

RED CHIEF'S BODY FOUND IN CANAL

Recovery Shows Rosa Luxemburg was Mutilated by Berlin Mob

HAMBURG REBELS FAIL

German Strike Epidemic Assumes Such Proportions All Parties Realize Menace

Amsterdam, Jan. 24.—The body of Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leader who was killed by a mob recently, was found yesterday in the Landwehr canal, according to a report from Berlin. The body was mutilated.

The news, it is said, is being kept secret for fear of an anarchist reprisal.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—(By A. P.)—The strike epidemic in Berlin, particularly the strikes of the electric gas and other municipal workers, whose position enables them to exert compliance with their demands from public or private employers, are beginning to disquiet even the Socialist leaders.

In common with the bourgeoisie press, the Socialist newspapers are attacking the disloyal nature of the strike of the electric workers, by which hundreds of thousands suffered great hardships, and ensure comes from officials high in all the parties.

The employees of the city gas works, who won an eight-hour day only recently, now have completed the strike of a six-hour day and an increase in wages amounting to 12,500,000 marks annually.

The Vossische Zeitung refers to the strikes as "the sabotage of socialism" and calls on the government to furnish men to take the places of the strikers, adding that this action, in the circumstances, could not be regarded as strike-breaking.

Under the new regulations that have been issued relative to the control of the German army, the power of the soldiers' councils will be diminished greatly. The Prussian Minister of War, through the army officers, will be charged with responsibility for the employment and leadership of his men. He will be supreme chief of the army, and he alone will have power to promote officers and enlisted men.

Soldiers' councils will be formed in all garrisons, regiments or battalions to watch over the activities of officers and see that military authority is not used against the government. The councils must be consulted as to permanent regulations relative to feeding the troops and the granting of leaves and enforcement of discipline, but beyond that they are under strict limitations.

The old National Liberal party was the only one that elected no women to the National Assembly. The Socialists elected fifteen women, the Independents seven, the Democrats five, the Clericals three and the Conservatives four.

London, Jan. 24.—(British Wireless Service)—The Polish and Danes in Schleswig refrained from taking part in the elections to the German National Assembly. In Posen out of 1,250,000 Poles entitled to vote only 129,000 did so.

By LEONARD SPRAY
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Norwegian, Jan. 21.—(Cable)—The elections for the German national assembly have clearly demonstrated that they desire a democratic republic, freed of monarchial or Bolshevik influence.

The extreme on both wings have been heavily defeated. The struggle of the Pan-Germans has been stopped by the Democrats, and the Spartacans have failed to reach any of their objectives. The majority Socialists have not realized their expectations of two months ago.

At the same time the condition has not swung as far to the right as had been anticipated, and the sweeping success of the German Democrats, partly in the surprise of the election, has led to the prospect of holding a position of great importance in the new Parliament, the group comprising former progressives of the left wing and national liberal wings hitherto organized radical elements supported by, among others, Police Max of Baden and Doctor Sell.

The Democratic party incline to rank the left of the moderate bourgeoisie, with a good lowering of middle sections.

Their success is still greater than they themselves expected and gives to German radicalism an importance in the State it never before possessed. It is estimated that the Majority and Minority Socialists combined have a mandate of 40 to 50 per cent of the electors. If, therefore, they are unable to form a majority of the government then the Democratic party, being wing of its personnel as well as its numbers, will really constitute the most influential group in the State and have the strongest mark on the new constitution.

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Five Powers Accept British League Plan

Continued from Page One
represent, that they, in effect, will constitute a superstate.

Two Leaders Work Together

The fact that Lloyd George is to attach his name to the plan for the League of Nations, as Wilson attached his name to the plan for the Russian solution, is of tremendous importance. It shows that the two men are working together in the closest co-operation, even to the point of agreeing that each shall have precisely that measure of credit which is vitally important for each to have.

It makes little difference to Mr. Wilson who writes the League of Nations plan. His own name is forever associated with it as progenitor.

Accordingly, Lloyd George was permitted to go before the electorate of Great Britain as the author of the League of Nations, a thing politically important to Lloyd George.

On the other hand, the real force behind the Russian solution was largely British, but it was important that President Wilson should attach his name to the plan for getting Allied and American troops out of Russia in order to square himself with liberal opinion the world over, which never quite forgave his yielding on Russian intervention.

This co-operation and mutual understanding between Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson insures their dominance at the Peace Conference, for no combination is possible that could resist them.

I do not mean to imply that any right exists in the conference. It is perfectly evident there is a disposition everywhere to compromise.

When the result is finally written, Clemenceau, doubtless, will be permitted to point out something to the French people as his achievement for them.

Doubtless the same privilege also will be given to Orlando.

The five powers which sit together at these conferences of the heads of nations have too much at stake to permit disunion now. They must sit together as the inner circle of the League of Nations for long years to come, until some new power rises to disturb the balance.

They must be friends, must compromise, must be happy.

The solution of the Russian question was welcomed by radicals, but resented by the conservatives. The Socialist Humanite expresses delight, for at least until the League of Nations is created and Russia gets a chance to work out its own salvation with the economic aid of other Powers, no war on Bolshevism can be made.

Conservatives Dissatisfied
For a similar reason the Echo de Paris, conservative, expresses dissatisfaction in the following sharp words:

"Theorizing, ignorance and playing politics, such are the bad guests of the Quai d'Orsay."

No doubt this journal reflects the

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD COUNCIL IN SESSION



In the first official photograph received in America of the opening meeting in Paris of the International Food Council, the delegates shown, from left to right, are Norman Davis, representing the United States; Herbert Hoover, United States representative for blockade; Professor Attilio, of Italy; General Fayot, French representative in charge of reconstruction work west of the Rhine; M. Vilgrain, of France; M. Clementel, of France; Lord Reading, of England, and Sir John Beale, of England.

real sentiment of the ruling classes and business interests of France, but the French Government accepts the solution of the Russian problem because the stake for which it is playing is too big to permit any quarreling over this issue. Before France lies the possibility of a great industrial future from the boundary settlement she seeks and third place in the inner circle of the League of Nations when it is formed.

End Fighting, Powers Warned Combatants

Continued from Page One
Estonian Government at the peace conference, said last night that the Estonians were ready to send delegates to the Princes Islands to give their views to the Powers, but that they wish to maintain the right to put forward the same views at the peace conference in Paris, from which they expect definite satisfaction of their claims.

The semi-official Temps also asserts that the supreme council's proposal "permits traitors who withdrew from the war and turned the engine of German strength against France to be received on the same footing as the faithful."

The American and British delegates feel, however, that the proposal was the only course open.

Have Powerful Army
Information reaching the Allies indicates that the Bolsheviks have a powerful army, in which discipline is being enforced. In view of this information, one of the Premier's pointed out today that the Bolsheviks could only be combated by a large number of Allied troops, which would have to be on the spot immediately, as none of the governments could ask people already wearied by war to undertake another large military expedition.

President Wilson is likely to offer the presidency of the commission of the League of Nations, the Echo de Paris today says. By the commission of the League of Nations probably is meant the permanent executive body for the conduct of the proposed league's affairs.

The supreme council of the great Powers has definitely set forth four main subjects to be presented at the full conference on Saturday—first, international labor legislation; second, responsibility and punishment for the war; third, indemnities; fourth, in-

ternationalization of ports, waterways and railways.

These subjects are not to be discussed in detail, but will be immediately referred to committees for study and report. The American members of these committees were selected at an extended conference between President Wilson and the American delegates yesterday afternoon.

The American plans on the first topic are already well advanced. While there is no definite information of the second point, relative to responsibility and punishment for the war, the sentiment in American quarters inclines to a negative attitude, with some suggestions that those responsible who have fled from Germany should be returned for Germany to deal with.

The third subject, indemnities, will not be presented in the conference with the amounts claimed by each government, but a committee will be charged with the task of assembling these amounts and also of determining probable maximum the enemy Powers are able to pay.

Says Wilson Indorsed Penalties
During the consideration of the question of reparation at the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday, the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail says President Wilson agreed to the principle that Germany must be made to pay indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

At the instance of the British repre-

sentatives, the newspaper adds, discussion also was begun on the questions of the abolition of conscription and general disarmament. It says it is possible that the plenary session of the Peace Conference tomorrow will give some attention to these questions.

In the future, the Daily Mail says, there will be one full meeting of the Peace Congress each week.

Baton Harding, former Viceroy of India, has been selected to have charge of the administrative machinery of the British secretariat at the Peace Conference. Final arrangements in connection with the secretariat have been approved by Premier Lloyd George.

The meeting today will have added importance in bringing together the Supreme War Council, with President Wilson, the premier and foreign ministers, reinforced by Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diaz and the full membership of the War Council of Versailles.

The subject for consideration is not Russian, nor Poland, as was supposed, but the status of the present military occupation of Germany, of which the council desires information from the military leaders. In some Allied quarters it had been suggested that the American strength in the occupied regions should be relatively larger than that of the other forces, as the European allies have gone through longer service. This view is not shared in American quarters, where it is maintained that the relative American strength is fully up to the requirements.

The presence of the military leaders

today is expected to bring a fairly full understanding on this subject.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Paris, Jan. 24.—The decision of the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress on the Russian question meets with mixed comment by the Paris newspapers. The Matin, which carries the news under the caption "Dramatic Stroke at Peace Conference," says:

"It is a great and bold idea. We shall see if it is practical and fruitful."

On the other hand, the Journal says: "There is no hiding the fact that the solution adopted has caused a painful impression upon the French. M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, expressed public sentiment when he said in his speech of December 29 and his letter of January 5, 'No compromise with the Bolsheviks.'"

The Echo de Paris says: "Inasmuch as may be the settlement now proposed, it has at least the merit of ridding us of the still more harmful solution of bringing the Bolsheviks to Paris and giving them the opportunity of repeating on Allied territory the Brest-Litovsk propaganda."

The Figaro says: "No solution of the Russian problem has yet been found, but a broad and

fair-minded inquiry is opened by the associated Powers under their auspices. It is to be hoped the Bolshevik agents will not take advantage of this temporary respite to continue their propaganda in Europe and hamper the work of peace in the name of their own principles."

The Socialist Humanite says: "The Socialist Democrats of the whole world will read President Wilson's proposal with the deepest joy. President Wilson speaks the language which we and the workers of the civilized globe have been waiting for."

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