BERLIN LYNCHINGS SHOCK TO PEOPLE

What World Thinks of Liebknecht and Luxemburg Killings Worries Them

NOW SEARCHING WOMEN

Armed Sailor, Masquerading in Skirts, Is Seized by Soldiers Near Eden Hotel

By JOSEPH A. HERRINGS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Berlin, Jan. 18 (via Copenhagen, Jan. 20).—Doubtless the German people will breathe more freely after the removal of the Spartacan danger incorporated in the persons of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, but the press, with the exception of the pan-German organs, and even more so the general public, deeply regret what the Vorwaerts characterizes as the case of a lynching worthy of the wildest West.

"What will they think of us in the rest of the world now? Why must they thus justify the name of the Hun?" are expressions you hear on all sides.

The socialistic organs declare that the "hysterical sons and daughters of bourgeoise war profiteers and friends of reaction who populate the vicinity of the Eden Hotel are responsible," to which the Tageblatt sharply replies that millionaires are not in the habit of stealing corpses and mixing in street fights.

The demand for prompt investigation is general, the pan-Germans alone excepted. The military authorities, who are now pretty well in control of the whole city, have already instituted proceedings and suspended the officer in charge of the Eden Hotel, but so far as is ascertainable neither he nor his men seem to be to blame, because the mob overwhelmed them so suddenly and pressed them in such masses that they could not make use of their arms.

Call for Protest Strike

The Freiheit and Rote Fahne insist that the case be taken out of the hands of the military and placed before a civil court at which all groups of Socialists shall be represented. The two red organs also call a general strike as a demonstration against the lynching. It is too early yet to say with what success. If the summons should be obeyed this surely will lead to encounters with the military, who hold all points of vantage, and much blood may be shed. Most likely, the government will appoint a civil court investigation.

The Freiheit contends that Liebknecht was not shot from behind while fleeing, but was stood against a tree and fired at in front, as is shown by the bullet marks, for he had his right breast and right upper arm pierced. Your correspondent is informed, however, that all three bullets passed clear through the body, and that the Freiheit's informant mistook the marks of egress for those of ingress. Quite illogically the Freiheit then proceeds to accuse the military of negligence if they permitted Liebknecht to have the knife with which he wounded the hand of a sailor when the latter tried to prevent the anarchist's escape.

Rosa Luxemburg's body has not been discovered, despite the closest search in the Landwehr Canal and the Tiergarten, in either of which it is supposed to have been thrown. There is no reliable evidence either that the Spartacans snatched it.

Not Sure of Luxemburg's Death

Indeed, it is not even certain that Rosa was dead when torn from the automobile. The soldier sitting by her side was so bewildered by the rapid succession of extraordinary events that he could not say with certainty where she was shot, but thought it was in the neck just above the chest. Her assailant, the soldier says, wore a dark overcoat and eyeglasses. He had fired and jumped off before the soldier could grab his arm. This happened on Kurfuersten Damm.

The automobile was speeding south, but the crowds massed so quickly that the guards thought it best to turn and reach Moabit by another route. At Hitzigstrasse the automobile was stopped by the command to halt. The guard, believing it was a military patrol, whose duty it was to stop and search all vehicles passing certain points, stopped. "It's Red Rosa!" some one cried, this being the name by which Luxemburg was known by her partisans.

Like a wave the tumultuous masses rushed on, some seeming friendly and some wrathful. The soldiers were lifted from the car, some being thrown to the ground. A few seconds later all was over. The soldiers found themselves more or less bruised, along with the empty car, while the howling human wave was receding toward the canal.

In consequence of the threats of the Independents and Spartacans, the military is preparing for every emergency. The streets are patrolled unceasingly and field guns have been placed in position in many public squares. At certain points all persons must submit to a more or less close search, according to sex, for females are no longer permitted to pass unmolested.

Women Are Searched

Since last night three women have been caught with many rounds of cartridges hidden under their cloaks. Another elegantly dressed person observed parading in front of the Eden Hotel attracted the suspicion of the soldiers on patrol. When she noticed that she was observed she fled. She was captured and taken to the Eden Hotel, where the prisoner proved to be a young sailor disguised as a girl. He carried a heavy revolver in a satchel. He refused to make any statement about himself or his purpose.

An annuity of 200,000 marks has been awarded to the King of Wurttemburg. In the event of his death his widow is to receive a yearly allowance of 100,000 marks. All payments comprised in the civil list have ceased. The castle at Bebelhausen will be the King's residence in future. All other royal castles become state property, and notice has been given to the members of the royal family to evacuate them.

The Zeppelin firm with offices in Berlin, known as the Deutsche Luftreere, has just obtained a concession for air traffic, operating in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. It is not known yet whether a new type of Zeppelins is to be employed in the air service, or the latter confined to airplanes also manufactured at Friedrichshafen. At present the firm offers airplanes for election propaganda, and announces a regular mail, express and passenger service by large flying machines, with two depots in Berlin.

Priest Celebrates Jubilee

The Rev. John D. Maguire, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, Twenty-third and Berks streets, was the celebrant of a solemn mass at which Archbishop Dougherty presided, in honor of the rector's sacerdotal silver jubilee yesterday. The sermon was preached by Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C.

PRINCE JOHN DIES SUDDENLY

Youngest Son of King George Always in Delicate Health

London, Jan. 20.—(By A. P.)—The death of Prince John, youngest son of King George, came so quickly and unexpectedly Saturday night that there was no time for the nurses who were with him to summon the King and Queen Mary to his bedside before he expired.

In recent years the delicate health of Prince John made it necessary that he always have an attendant. Consequently he was never seen on public occasions with the other members of the royal family, but lived in comparative privacy at Frogmore House, Windsor, or at Sandringham Palace.

The London newspapers point out sympathetically how the King and Queen have sought unceasingly during the war time to bury the tragedy of their youngest son's delicate health in silence of their hearts, never hinting to the nation the nature of the personal anxieties weighing upon them. Public sympathy was expressed for the royal couple yesterday in all the churches.

MUST TRY KAISER, FRANCE ADVISED

He Urged Cutting Throats of Aged, Expert Jurists Make Report

WORLD COURT NEEDED

Argue Against Bringing Arch-Criminal Before Tribunal of Common Law

Paris, Jan. 20.—Some points in the report to which Premier Clemenceau referred when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor were made public yesterday. The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. DeLapradelle, professor of rights of nations in the same faculty.

The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view whether 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.

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 nor a house left standing.

With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate 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.

Hand Did Not Execute

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 that, therefore, he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider The Hague arbitration court founded at the 1899 conference incompetent to try him, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entirely new jurisdiction must be created, which should be the first instrument of a league of nations and in which should appear exclusively the States which fought Germany.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former German ruler cannot be refused, as he is not a political refugee. The report says:

"It is antijudicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law, not political crimes."

Like a Business Firm

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penalty is possible against a nation any more than against a company, but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

"The Emperor in the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is president of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not enter. The German sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be unjudicial to the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his actions; his responsibility for the war, for which under the constitution decision belonged to him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality, which was willed by him; his responsibility for acts of terrorism by his troops, which he willed and ordered."

"Modern law," the report continues, "does not recognize irresponsible authorities, even at the summit of hierarchy. It brings a State down from its pedestal and makes it submit to the rule of the Judge.

"There can, therefore, be no question of saving from the judge a man who is at the summit of hierarchy, either by the application of internal law or of international law."

Bourgeois Cites Precedent

Leon Bourgeois, former Premier and French authority on the league of nations, in a statement to the Matin, cites as a precedent for the punishment of Germans of all degrees convicted of violation of the laws of war, the case of Henri Wirz, who was tried by court-martial and executed after the Civil War for atrocities suffered by northern prisoners in the camp he commanded at Andersonville, Ga.

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CIVIL TRADE WITH GERMANY BEGUN

Treves Conference on Shipping Regarded as Opening Commerce

CONDUCTED BY HURLEY

Allies and America Get 3,000,000 Tons of Shipping in Return for Food

By CHARLES A. SELDEN

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Jan. 20.—Twenty-seven hours prior to the opening of the Peace Conference there had been held at Treves the first civilian conference since the beginning of the war between Germans and representatives of the countries which had defeated her. The honor of conducting this meeting fell to an American, Edward N. Hurley, head of the shipping board.

The result of it was that America and the Allies will get 3,000,000 tons of German shipping now in German ports to be used to transport food to Europe and to carry home American and Australian soldiers. This agreement, which the Germans seemed glad enough to make, is to last at least to the end of the final prolongation period of the armistice, and what will be done with the ships then has not yet been decided.

Another matter to be determined later is what Germany will receive in pay for the use of these ships. The rate will be the average current rate for the use of ships now existing, which will be estimated soon. The money Germany receives from this source she must expend on account of such food supplies as may be sent to her in the transferred ships.

The main fact is that America and the Allies now get 2,300,000 tons of cargo ships and 700,000 tons of passenger ships. All the passenger ships will be ready immediately.

United States Gets Largest Ships

They will be used half and half as tonnage by America and England for transports. England will take the smaller vessels because they are to be sent through the Suez Canal on the voyage to Australia. America will take the larger ships, of which the Imperator is the biggest. This new passenger tonnage for the United States will increase the number of soldiers she can send home each month by 70,000.

Of the 2,300,000 cargo tonnage, 1,000,000 is ready for immediate use. The rest soon will be. All these craft are in German ports, chiefly Bremen and Hamburg. Some smaller vessels in the Baltic will be placed at the disposal of Germany herself to carry on her coasting trade. She will be allowed to man these with her own sailors, but all the other ships taken will be manned by sailors from the American and British navies.

The chief request the German delegates at Treves made was that all the ships, including those to transport troops to America and Australia, be manned by German seamen. This request, of course, was flatly refused.

So much for the material facts of this transaction. But in addition, Americans in Paris attach much psychological importance to the fact that the beginning of civil and economic agreements with Germany has actually been made. It was very evident that the Germans themselves were delighted to make such a beginning. They declared the German people insisted that they give up these ships to help in the work of transportation of food to Europe, but the delegates assured the German conferees that Germany would not be enabled to get all the food she needed thereby and must not expect it. Other countries in greater need and not responsible for the war will have greater consideration, but Germany will get such fats and grains as she absolutely needs.

Military Mass for U. S. Heroes

A military mass for members of the parish who entered the service was held in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Third and Ritner streets, yesterday, with Father Mooney as celebrant and Sergeant Butler, of the quartermaster corps, in charge of the military program.

COUNCIL OF RELIEF MEETS

Permanent Committee Is Appointed—Lord Reading Presides

Paris, Jan. 20.—(By A. P.)—Further consideration of the problem of provisioning Europe was taken up by the supreme council of supply and relief, after its members had returned from the armistice conference at Treves late last week, according to the council's official statement, issued today.

A permanent committee was named by the council and this committee was called together yesterday for its first meeting. The council's statement reads:

"The supreme council of supply and relief resumed its deliberations on Saturday, upon the return of its delegates from Treves. The Earl of Reading presided. The council considered the results of the negotiations of the preceding days at Treves, especially the agreement reached for the handing over of the German mercantile marine. They continued the examination of the financial problems involved in reprovisioning Europe. They had before them information supplied by the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in eastern Europe as to the needs and resources of the territories in that sphere.

"The council appointed a permanent committee, which held its first meeting on Sunday."

POLAND UNITED BY PADEREWSKI

Pianist-Statesman Cements Factions as Premier and Foreign Minister

UNCEASING IN EFFORTS

Vienna, Jan. 20.—It is announced in diplomatic circles here that the number of troops the Germans are mobilizing under Field Marshal von Woyrsch for counteracting a Polish invasion of Germany will aggregate two army corps (probably 80,000 men).

Warsaw, Jan. 18 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—United Poland appears a new country, with every mind turned to the future and trying to forget the past. It is as if the people had come out of a nightmare. Now they are smiling, and the business men are beginning to make plans for the boom they are sure is ahead. They realize that Poland has, through the Allied victory, been given the priceless boon of liberty and that they will soon be able to enjoy its benefits, despite the many difficulties yet to be faced this winter.

One of the most significant facts is that the prices of commodities are beginning to drop, just as they did in Prague last November with the inauguration of the Czecho-Slovak government.

Even those parties which have not been entirely cemented by the efforts of Ignace Jan Paderewski, Premier and Foreign Minister in the new Coalition cabinet, who has appealed to his countrymen to be Poles first and partymen afterward, are now forgetting their old differences.

Both M. Paderewski and his wife have worked night and day, traveling, seeing callers and delegations and attending public functions. It was a common sight for the correspondent to see M. Paderewski in the early hours of the morning before he had gone to bed. Then after sleeping a few hours he was up again, seeing politicians and begging them for the love of Poland to help him. His greatest task was to handle General Joseph Pilsudski, the military head of the country, who wished to permit M. Paderewski to form a new ministry, but was afraid of precipitating a civil war because of the threats of the Socialists.

The full Coalition ministry formed by M. Paderewski is composed as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Paderewski; Interior, M. Wojciechowski; Commerce, M. Hoscia; Finance, M. English; Public Health, M. Janisseewski; Communications, M. Eberhardt; Posts and Telegraphs, M. Lindq; Agriculture, M. Janicki; Arts, M. Przesmycki; Labor, M. Ivonovski; Food, M. Minkiewicz; Justice, M. Suinski; Public Works, M. Pruchnik.

At Vilna the Bolshevikii are especially bitter against the Poles, it being reported that the declaration of a holy war against Poland by the Moscow government makes the "right and duty of every Bolsheviki to kill the Poles as enemies of mankind."

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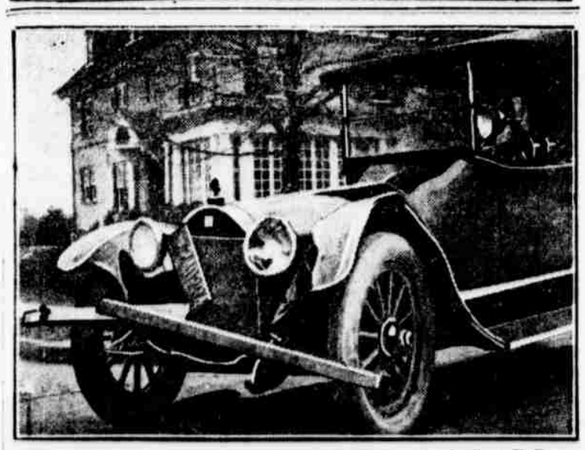

An auto accident on Lancaster Pike, in which the son of Albert E. Turner, of Harper & Turner, Brokers, was saved from serious injury by a Safetee Glass windshield.

Safetee Glass, a Philadelphia product, was used by ninety per cent of the U. S. Army in France for gas mask lenses, aeroplane windshields, aviator goggles, and similar requirements.—*Adv.*

U. S. MEN IGNORED DUCHY'S POLITICS

Pershing Did Not Interfere in Luxemburg, Despite Reports

FRENCH RUMOR DENIED

Colonel, Arranging for Parade, Rebuked Rebel Leaders Who Asked Change

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Headquarters of the American Army of Occupation, Coblenz, Jan. 20.—I have received the following: "The Havas Agency in Paris has received a cable from New York that the New York Times has printed a story to the effect that a rumor is current in New York that the American army on its entry into Luxemburg suppressed a movement then in progress directed against the existing government.

"The New York Times goes on to say that it is no part of the work of the army of occupation to engage in such matters, and if this story is true the army of occupation should be on guard against any effort to stifle free expression of local populations relative to the form of government which they desire."

(The New York Times has not printed any such story.)

It cannot be too emphatically stated that the rumor referred to is false. The facts in the case would have to be directly reversed to put the army of occupation in the light of interfering in Luxemburg politics. The command not only of the Third Army, but of the American expeditionary force, agrees precisely with the Times that an army of occupation should in no way interfere with the free political expression of people, and at the start of its march to the Rhine an order was issued that, irrespective of its sympathies, the army of occupation should in every every case deal with the actual government it found on the spot and should in no case interfere in any local politics or movements in Luxemburg or Germany.

A Dangerous Rumor

I know well the genesis of this mischievous and dangerous rumor, spread doubtless by some thoughtless soldier or officer reaching home. From personal knowledge I give the facts. Three days before our entrance into the Duchy of Luxemburg, officers attached to General Pershing's staff made arrangements for a parade of American troops through the capital of the little nation.

In the nature of things, there was to be a review, and naturally, marching through a neutral sovereign country, the head of the government was asked to review the troops with the American commander, and, naturally enough, it was decided to review them from the balcony of the Ducal palace, where Luxemburg reviews generally takes place.

I can state that General Pershing personally knew nothing of these arrangements at the time of their making and left them to his staff, he being occupied with more important matters.

In the meantime, revolutionary leaders in Luxemburg had decided that the entry of Pershing's troops into the capital was a good time for a demonstration against the Duchess. She being a representative of royalty, and Pershing being a representative of democracy, these leaders set about getting him to help out the Duchess. In furtherance of their plans these revolutionary leaders went to General Pershing's staff and lamented the fact that he was to stand on the balcony with the Duchess, because that would hurt their cause. They said he should refuse to stand there, even though plans had already been announced. They said that if he did stand side by side with the Duchess there might be a riot.

Colonel Couldn't See It

Now, the colonel to whom these men talked is a practical soldier man. He saw no international complications. He saw a crowd of civilians threatening to make a riot while his commander-in-chief was about and incidentally upsetting plans which he, the colonel, had made for General Pershing. So he said to the leader of the delegation, "Friend, you go on back home, and remember if there is any riot you are likely to be among the casualties."

The next day General Pershing stood on the balcony of the palace with Duchess Adelaide and reviewed the infantry and nothing untoward happened. Not until afterward did he even know that revolutionaries had tried to change his plan. The colonel in charge had not thought it important enough to bother the commander-in-chief with, and I can state that had the general known the whole story it would have made no difference in his plans.

No U. S. Troops in Capital

After that regiment marched through the town it left, and during the two weeks we were in the Duchy of Luxemburg no American soldiers were kept in the capital, and those who went there on leave or on business went unarmed, under General Pershing's orders. We had no police in the town, in fact, left it strictly alone. Any day revolutionists wanted to go ahead we would not have interfered.

These, then, are the facts. It cannot be said that the American army suppressed any free expression of local populations. The only potent factor was a refusal by General Pershing's staff to change his plans. Had they done so certainly the Americans could have been accused of messing into things.

I was in Luxemburg for the two weeks our troops were in the duchy, and at no time did we take over any functions of government or exert any influence one way or another on the local political situation save for the one day when the General's staff refused to make him an agent of the revolutionary party.

It is a mischievous rumor that twists these facts into a statement that our army suppressed a revolution against Duchess Adelaide. It is peculiarly mischievous at this time when the Luxembourg disturbances have brought the little duchy into the world limelight and when the inhabitants are making accusations of outside interference. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the French news agency should be able to publish a rumor that Americans interfered.

A SALE OF Men's Furnishings

We announce a Special Repricing Sale of a number of broken lines and incomplete assortments of Men's Fine Furnishing Goods.

This merchandise is thoroughly high class—the usual Reed standard—and presents an especial advantage to purchasers at this time at the repriced figures, as the general tendency of the market is still upward.

The volume of goods in the sale is limited, and therefore they will probably be sold in a short time.

The reductions follow:

$.50 Neckwear, $.35, $1.00 ¼ doz.
1.00 Neckwear, .65, 1.75 ¼ doz.
1.50 Neckwear, 1.10, 3.00 ¼ doz.
2.00 Neckwear, 1.50, 4.25 ¼ doz.
2.50 and 3.00 Neckwear, 2.00, 5.50 ¼ doz.
3.50 and 4.00 Neckwear, 2.50, 7.00 ¼ doz.
.65, .75 and 1.00 Half Hose, .50
1.15 and 1.50 Silk Half Hose, 1.00
2.00 and 2.50 Silk Half Hose, 1.50

$2.00 and $2.50 Pajamas, $1.75
3.00 and 3.50 Pajamas, 2.50
4.50 and 5.00 Pajamas, 3.50
6.50 and 7.50 Pajamas, 4.75
2.00 and 2.50 Shirts..... 1.50
3.00 and 3.50 Shirts..... 2.50
4.50 and 5.00 Silk Shirts.. 3.50
6.00 and 6.50 Silk Shirts.. 4.75

Silk Reefers, Wool Motor Scarfs, Underwear, Sweaters, House Coats, Bathrobes, Waistcoats, Gloves, Toilet Cases and Collar Bags are included in the sale.

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New Telephone Toll Rates

Effective January 21, 1919

(Announced December 13, 1918, by Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.)

New schedules of rates for telephone toll calls (to points outside the local service area) under which all toll calls throughout the United States are placed on a uniform basis, become effective 12:01 a. m., January 21, 1919.

Under these new schedules the **"station to station"** rate is the base rate upon which all rates for the various classes of service offered are computed. This rate is determined by the air line distance between toll points and is computed, for the initial period, on the basis of 5c for each 6 miles up to 24 miles and 5c for each 8 miles beyond that distance.

For toll calls where the calling party does not specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone, **"station to station"** rates are charged.

For toll calls where the calling party does specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, **"person to person"** rates are charged. As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the **"station to station"** rate. The minimum **"person to person"** rate is 20c.

Toll calls involving an appointment to talk at a specified time, or involving the use of messenger service to secure attendance of a designated person at a public telephone at a distant point may be made at rates usually about one-half greater than the **"station to station"** rate, plus the cost of messenger service. The minimum rate for such calls is 25c.

For all toll calls other than those made on the **"station to station"** basis, where connection is established but the conversation is not held because the calling or called party is not present or will not talk, a **"report charge"** is made, equivalent to about one-fourth of the **"station to station"** rate. The minimum **"report charge"** is 10c; maximum $2.00. No Report Charge is made if the call is completed before midnight of the day it is placed.

Night rates, applying only to calls made on a **"station to station"** basis are quoted between 8:30 p. m. and 4:30 a. m. The rate between 8:30 p. m. and 12 midnight is about one-half the **"station to station"** day rate, and between 12 midnight and 4:30 a. m. about one-fourth the **"station to station"** day rate. The minimum night rate is 25c.

"Station to station" calls must be made as far as possible by giving the telephone number of the called telephone. When the number is not known and telephone directory information is not available the number should be obtained from "Information," or if the called telephone is at a distant point, the name and address of the called subscriber should be given to the Toll Operator or to the Long Distance Operator, as the case may be, stating that it is a **"station to station"** call.

The **"station to station"** rates are substantially lower than the **"person to person"** rates. In order that patrons may effect the greatest economy in their charges for toll service, and also maximum speed of connections, they are urged to study their toll service requirements and to make the widest possible use of **"station to station"** calls.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA