the nonpartisan judiciary act were put through the special session of the Legislature in 1906, following the upheaval of 1905.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested over both measures. The primary was expected to eliminate the evil of bosses' slating candidates for State office and the nonpartisan act was counted upon to take the election of judges out of the hands of party organizations.

At the November election two candidates, supported by the Republicans, were elected to the Supreme Court, although the State Constitution clearly provides for the election of the judges when two or more members of the Supreme Court are to be elected at the same time, by specifying that each voter can vote for only one candidate.

The State Bar Association recently adopted resolutions asking the repeal of the nonpartisan act.

It is not known whether the repeal of the two measures will be provided in one bill or two. In whatever form the measure is introduced, it will become a part of the Republican legislative program and will receive the support of the various factions of the regular organization.

Any opposition will have to be waged by the independents. The passage of the bill will be made to abolish the present nonpartisan act under which the members of the court are elected.

### WAR SECRETARY ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ORDERING HAVERFORD TO NEW YORK INSTEAD OF PHILADELPHIA—AMERICAN LINE AGENT THINKS LITTLE OF ARGUMENT

my part in the Philadelphia vice controversy had nothing to do with the change in plans was due to the fact that P. F. Young, local manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Haverford, puts the issue squarely up to Secretary Baker.

The War Secretary's assignment of "practical purposes" for shifting the Haverford's course is not favored by Philadelphia business organizations, through direct communication and through Philadelphia members of Congress, are bringing pressure on Secretary Baker in an effort to have the director order rescinded.

### SEES NO REAL PUBLICITY AT PARIS PARLEY

#### Gilbert Expects Little News of Discussions in Conference

"OPEN COVENANTS"  
SECRETLY ARRIVED AT  
Press Likely Will Be Admitted When Nothing Vital Is Scheduled

SOUNDS LIKE WILSON  
Liaison Officer Says Agreement Was Satisfactory to the President

By CLINTON W. GILBERT  
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe  
By Special Cable  
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Paris, Jan. 18.—If President Wilson really meant "Open covenants secretly arrived at," he has sustained his first great defeat in the Peace Conference.

As summarized by a member of the American press, the publicity agreement just adopted by the conference means open covenants, but not openly arrived at. That agreement is described by the liaison official who is go-between for the American delegates and the United States press representatives as unanimously adopted and satisfactory to President Wilson.

This agreement amounts to a certain degree of concession, but the gag rule, originally adopted, strove to accomplish greater secrecy than ever achieved in any peace conference of the past. The old diplomats always talked to journalists whom they trusted.

The statement regarding publicity adopted by the heads of the nations in the conference amounts to a defense of the policy of secrecy. It is followed by the concession that at some meetings the press representatives, three from America, it is understood, may be present. What this amounts to depends upon how many meetings will be held in the open and how many in executive session.

There is certainly no inclination disclosed to afford any real publicity. The journalists are likely to be invited in on days when nothing is to happen. Nothing was said in the statement about ending the censorship, though that is the greatest obstacle to the peoples of the world knowing the truth about the conference.

The statement bears marks of President Wilson's authorship. The number of press representatives to be admitted seems to be dictated by the fact that there are three American press associations and that corresponds with the number President Wilson has taken with him on his travels.

The argument in the statement follows the line of President Wilson's argument when Senator Borah proposed open session during the treaty-making by the Senate.

The agitation for real publicity is likely to go on.

### DUTCH HOPE TO SEE WILSON

#### Second Chamber Applauds Government's Invitation to President

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger  
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The Hague, Jan. 18.—The idea that there is still a possibility of President Wilson coming to the Netherlands appears to be prevalent in many quarters. In spite of the President's answer that he did not know if he would have time to come, the second chamber today applauded the government's invitation to President Wilson and great enthusiasm. The president of the chamber stated that it would be considered a great honor for the country should Mr. Wilson be able to come.

This statement also was greeted with loud applause, although the revolutionary Socialist, Wynkoop, interrupted the speaker and wished to lodge a protest, saying he could not take part in the demonstration in favor of the invitation. He was informed that no discussion could be opened on the question. Wynkoop, however, again insisted that he wished to open such a discussion. The motion was not carried, however.

### NEW SERUM IS STOLEN

#### New York Doctor Blames Man Posing as Patient

New York, Jan. 18.—Dr. Thomas W. 124th West 2nd avenue, yesterday reported the mysterious theft of ten vials of serum from his home and the disappearance at the same time of the history of the serum that he has used in combating diphtheria. Dr. Edgar believes the thief is a pathologist.

### PEACE CONFERENCE WILL BEGIN SESSIONS TODAY; PRESS WINS ADMISSION

#### Peace Conference May Listen to Bolsheviks

#### Britain's Plan Likely to Be Supported by America and Japan—France and Italy Opposed

By CHARLES A. SELDEN  
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger  
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Paris, Jan. 18.—It seems most probable this afternoon, on the eve of the opening of the Peace Conference, that after President Poincaré's speech and other ornamental beginnings the first real business taken up will be that of Bolshevism in Russia and elsewhere in Europe, rather than the question of the league of nations as originally planned. This for the same reason that if the house you have got to live in for some time to come is on fire you will devote yourself to putting out the flames before examining the plans for the house you hope to live in later on.

There are two phases to this Russian question: First, that of going to the Bolsheviks with the armed forces of all the Allies; in other words, intervention. Second, that of having the Bolsheviks come to the Peace Conference to state their case through delegates.

The first plan seems to have gone into the international discard. America will positively not be a party to military intervention on a large scale. France is not in position to send large armies there because of her own inferior political and industrial situation, and she cannot act in the matter without the full cooperation of the other Allies, which is not forthcoming.

Therefore, the form in which Bolshevism will first come before the conference is in all probability the proposal made by Lloyd George that delegates of the Bolsheviks, as well as the representatives of the other Russian factions, be received. The attitude of two delegations on this proposal is already known in advance, and there are several plausible speculations as to how the others will stand.

Only Five Powers Have Voice  
In this connection only five Powers are considered as having any voice in the matter—America, England, France, Italy and Japan. England is already committed by her Premier to receive the Bolshevik delegates. France is absolutely opposed to it, as declared by Pichon in his note rejecting Lloyd George's proposal.

It was decided that the newspaper men should be admitted to the meeting on necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference might be held in secret. It was determined in reaching this decision limiting the activities of the press that while not undervaluing the importance of public opinion the process of reaching a favorable solution of the task before the conference would be hindered if discussions of every disputed question were open by a public declaration by each delegation of its own national point of view.

Similar to U. S. Senate  
It has been tentatively decided that three representatives of the press of the Allied and associated Powers will be admitted to the conference. The conference probably will be organized in a manner similar to the American Congress, with secret committee meetings, with secret committee meetings, with formal opening sessions, and with executive sessions, as in the United States Senate.

It is understood that when the supreme war council adjourned yesterday there was pending a plan for one open and five secret sessions per week. American press representatives decided at a meeting last evening to continue their efforts to have the publicity feature of the Peace Conference absolutely unrestricted. Another call was issued for a meeting today for all press representatives, including the French.

Get Only Half a Loaf  
It now seems that the concessions made by the supreme war council substitute what might be called "half a loaf." It is understood that these concessions were made after a vigorous discussion, led by President Wilson, who was supported by British delegates. Mr. Wilson has received many cablegrams from the United States, almost all of which have urged him to contend for the fullest publicity consistent with the success of the conference.

Official Statement  
The following official communication dealing with the Peace Conference was issued this evening:

"The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied great Powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay today, in the morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and in the afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

"The French president of the council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice.

"The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the King of the Belgians should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various Powers thus was finally established.

"At last Monday's session of the supreme council Belgium and Serbia were given only two delegates each, while Brazil received three. A Brussels dispatch yesterday said the Belgian cabinet had decided to send a strong protest to the Allied Governments.

"The program for the opening conference, which will take place at the Foreign Office tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was afterward arranged.

"The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference.

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