

FOUR BAVARIAN CHIEFS KILLED

Premier, Two Ministers and Deputy Assassinated at Munich.

TWO OFFICIALS ARE WOUNDED

Slaying of Kurt Eisner Starts Reign of Murder in the Landtag—Building Is Now Surrounded by Troops

London, Feb. 22.—The troubles in Munich have taken a still more serious turn, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The mob is reported to have begun plundering shops.

The dispatch characterizes the conditions now prevailing in Munich as virtually those of civil war.

London, Feb. 22.—A series of assassinations of governmental leaders took place in Munich, the Bavarian capital. In all, according to best available reports, four high officials have been slain and two other officials of the government have been wounded.

The Bavarian premier was the first victim. He was shot by a reactionary lieutenant who met him on the street in Munich while the premier was on his way to a session of the landtag.

The other assassinations took place in the chamber, apparently outgrowths of the first killing. Munich was described by Herr Scheidemann in the national assembly in Weimar as "the scene of a bloody civil war."

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, "champion of the revolution," shot and killed on the Prannerstrasse while walking to attend the landtag session. His slayer was Lieut. Count Arco Valley, a former officer of the Prussian guards.

Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior; assassinated during a session of the landtag. First reports were he had been shot but not killed; later reports announce that he was slain.

Herr Rosshaupter, Bavarian minister of war, also reported killed during the bloody outbreak in the landtag.

Deputy Osel, killed while attending the session of the landtag.

Two other Bavarian officials wounded during the melee in the landtag.

The murder of Premier Eisner occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is described in a dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland.

"Herr Eisner, with Herr Markle, his secretary, was walking along the Prannerstrasse to attend the opening of the landtag, where he intended to deliver an important speech. Suddenly Lieut. Count Arco Valley, formerly an officer in the Prussian guards, shouting 'Down with the revolution, long live the kaiser,' fired at Herr Eisner from behind at a distance of a few yards.

Two bullets penetrated the premier's head and he fell dead on the pavement. A sailor shot down his assailant, who is reported to be mortally injured.

"The first news of the tragedy reached the landtag when a Bavarian soldier, holding Herr Eisner's blood covered spectacles in his hand, entered shouting:

"Eisner has been murdered."

"The assassination has created a great sensation at Munich and grave troubles are feared, as Herr Eisner was the idol of the population of the city."

A German wireless message received here, quotes Philip Scheidemann, German chancellor, as saying that Herr Rosshaupter, Bavarian minister of war, has been killed.

The wireless also brings the report that Herr Auer is also slain.

The shots were fired from the public gallery and caused a panic among the deputies.

The diet building now is being guarded by the military.

U. S. DOUGHBOYS IN BERLIN

American Soldiers Arrive in German Capital and Are Billeted in Hotels.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—The American doughboys' farewell promise, "I'll write you from Berlin," is to be fulfilled after all—as far as a certain detachment of New York troops is concerned, at least. They arrived in the German capital and were billeted in hotels, according to a Berlin dispatch.

The hotel managers have filed a joint protest which, however, is expected to avail them nothing. They are to guard food supplies.

Alarmist Reports Unwarranted. Washington, Feb. 22.—Col. George F. Stewart, commanding the American troops in northern Russia, cabled the war department that "alarmist reports of the condition of troops in northern Russia" were not warranted.

Cannot Go to Australia. Melbourne, Feb. 22.—"Unfortunables" to be deported from America will not be permitted to enter Australia, it was announced here. The federal ministers have already taken measures to tighten the passport regulations.

A PARADOX



WASHINGTON STAR.

CLEMENCEAU IS SHOT

Premier of France Wounded by Assassin.

Would-Be Slayer Says Noted Statesman "Was Preparing for Another War."

Paris, Feb. 21.—Premier Georges Clemenceau was shot three times as he was on his way to confer with Colonel House.

Late bulletins say his condition is considered satisfactory.

Emile Cottin, the man who shot the premier, says he planned to kill the French statesman because he "was an enemy to humanity and was preparing to start another war."

The French premier is expected to make an early recovery from the three wounds inflicted on him by the assassin.

Two of the wounds are mere scratches. The third is more serious, but, several hours after the shooting, the physicians said they feared no complications and that the only effect observable was a slight rise in temperature.

The great age of the premier—he is seventy-six—at first caused alarm that complications would set in, but the powerful physique with which the statesman is endowed permitted him to escape this danger.

The bullet which inflicted the most serious wound struck the premier in the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. The other two bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin of the right arm and the right hand.

In all, seven shots were fired at the premier. Two bullets passed through his clothing, but missed his body.

The assassin is Emile Cottin, known in red circles as "Milon." He said he was twenty-five years old and was born at Crell. He said his home was in the Montrouse quarter of Paris.

The police, however, do not believe the papers he holds belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian.

The premier, both at the time of the attempted murder and afterward, showed the fearless spirit which earned for him the title of "the Tiger of France." He walked unaided to his residence nearby and refused to worry about his condition.

The shooting took place at 8:55 o'clock in the morning as the premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the war office to meet Col. E. M. House and A. J. Balfour for a conference.

BERGER IS GIVEN 20 YEARS

Milwaukee Socialist Congressman Elect and Four Aids Sentenced by Judge Landis.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and each of his four co-defendants, convicted of violating the espionage act and being in a conspiracy to obstruct the United States from being victorious over Germany, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge Kene-saw M. Landis.

DRY LAW REPEAL BILL SOON

Measure for Killing War-Time Prohibition Act, Effective July 1, Will Be Considered in House.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A bill for the repeal of the war-time prohibition law, which becomes effective July 1, introduced by Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, will be considered by the house agricultural committee within the next few days, members of the committee said. There is little or no prospect of action on the measure at this session of congress.

MAY USE GERMAN LINES

Berlin, Feb. 21.—A proposal to transport several hundred thousand men of the American expeditionary forces to the United States by way of Germany, placing them on board ships at Bremen and Hamburg, has been made.

HOLD 20 ON ANARCHY CHARGE

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 24.—Twenty men are in jail here awaiting trial in the state courts on charges of criminal anarchy in connection with the recent general strike of organized labor. The arrest of six additional men is sought.

NOTES REPLACE BONDS

SHORT-TERM ISSUE URGED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Would Put \$7,000,000,000 Limit on Which Treasury Will Issue Only \$6,000,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Short-term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Liberty loan campaign, instead of the long-term notes, under a tentative agreement reached by the house ways and means committee to fix the terms of the loan by legislation rather than to give Secretary Glass wide discretionary powers to determine them, as he had asked.

At the same time Secretary Glass in a statement explained that the intensive popular campaign would be conducted as planned, regardless of the terms arranged by congress, and that it would start not later than April 21.

The secretary had asked congress to issue either bonds or notes, as market conditions at the time might warrant, but members of the committee concluded that a new loan issue would necessarily carry with it such a high rate of interest that financial markets might be adversely affected for some time.

Under the tentative agreement of the committee Secretary Glass would be given discretion of issuing any one or several of four kinds of notes, to be prescribed by the legislation. The quantity of these non-negotiable securities would be limited to probably \$7,000,000,000, of which the treasury now plans to issue only about \$6,000,000,000.

The draft of the proposed legislation for the short-term notes was ordered by the committee, and its experts began immediately to consider the plans for the new measure.

U. S. GETS BIG GERMAN SHIPS

Agreement Reached Whereby America Gets Hun Vessels to Transport Yankee Troops.

Paris, Feb. 24.—"An agreement has been reached whereby the United States obtains some of the best German merchant ships for transporting American troops homeward," says an official communique issued by the American committee on public information here.

The ships include the Imperator, a monster liner, second to the Vaterland, now the Leviathan, the Graf Waldersee, Pretoria and other big vessels.

"Unfortunately," continues the statement, "the exit of the channel of Hamburg was choked during the war and the Imperator cannot be brought out until the channel is dredged."

450,000 YANKS ARE TO STAY

Paris Newspaper Says Allies Will Keep Big Army Until Germany Makes Financial Settlement.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Intransigent announces that it hears an inter-allied army will be formed to keep the field until Germany makes complete financial settlement. The army, according to the newspaper, would include 650,000 French, 450,000 Americans, 350,000 British and 100,000 Belgians.

IOWA GOVERNOR IN HOSPITAL

Harding's Glands Near Ear Are Affected—Operation Not Believed Necessary.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 20.—Gov. Harding is in a hospital at Carroll, Ia., suffering from glandular infection near his ear, which may cause his confinement for several days. It was said no operation would be necessary.

ALLIES WIN RUSS BATTLES

London, Feb. 24.—American and allied troops in northern Russia have gained notable successes, the war office announced. They have reached Sogaja on the Marman railway. Their own casualties were very slight.

BIG STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES

Washington, Feb. 23.—Serious conditions at Buenos Aires as a result of the general strike there are reported in dispatches reaching here. Relief is expressed that the strike has now reach a political stage.

FRENCH DECORATE YANKS IN RUSSIA

Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Men Given Crosses.

CEREMONY IN ZERO WEATHER

Many Instances of Personal Bravery During Fighting Against Bolsheviki Are Cited in List of Awards.

Archangel, Northern Russia, Feb. 22.—Thirty officers and men of the American forces in northern Russia received French war crosses for gallant service under French command on the Vologda railway front during the brisk offensive against the bolsheviki in September, October and November. They received the medals from the French commander in the presence of Maj. Gen. Edmund Ironside, the commander in chief, and Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the Americans in northern Russia. The thermometer was below zero while the decorations were being presented.

Second Lieutenant William K. Wright, Chicago, Ill.—Cited for courage.

First Lieutenant James R. Donovan, Waupun, Wis.—On September 28, after having been on a hard march for 14 hours volunteered to join re-enforcing party, brilliantly fulfilling his duty and being wounded.

First Lieutenant Clarence J. Primo, Manitowish, Wis.—During personal reconnaissance on October 18.

Second Lieutenant Dwight Fister of St. Johns, Mich.—Coolness and energy were shown by him on November 4 while leading his men in a grenade combat which compelled the enemy to retreat.

First Lieutenant George W. Stoner, Monroe, Mich.—On October 17 he executed an attack with an impetuosity and insistence which contributed largely to the success of the operation.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Wiecek, Cleveland, O.—For gallantry on October 17, when, after a personal reconnaissance of enemy position, energetically attacked and captured them.

Corporal Clement A. Grobbel, Warren, Mich.—November 4, on his own initiative, he carried a Lewis gun forward to a most exposed position, holding his ground until the enemy was completely repulsed.

Corporal Theodore S. Siefel, Detroit, Mich.—After having had his Lewis machine gun put out of action by heavy enemy fire he repaired it without leaving his position.

Corporal John C. Smolinetti, Detroit, Mich., and Privates Herman A. Soder, Manistee, Mich., and Frank Rank, Chilton, Wis., and John Kukurik, Kenosha, Wis.—Maintained their position until the arrival of re-enforcements.

Sergeant Matthew G. Grabek, Calumet, Mich.—Brought back to the lines under heavy fire a wounded comrade.

Sergeant Harvey D. Peterson, Manistee, Mich.—Showed courage and coolness during a dangerous reconnaissance 400 yards in rear of the enemy's lines on October 4.

Sergeant Charles V. Rira, Detroit, Mich., and Privates William Donor, Big Rapids, Mich., John R. H. Rompine, Kenosha, Mich., and Oscar E. Lighter, Gasport, Ind.—Volunteered to carry in wounded comrades under heavy shell fire and during a bolshevik counter-attack on September 29.

Corporal Robert M. Pratt, Ashton, Mich.—Coolness and gallantry during an attack on October 17.

Private Thomas McElroy, Valley Center, Mich.—Showing great zeal and devotion to duties.

Sergeant Frank Getzloff, Harris, Mich.—Went forward on his own initiative against a heavy enemy counter-attack on October 17.

Private Clarence A. Miller, Battle Creek, Mich.—On September 29, after carrying forward supplies under heavy fire rescued wounded comrade.

Sergeant John P. Gray, Detroit, Mich.—When on patrol, November 1, he took charge of the defense of the village which was being attacked by the enemy. He rallied partisan and peasant troops.

Corporal Frank O'Connor, Detroit, Mich.—Repulsed the bolshevik with great bravery, holding his position until the arrival of re-enforcements.

Private Benjamin Wendro, Monroe, Mich.—On October 22, though wounded and losing much blood, he remained at his post and encouraged his comrades.

Private Ray Lawrence, Battle Creek, Mich.—In an attack October 14 he was wounded by a grenade thrown by a bolshevik, whom he afterward killed and then continued to advance, seeking no medical attention until after the battle.

NEW GERMAN FLAG CHOSEN

Berlin, Feb. 24.—According to a special dispatch received from Weimar, the state's commission has chosen black, red and gold, the classic colors of German republicanism, for the national flag.

WAR TOURISTS NOT WANTED

Washington, Feb. 24.—At the request of the British and French governments, the state department has adopted a policy under which passports will be refused except on essential business.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

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

Colonel William Hayward, formerly of Nebraska City, who reached New York a few days ago with his negro regiment, 88th infantry, formerly the 15th New York National Guard, said that out of the 53 officers and 2,000 men, who left New York for service overseas, 20 officers and 1,200 men returned. The missing officers and men of the regiment, he said, are sleeping in France and Belgium.

According to a bi-weekly bulletin issued by Secretary Danielson of the state department of agriculture, Nebraska ranked third in total value of cattle, hogs and sheep in the state January 1, 1919. Iowa and Illinois are the only two other states ahead. In the total value of all live stock including horses and mules, Nebraska stands fourth. The state is 17th in value of crops for 1918.

The book on Nebraska's resources and industries which Governor McKelvie, Dr. Condra and a corps of assistants from the university faculty are preparing will be published next month. It will be put out at the expense of the state conservation and soil survey and will be distributed free of charge throughout Nebraska and adjoining states for publicity purposes.

At a mass meeting of the citizens at Madison it was unanimously agreed that the legislature pass house rolls Nos. 198, 200 and 300 providing for a system of state highways. A petition carrying the names of many farmers and business men of the community was forwarded to the committees on roads urging prompt action.

The war department will establish a \$300,000 field artillery unit this spring for the reserve officers' training corps of the University of Nebraska, according to Captain C. J. Frankforter, commanding at the university. Five officers, sixty regulars and a hundred horses will be included in the unit.

Curley, St. Louis county, will get a new depot from the Burlington railroad, according to an answer filed by Solicitor Byron Clark, accepting service on behalf of the federal railway administration, in the formal complaint before the railway commission made by Curley citizens.

Frank Stobbe, discharged soldier, was killed; his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Stobbe, 64, died a few hours later, and Henry Stobbe, an invalid, is seriously ill from accidental asphyxiation. All are residents of Grand Island.

S. A. Holcomb, of the board of control, says there will be little chance of Nebraska prison labor being used on the public highways, because of the shrinkage in the population of the state prison at Lincoln.

With a sugar beet acreage of 42,831 acres in 1918, Nebraska ranks fifth in the union in production of beet sugar, sixth in beet sugar acreage. The acreage in 1909 was 4,191 and in 1917 51,357 acres.

Income tax "slackers" are to be prosecuted by the Internal Revenue department through the co-operation of the Department of Justice, Federal District Attorney Tom Allen announced at Lincoln.

Plenty of farm labor in 1919, but at a high price, was predicted by Prof. L. C. Filley of the University of Nebraska Farmers' congress at Omaha.

The Fremont Rifles were organized to take the place of the home guards mustered out of the service recently. The same officers who served in the guards will head the rifles.

Washington reports state that plans have been made for obtaining speedy action in the senate on the Henderson bill to protect Nebraska potash interests from ruin.

The Johnson county board of commissioners has failed to make an appropriation for the maintenance of a county agricultural agent for the coming year.

Citizens of Stanton are agitating the question of constructing a new high school building. There is some talk of building a structure to cost around \$150,000.

Many Nebraska boys were among the 2,655 veterans who arrived at Newport News Va., last week from France on the transport Pocahontas.

Fire of undetermined origin badly damaged the auditorium building at Curtis.

Fifty-four hours buried in snow is the thrilling experience some eighty passengers, including a number of women and children, had when a train on the M. and O. became stalled in a deep cut near Hoskins during the recent blizzard. The buried passengers kept from freezing by steam from the engine and obtained food from farmers, there being but one small outlet to their tomb.

Nebraska stands second among all states in the union in economy of administration of the selective draft law, according to State Provost Marshal Walter L. Anderson, who had charge of the administration of the law in Nebraska.

Miss Eva Ashton, student at the state college of agriculture at Lincoln, who won first place as an individual stock judge at the national live stock show at Denver, is the first college woman in the United States to win the highest individual judging honors at a large live stock show.

Speaking on "Prices of Farm Products After the War," at the annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers' congress at Omaha, J. W. Shortbill, secretary of the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock State association, said price of farm products will take the lead in the decline of prices of most commodities sure to come in the next eighteen months.

The \$60,000,000 public buildings and grounds bill just reported to the lower house of congress, provides sums to be expended on federal projects in Nebraska as follows: Central City, \$25,000; Geneva, \$45,000; Scottsbluff, \$65,000; Superior, \$45,000; Broken Bow, \$10,000; David City, \$6,000; O'Neill, \$6,000; Schuyler, \$7,500; Seward, \$6,000; and Wayne, \$7,500.

Both Hooper and Scribner are without electric lights as the result of a fire which destroyed the plant at Hooper, owned by the Nebraska Gas, Electric Light and Power company. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, with only a small amount of insurance. The plant supplied both Hooper and Scribner and a number of farm homes with current.

Nebraska's per capita sales of war savings stamps in 1918 were \$21.18 greater than those of any other state. The state's aggregate sales were \$27,504,000. Ohio, with \$86,244,000 aggregate sales, ranked first in volume, but second in per capita sales. South Dakota came third in per capita records, the District of Columbia fourth and Iowa fifth.

The Burlington railroad, in a petition to the state railway commission for the discontinuing of the agent at Hoffland, sets forth that the potash products reduction plant around which the village was built in the Antioch potash region had closed its doors, and the lone store of the village had shut up shop for want of patronage.

John Gerdes of Hentrice, a retired German reputed to be worth \$60,000, who was arrested on a charge of sedition during the Third Liberty loan drive, and was bound over to the district court on bonds of \$5,000, defaulted his bond. County Attorney Vasey of Gage county says he will push the case against him.

Referendum elections will be sought in fourteen states of the union on the federal prohibition amendment, according to an announcement made by the national association of distillers and wholesale liquor dealers. Nebraska is included in the list of states to vote on the issue, the announcement said.

Charles T. Neal, vice president of the United State Grain corporation, and who has charge of the buying of wheat on the Omaha market for the government since it took over the stocks, will go to Europe to take charge of the distribution of food-stuffs throughout the war zone.

The newspaper business in Nebraska is on a much better footing than it was a year ago, according to the report of Clark Perkins of Aurora, field secretary, which was read at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association at Lincoln.

Emerson Purcell of Broken Bow, editor, member of the legislature and member of the state board of agriculture, is being mentioned as a possible appointee to the state board of control to succeed Silas Holcomb, resigned.

An appropriation of \$25,000 will be needed for the establishment of headquarters for returning soldiers at New York. Norris A. Huse, chairman of the Nebraska reception committee in New York, has notified Governor McKelvie.

The Nebraska Farmers' congress, at its annual meeting at Omaha, went on record favoring better roads in the state, but protesting against any plan which would call for paving country highways.

At a special meeting of the Deshler village board an expert was employed to prepare plans and specifications of the cost of a sanitary sewer system for the town.

The War department's table, just issued, showing the number of soldiers furnished by each state, credits Nebraska with 47,805.

Omaha police say that bootleggers are stocking the city with 10,000 pints of hope whiskey.

Crop experts estimate that the recent heavy snow over the eastern part of the state was worth millions of dollars to farmers.

Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, has come out in defense of the league of nations.

Preparations are rapidly going forward at Omaha to make the 1919 automobile show the highest and best ever held in the Nebraska Metropolis. The dates are March 10 to 15.

State Prohibition Agent Hyers has decided to install a large iron gate at the Omaha end of the Missouri river bridge in an effort to apprehend bootlegger. All automobiles will be held until the agents have satisfied themselves that cars are free from booze where the circumstances are such as justify a search.

The pastor of St. Pauls Lutheran church at West Point has announced that every Sunday morning hereafter there will be German services as well as English services.

Prizes worth in the neighborhood of \$1,000 will be given away when merchants and their wives visit Omaha during Merchants' Market Week, March 4 to 6.

During the recent blizzard no trains were able to move in or out of Superior for four days. Snow drifted in many places in the vicinity to a depth of twenty feet.