

DR. LIEBKNECHT SHOT TO DEATH

Leader of Spartacans Slain While Trying to Escape From Guard in Berlin.

ROSA LUXEMBOURG IS KILLED

Woman Socialist Beaten Into Unconsciousness and Then Shot by Crowd in German Capital—Reign of Terror Ends.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

Doctor Liebknecht was shot and killed while trying to escape as he was being taken to prison.

Rosa Luxemburg, Doctor Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, was also shot dead after being beaten into unconsciousness by a crowd at Berlin.

When it became known that Doctor Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street the machine was halted by a second mob, and when the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the auto and carried off. It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

In the meantime Doctor Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for the Monbijou prison. While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Doctor Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting Doctor Liebknecht made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by soldiers, who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

Doctor Liebknecht had long been a leader of the radical party of Germany, and in his attacks on the government and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the crown prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around the Krupp family. As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from the Krupp family. They were convicted but received light sentences.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg soon took command of the German troops opposing Polish forces in eastern Germany, according to advices received from Bromberg, quoting newspapers printed in the province of Posen.

The German cabinet met to discuss the new constitution and to consider proposals for the meeting of the national assembly. Germany's participation in the peace congress was also taken up. The meeting will be continued.

Berlin's long week of bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there, scattered desperadoes, mostly youths, still fire occasionally from some housetop and during the night attempts are made by small bands of the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to revive the reign of terror.

43 I. W. W. ARE SENTENCED

Terms of One to Ten Years Imposed on the California Reds.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 20.—Sentences ranging from one to ten years' imprisonment were imposed by United States District Judge F. H. Rudkin of Spokane, Wash., on 43 of the 46 defendants convicted in the Industrial Workers of the World antiwar conspiracy case. Sentence on Miss Theodore Pollok, only woman defendant, Basile Saffores and A. L. Fax, the only three defendants represented by an attorney, was held up by their counsel, who said a motion for a new trial would be offered.

'VICTORY LIBERTY' LOAN NEXT

Name for the Coming War Issue Is Announced—Date Not Yet Fixed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The name of the next war loan will be "the Victory Liberty loan," Secretary Glass announced. The exact date has not been fixed.

Old Cruisers Made Training Ships. Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Having done their share in making naval history, the old battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts are on their way to Norfolk to become training ships. All saw active service in two wars.

Lines Use Havre Port Again. Havre, Jan. 20.—The French line of steamships, which abandoned the port of Havre as the French terminus of its trans-Atlantic service during the war, will resume the use of that port as a landing point for its steamers.

HUSTON THOMPSON



Huston Thompson of Denver, Colo., who has been made a member of the federal trade commission to succeed William J. Harris, new senator from Georgia. Mr. Thompson was formerly an assistant attorney general and his present appointment is a promotion in government service.

CALLS YANKS SUPERB

FOCH SAYS HE TOLD PERSHING TO "GO TO IT."

And About Every One Will Agree That the American General Obeyed Orders.

Treves, Jan. 18.—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly today when he received American newspaper correspondents. The marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch pointed out the difficulties that had been overcome and said that peace must be commensurate with the price of victory. Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time was quite possible. It was now the duty of the allies to prevent further aggressions.

Marshal Foch praised the work of the American troops and said that General Pershing had asked that the American forces be concentrated for an attack on one sector. The allied generalissimo admitted that the Argonne-Meuse front, where the Americans began their offensive on September 26, was a "sector hard to tackle." The marshal said he had told General Pershing:

"Your men have the devil's own punch. Go to it."

The American attack succeeded, the marshal continued, "and here we are on the Rhine."

The armistice was not concluded too soon and the allies got all they asked for from Germany without continuing the fighting.

The allies, the marshal said, were prepared for another offensive stroke which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been made in Lorraine on November 14, with six American and 20 French divisions.

"This is, for me," Marshal Foch began, "a happy opportunity to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and of the part it played on our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic and carried forward by a vigorous idealism and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry. Yes, they were superb. There is no other word."

BRITISH TROOPS FEED FOE

Trainload of Foodstuffs Arrives in Vienna—Act Prompted by Kindness to Prisoners.

Vienna, Jan. 16.—A small body of British troops arrived here as the convoy of a trainload of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna. Great crowds followed the convoy through the streets, giving the men a cordial welcome, but one devoid of any special enthusiasm.

The British officer in command explained to the burgomaster that the supplies were sent in recognition of the fact that Austria had treated her British prisoners with consideration in contrast with the inhuman treatment given them by the Germans.

LENINE REPORTED IN SPAIN

Bolshevist Premier of Russia Lands at Barcelona, Newspaper Men Say.

Madrid, Jan. 18.—Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevist premier of Russia, was among Russian refugees who landed at Barcelona recently, according to newspaper reports.

Carinthian Fighting Ceases. Kingenfurt, Austria, Jan. 20.—The chief commander in Carinthia reports that in agreement with the chief commander at Laibach, hostilities ceased from January 14 on the Carinthian front to allow of negotiations.

REVENUE RATES ARE AGREED ON

Big Liquor Tax Approved in Congress as Country Goes Dry.

\$100,000,000 RELIEF O. K.'D

Little Opposition Shown to President Wilson's Request for Appropriation—Conferees Vote to Put Rate of \$6.40 on Spirits.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Tax rates on beverages in the war revenue bill were agreed to by senate and house conferees, the latter accepting substantially all of the senate's rates, estimated to yield about \$100,000,000 in revenue.

The conferees voted just before word was received that Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state, had ratified the federal prohibition amendment, which eventually will cut off all revenue from liquor.

The house managers yielded to the senate on the distilled spirits section and finally approved of the senate rates of \$6.40 per gallon on distilled beverages.

They also agreed to the senate rate of \$2.20 per gallon, that of existing law, on distilled spirits for industrial or other than beverage purpose. The house bill had provided rates of \$3 and \$4.40 per gallon respectively on beverage and commercial distilled spirits.

There was no disagreement between the house and senate on the rate of \$6 per barrel on beer, double the present tax, and on the wine rates, also doubled.

The house bill originally proposed to raise \$1,137,000,000 from beverages, while now not more than \$450,000,000 is estimated for the present year.

The conferees adopted the senate amendment for relief of those having distilled spirits in bond when prohibition becomes effective, exempting such spirits from federal taxes.

Another senate amendment accepted by the house conferees and incorporated in the bill imposes a tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents paid to retailers of ice cream, soda water and other such refreshments after May 1. This is estimated to raise \$37,000,000 and is a reduction of 50 per cent from the original house rate.

Senator Sheppard said he would soon introduce a bill to make the prohibition amendment effective, after consultation with senate and house leaders and prohibition organizations.

A proclamation by the president and state department, the senator said, was not necessary to make the amendment effective on January 16, 1920, but one probably would be issued as a formality.

He said he was not disturbed over reports that liquor interests intended to test the validity of the amendment's adoption, and declared no loopholes to invalidate the law would be found.

With little opposition, a favorable report was ordered by the senate appropriations committee on the house bill to appropriate the \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for food in Europe.

No record vote was taken in the committee, but Senator Kenyon of Iowa (Rep.) for himself and Senator Hardwick of Georgia (Dem.) reserved the right to oppose the measure in the senate.

Much opposition had been manifested against the bill, even since President Wilson appealed for prompt action with a warning that only food could stop the wave of bolshevism sweeping westward in Europe.

By unanimous vote the house merchant marine committee decided to attempt no action at this session of congress on the administration measure proposing government acquisition of all wireless stations.

German propaganda was put aside by the senate investigating committee to turn attention against the activities of brewing interests.

A. J. Arnold of Fort Worth, Tex., said the Texas branch of the National Farmers' union received \$25,000 from 1914 to 1916 from Robert L. Autrey, whom he identified as connected with the Texas Brewers' association, and between \$10,000 and \$15,000 from Edward Landsberg of Chicago.

SAYS 500 PERSONS PERISH

Rome Report Declares French Steamship Chaproi From Marseilles Struck a Mine.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Five hundred persons perished when the French steamship Chaproi, outward-bound from Marseilles, struck a mine and sank within four minutes in the Straits of Messina.

Wilson Holds Up Press Gag.

Paris, Jan. 20.—At the instance of President Wilson the supreme council of the allies decided to hold in abeyance the proposed rules for virtual secrecy regarding its deliberations beyond official statements.

Russ Tire of Reds.

Helsingfors, Jan. 18.—A counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd, according to reports from Reval, and the bolsheviks have started a general hurried retreat eastward from Esthonia.

IRVIN S. COBB



Irvin S. Cobb, author and humorist, has been made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

NEW ARMISTICE TERMS

GERMANS MUST RESTORE GOODS STOLEN FROM BELGIUM.

Hun Gold Amounting to \$100,000,000 Must Be Removed to Safe Place.

London, Jan. 20.—The German armistice has been extended one month by the commissioners, who have concluded their session at Treves.

The clauses offered by the allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions and the restitution of material stolen by the Germans from invaded countries, were signed by the enemy delegates.

Rudolf Havenstein, president of the Imperial Bank of Germany, (the Reichsbank), has been ordered to Spa by Marshal Foch, according to a dispatch from Berlin, to attend a conference concerning the entente financial demands on Germany.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, arrived in Treves for the meeting with the German armistice delegates for discussion of the extension of the armistice.

London, Jan. 17.—The Central News declares that as a result of the allies' discussions in Paris the whole aspect of demobilization has undergone a sudden and vital change, this being shown in the drastic conditions demanded of Germany for a renewal of the armistice.

"On authority of an unimpeachable character," says the Central News, "it can be stated that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any moment. The allied war council has arrived at a decision which means that the British people have mistaken the appearance of peace for reality. This decision means that the new British ministry must revise the whole scheme of army demobilization."

The new armistice terms to be presented to Germany by Marshal Foch are unofficially stated to include the following:

1. Reparation upon the Germans for the murder and ill treatment of allied prisoners.
2. The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up.
3. German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to Frankfurt.
4. Germany to give over her shipping to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.
5. Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines to be built.

TWENTY LIVES LOST IN BLAST

Odd Explosion Gums Up Many Victims Who Escape Death in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Fifteen to twenty persons are estimated to have been killed by the explosion of a storage tank of molasses in the yards of the Purdy Distillery company near Capps wharf, off Commercial street.

The explosion blew away two of the supporting pillars of the Atlantic avenue elevated structure, demolished several buildings, blew an electric freight car off the track, overturned a number of heavily loaded trucks and killed about a dozen horses.

Soldier Killed in Bridge Crash. Winchester, Va., Jan. 18.—George Stumbold, Company E, One Hundred and Tenth division supply train, was killed and four other soldiers were seriously injured near here when an army truck in which they were riding crashed through a bridge.

Says Priests Tortured.

Omaha, Jan. 18.—Priests who escaped from Perm say that many of their colleagues were terribly tortured before the battle following which Perm was captured by troops under General Gaidin.

Bavaria Fights Reds. Paris, Jan. 18.—Advices from Berne regarding the situation in Bavaria report that in order to prevent bolsheviks reaching Bavaria the government has drastically amended its passport rules.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

Reports of Interesting Happenings Throughout Nebraska Condensed to a Few Lines for Quick Perusal.

At a conference of representatives of patriotic societies of Nebraska, at Lincoln, a committee consisting of S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; J. H. Corten, McCook; D. S. Hardin, Alma; Mrs. A. E. Sheldon and Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova of Lincoln, was appointed to formulate plans for gathering and preparing a history of Nebraska in the world war.

Captain C. E. Adams, head of the G. A. R., sent a telegram from Omaha to Nebraska representatives in congress, urging that they vote against the bill to convert the National Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, S. D., into a government hospital and move the inmates of the institution to some place in the south.

Nebraska autoists will spend \$120,000,000 during 1919 in gasoline, repairs and general upkeep of their 200,000 motor cars and trucks, according to an estimate made by State Engineer Johnson, on upkeep figures furnished by 2,000 garage men in the state.

Miss S. B. Hrbkova of Lincoln has been designated as one of 100 American women to sponsor a national conference to be held at Washington, February 12 and 13, for the purpose of supporting a league of nations and the formulation of a plan to protect children of this country.

John Diamante, a Utah farmer, was sentenced to thirty days in jail by Federal Judge Munger at Lincoln for transporting booze from a wet to a dry state. Diamante had twelve pints of whisky in his possession when caught.

A hydro-electric plant to cost \$125,000 is to be erected along the Blue river, near Burnestown. The new plant will furnish electric current to Bentrice, the Holmesville plant owned by George W. Steinmeyer, being overcrowded.

The Schuyler home guards company voted to use its surplus money, amounting to about \$1,000, for a fund to erect a monument for Colfax county soldiers who gave their lives for their country in the war.

March 4, 5 and 6 are the dates set for Merchants' Market Week at Omaha. Arrangements are being made to entertain a larger number of up-state merchants this year than ever before.

The 109th ammunition train and the 126th field artillery, in which were many Nebraska men, were demobilized at Camp Dodge, Ia. The units returned from France about ten days ago.

After having gone for months without any serious outbreak of influenza, portions of the western part of Hall county are suffering now from what appears to be an epidemic of the disease.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh field artillery, the old Fourth Nebraska regiment, arrived at Camp Dodge, Ia., the first of the week and is rapidly being mustered out.

Bentrice, Norfolk and Columbus are to make an effort to hold the state Y. M. C. A. summer camp meeting when a committee of the Nebraska association meets at Lincoln.

The University stock farm at Lincoln shipped 327 lambs to the South Omaha market, which sold for \$16.50 a hundred, topping the market for the day.

All equipment of the Peru home guards, which was disbanded a few days ago, was turned in and the company fund donated to the Red Cross.

Nebraska has 28,000 men working on food products in the packing houses, creameries, grain mills and feed sugar plants in the state.

The Third Nebraska state conference of wholesale credit men will be held in Omaha, Tuesday, February 18. A large delegation is expected.

Nebraska City has a new automobile fire truck. The machine is capable of making 40 miles an hour and cost the city \$4,000.

Don L. Love of Lincoln was elected president of the Nebraska Historical society at a business meeting of the organization at Lincoln.

February 21 to 23 have been designated by the National War Camp Community service for the demobilization of service flags.

A real airplane will be one of the attractions at the Omaha automobile show, which will be held March 10 to 15.

Commissioners of Madison county have organized a health board to combat the influenza epidemic.

Two big conventions will be held at Omaha the last of this month. Members of the Nebraska Pollard Hereford Breeders Association will meet on the 28th and members of the state Bottlers' organization on the 29th and 30th.

County councils of defense are a thing of the past in Nebraska. The bodies have been disorganized by orders of the government. However, the good work accomplished by the county councils over the state during the period of the war will long be remembered and deserves a good deal of commendation.

Representatives selected at the farmers' national reconstruction conference at Washington to attend the peace conference at Paris included C. H. Gustafson of this state, head of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress.

The terrible automobile accident near Lincoln which cost the lives of Miles E. McKnight, aged 54; a son of 15, a daughter of 12, a married daughter of 20, and the year and a half old baby of the latter, all of that city, was due, it is believed, to the side curtains of the automobile being up. The tragedy happened a short distance east of Lincoln, when McKnight apparently drove the car directly in the path of a fast Rock Island passenger train. The automobile was ground to bits by the impact, and the deaths of the occupants were almost instantaneous.

Nebraska millers who were given a scare, thinking that perhaps the government was going to take all the wheat offered on the Omaha market, have found relief in the announcement that Uncle Sam is going to permit them to buy for their needs from the stocks in storage.

January 16—the day the Nebraska legislature made the United States dry—has been designated by the state superintendent of schools as an annual holiday in memory of Francis E. Willard, the first exponent of national prohibition, in all public schools in Nebraska.

Dean E. A. Burnett of the University College of Agriculture, told a delegation of sheep feeders at Lincoln that high prices for farm products are likely to continue throughout the year, and there is reason to believe that the government will fulfill every promise it has made.

Lincoln citizens are jubilant over the report that Lincoln lobbyists at Washington have clinched the contract with the Postoffice department naming the capital city as the terminus of the first leg of the aeroplane mail service out of Chicago.

Kearney is to have two new hospitals in the near future. Catholic societies of the city are to build a \$100,000 structure and the St. Luke's Episcopal hospital association has decided to erect a new \$50,000 building.

While playing with a loaded revolver he had found in a hay loft the 3-year-old son of P. H. Murphy of near Tecumseh, died from the effects of being shot through the stomach when the weapon accidentally exploded.

A truck company has been organized at Elmwood with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will soon begin operations and will establish a line between Elmwood and surrounding towns.

The Great Western Sugar company, with factories at several western Nebraska cities, fixed the price for the 1919 sugar beet crop at \$10 a ton, this being the same scale paid to the beet growers for the 1918 crop.

W. J. Miller, farmer of Carroll county, Iowa, while at the South Omaha market last week with a load of stock, asserted that influenza has made its appearance among hogs of his county.

Total expenditures for road work in Dodge county during the year 1918 amounted to \$18,900, according to the report of County Highway Commissioner William Sanders.

Among troops assigned to early convey from Europe is the 107th trench mortar battery, Thirty-second division, which includes a large number of Nebraskans.

"Vic" Halligan of North Platte, former University of Nebraska football star, returned from overseas with the 126th field artillery. He was an officer in the unit.

A record price for farm land in the North Bend vicinity was paid when Burley Walker sold his 80-acre tract on the Lincoln highway for \$350 an acre.

Favorable action looking toward the removal of Midland college from Atchison, Kan., to Fremont, was taken by the board of trustees last week.

Three hundred men took part in the wolf hunt near Wabash. Seven wolves were rounded up in a six mile territory, and three were killed.

About 800 soldiers stationed at the Fort Omaha government balloon school were given honorable discharges from the army.

A large number of Nebraska towns are making preparations to hold a series of entertainments in honor of the returning soldiers.

A farm of 160 acres, a mile east of Surprise was sold at auction for \$165.50 an acre. There were no buildings on the land.

Two farms northwest of Stella were sold at public auction just recently for \$240 and \$226 per acre respectively.

Norfolk's annual automobile show will be held this year on March 19 to 22.

A movement is on foot at Omaha to organize a concern to construct airplanes. The movement is backed by several strong financiers of the city, and establishment of the factory is almost assured.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers' association, which was to have been held at Lincoln, January 14, was called off on account of the influenza.

The dairying industry is becoming an important factor among farmers of Morrill county. A number of stations in the county are shipping large quantities of cream daily.

The Pawnee county chapter of the American Red Cross has compiled a list showing that twelve of the county's boys have died while in the service of their country.

To popularize rabbits as meat, the Consolidated Rabbit Breeders' association of Lancaster county has decided to establish a rabbit meat market at Lincoln.