

Seven Million Austrians Face Death, Says Eichoff

Peace Delegate Says Austrian People Will Utterly Perish by Cold and Starvation Unless Necessary Credits Are Advanced—Makes Fervid Appeal to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—An appeal to the American people to extend aid to 7,000,000 Austrians, threatened with anarchy and death by starvation during the winter, has been forwarded to Washington by Baron Eichoff, who is head of the Austrian peace delegation.

The representatives of the allied and associated powers in Paris are fully aware of the terrible distress by which Austria is actually afflicted," says Baron Eichoff's appeal. It resulted from the plain figures which have been laid before the reparations committee with ghastly evidence that on the end of the present month the Austrian people literally will perish by cold and starvation. This is a fact which nobody calls into question, and has been established by the deliberations of the reparations committee and of the supreme council that Austria can only be saved by granting her the necessary credits and solely the hope that the powers would do so to a certain extent the morale of the suffering people. At the present moment this situation has come to a specially critical phase, the

European powers having declared that they cannot grant those credits and that American cooperation offers the only chance for saving Austria.

"It is therefore, the sacred duty of every representative of the Austrian people and I might say of everybody knowing the utmost distress of this people, to address a most urgent appeal for help to the whole population of the United States of America.

"The perishing under the eyes of the whole world of seven millions of human beings, who in the face of inevitable starvation would fight each other in utmost despair were a catastrophe unparalleled in history and everlasting stain on the civilization of the twentieth century.

"Confidently the Austrian people appeals to the feeling of justice and of humanity of the American nation notwithstanding economic and political difficulties which might be opposed to the relief action. The magnanimous American nation will not be deaf to the voice of commiseration.

"It is impossible that a people of seven millions must die when a comparatively slight effort of the United States could save them."

How Doth the Busy Little Bee— By Billy Borne



CLERKS 'FRAMED' AND HELD AS REDS COLVER DECLARES

Arrest of Trade Commission Employees Unjustified He Says.

IS GIVEN WHOLE DAY BEFORE COMMITTEE MENTIONS BOLSHIEV AGENTS IN ACCOUNT TO PROVE HIS POINT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Charges that arrest of federal trade commission employees, made in the recent department of justice campaign against "reds" have been the result of "frame-ups designed to build the theory that the commission is a hotbed of bolshevism" were made today by W. S. Colver, of that body before the senate agriculture committee.

Colver left the intimation that the larger Chicago packing concerns had connived in some degree to attain that result, and involved Ludwig C. A. Kenrick, self-styled ambassador of the Russian soviet republic to the United States and S. Nuorteva, Martens' secretary, in his account of instances to prove the point. Given a whole day before the committee, which tonight announced its hearings ended, Colver likewise voiced a vigorous demand for legislation to regulate the industry, need of which was proved, he said, by recent agreement between the packers and the department of justice in settlement of the anti-trust proceedings.

To this testimony the commissioner added a critical analysis of statements and motives of packers who, during the prolonged hearings of the agriculture committee on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills last year, concluding in a Washington hotel during the present week, while on a visit to S. Nuorteva having been pointed out to police officers as Martens, who is being sought by the secret service. Reading an alleged transfer by Wilson and company which were advanced Colver said that purchase of large meat supplies from an unnamed Chicago packer had been arranged with the object of getting it into Russia through the allied blockade. Colver said he considered this connection between meat packers and the soviet representatives "significant" as it concerned Ohsol's arrest, especially since the latter had been taken into custody when they were advised Colver in answer to a specific telephone call.

Reverting to a phrase prepared by Attorney-General Palmer in concluding the Sherman law prosecution that merely settled the "Sherman law phase of the matter."

"Separation of the packers from their grocery holdings however, as in the case of the transfer by Wilson and company of its grocery business to Austin-Nicholls company, of New York, a wholesale grocer," he asserted, "merely means that the stockholders of Wilson and company have advised the Austin-Nicholls concern to their holdings."

Dealings with persons who have discussed legislative proposals before the committee since the Kenyon and Kendrick bills were advanced, Colver said that out of 181 heard, 144 had opposed any federal control of the industry, many he said because they

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APPROVE BUDGET FOR INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

Plan Expenditure of \$1,330,000,000 for Evangelization of World.

\$320,000,000 WILL BE EXPENDED THIS YEAR NO PART OF THE BUDGET IS TO BE CHANGED BY A BOARD OF REVIEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—The budget of the inter-church world movement to be used in co-ordinating the energies of the Protestant denominations for the evangelization of the world, was approved today at the conference of 1,400 church leaders here. The budget calls for the expenditure of \$1,330,000,000, in the next five years. It provides for evangelistic work in America and the foreign field, proper financing of hospitals and homes liberal awards to struggling colleges, for the fighting of social and industrial unrest and better wages to both ministers and missionaries. It is specified that no part of the budget shall be changed by a board of review to be appointed with the equal representation of all denominations, without the consent of the denominational board directly affected.

Three hundred and twenty millions are to be expended in 1920. Presbyterians and Methodists joined in protesting the original selection of the period between April 21 and May 2, as the time for the drive to raise this year's quota. Dr. M. H. R. Heat, a Presbyterian, complained that these dates would conflict with the Presbyterians' "every member" canvass and moved that the drive be deferred to February 16-17, 1921.

Dr. David C. Downey, of New York, a Methodist, called attention to a declaration of the Methodist leaders that followers of that faith should participate in no other drives until after Methodism's centenary fund of \$112,000,000 is completed.

Dr. Downey said the world surveys of the inter-church world movement which it was proposed to use as a basis for the \$320,000,000 drive are "incomplete and inconclusive."

Adopt Plan.

After considerable discussion, the administration plan to have the campaign this year was adopted.

Methodists and Presbyterians asserted that they could not be participating bodies without first gaining the consent of the ruling bodies of their denominations.

Another discussion occurred over the manner in which the drive was to be raised in the co-operative "ingathering" are to be apportioned, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., proposed that all money received through the central treasury, aside from the several denominational funds, be distributed among the various active denominations pro rata.

A substitute plan, advanced by Dr. C. H. Patton, of Boston, who presented it, provided that the general fund be apportioned on the basis of actual collections made by the denominations. When a fight seemed imminent on the question it was referred to the general committee, to be appointed later, which is to rule upon all questions in conflict.

GROVER CHARGED WITH MURDER OF PHYSICIAN

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.—Disappearance of Dr. D. S. Alverston, physician, here late Monday night resulted in the charge of murder being filed here late today against Jesse Watts, grocer at Kings Crossing, who it is alleged, was seen with the doctor in an automobile that night.

Retben Winbush, negro, was arrested and charged with accessory to murder.

Watts was arrested yesterday on the charge of kidnaping.

INFLUENZA IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—Influenza is spreading throughout Japan. There are 1,000,000 cases reported. Of those stricken 12,000 are soldiers.

A General Summary of The Russian Situation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Advises to the state department today from Siberia and European Russia summarizing the Russian situation ascertaining that the foreign representatives had quit Irkutsk, that the Japanese had taken control of the Baikal railway tunnels, that the bolsheviks were practically unopposed at Taiga and were advancing in south Russia, that hostilities between Esthonia and the soviet had ceased and that the Polish troops were making inroads in territory formerly controlled by Denikine's forces.

The advices said that while no definite news had been received as to the location of Admiral Kolchak's headquarters, he had not yet reached Irkutsk where the Czech forces have taken over the railroad station.

MEET TO DISCUSS ASSEMBLY ACTION

G. O. P. Leaders Discuss Suspension of Socialists. Undue Emphasis Placed on Party Manifesto, Solomon Declares.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Republican leaders from all parts of the state held informal conferences here today on the assembly's summary suspension of its socialist members and the resultant probable effect on the election of the state. Meanwhile the five suspended assemblymen made plans for a bitter fight for reinstatement.

During the day the executive committee of the socialist party of New York issued a statement demanding that the assembly immediately revoke its action, which it denounced as a direct affront to the voters of the state, disgraceful and un-American.

In a statement, Charles Solomon, governor of the suspended assemblymen, declared undue emphasis had been placed on the "manifesto of the socialist party" adopted at the national convention in Chicago. Asserting that it was being used in the "plot to unseat us," he said:

"This 'manifesto' relates to the cause of war and the subjugation of weak peoples by strong nations; the 'peace of violence'; the statement that the league of nations is in reality the 'capitalist black international'; that the true aim of this alliance of capitalist powers is to safeguard their plunder, to bully and dominate the weak nations, to crush proletarian governments, deliberately working where the movement of the working class.

"The 'manifesto' stated that under the cloak of false patriotism and behind a barrage of terroristic jingo sentiment, deliberately incited by them, the capitalists of America launched an orgy of profiteering which all but ruined the nation; that the administration permitted a relatively small number of men to make profits amounting to billions of dollars, while the prices of necessities of life rose to overwhelming heights."

The central federated union, representing more than 200,000 union workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, unanimously adopted a resolution tonight denouncing the assembly for its action. The resolution declared that the "working people have nothing to expect from the dominant political parties," and that they can only secure "true representative and industrial democracy" by uniting politically and by "taking over the government."

Three hundred delegates were present at the meeting.

CONDEMN ACTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The action of the New York assembly in suspending the five socialist members was condemned tonight by Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York and republican candidate for president in 1916, and by the central federated union of New York, which represents more than 200,000 workers.

IDENTITY OF 'DR. X.' NOT ESTABLISHED; CASE MYSTERIOUS

Was Found Wandering in Rags Near Lambertville, N. J., Dec. 22. IS WELL VERSED IN MUSIC AND SURGERY Appears To Be Cultured Englishman—Had Not Heard of the War.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 9.—Apparently unable to recall anything except indistinct recollections of his past life and events since the sinking of the Titanic, a man of mystery who has christened himself "Dr. X" remained tonight at the rectory of Rev. J. T. Bensey here.

The stranger, who was found wandering in rags and babbling childishly near the city on December 22, is a cultured Englishman, versed in medicine and surgery, learned in research work and music. Attracted by the man's evident culture, Dr. Bensey, rector of St. Andrews Episcopal church, took him to his home from the city jail where he was being detained.

"Dr. X" said in an interview tonight:

"I should say that I am a native of England—that's certain. That I attended Oxford—that's certain; that I have had English church experience that is most certain; that there is a strong presumption that my early life was spent in Mississippi."

How long he has been suffering in this manner, whence he came and through what experiences he went before being found on the outskirts of the town "watching a sunset," the man says he cannot remember.

While being questioned by Dr. Bensey the man pointed to a picture of President Wilson and asked who it was.

"I remember when President McKinley was shot and Roosevelt became president and then I remember that he was elected," he said.

"Do you remember when he died?" he was asked.

"No," replied the man of mystery quickly. "Is he dead?"

The first that the aphasia victim had heard of the war was when Dr. Bensey told him about it and he appeared startled when he learned that Germany was a republic. He jumped out of his chair excitedly and said "what?"

"Dr. X" recalled vividly the tragedy of the sinking of the Titanic in 1912 but he was positive, however, that he was not a passenger on the vessel.

When asked if he had a wife, the stranger answered: "I have no recollection of any; probably I have none."

Dr. Bensey, an Englishman and graduate of Oxford, said that he believes that "Dr. X" attended Oxford in the eighties and he probably graduated about 1885 or 1886.

The first day at the rectory the man saw the piano and he sat down and began to play. He was nervous, Dr. Bensey said, and moved his feet repeatedly as if searching for pedal notes. When taken into the church "Dr. X" played the organ with ease and displayed an unusual knowledge of church music, particularly Gergorian music.

One of the most vivid impressions that the memoryless man has retained is that of a large colonial house which he thinks is in the state of Mississippi and where he spent his childhood.

The man, who is apparently between 50 and 60 years old, has eyes of a baffling color. He describes them as being greenish yellow. They are clear and steady. He is five feet, seven inches tall, has dark brown hair streaked with grey and brushed back from his forehead. His black beard, which is also tinged with grey, is cropped in semi-vandyke style. He said that he should weigh about 145 but that he is now five pounds under weight.

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Taft Opposes Delay in Settlement on Treaty

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 9.—Procrastination in the settlement of the senate controversy over the ratification of the peace treaty by the adoption of President Wilson's idea of making the treaty the issue of a campaign was opposed by former President Taft today in remarks at a dinner of the Portland Rotary club.

If the treaty became a campaign issue it would be 14 months, Mr. Taft said, before anything like a settlement could be reached and he considered it doubtful if even then it could really be accomplished. He argued against acceptance of the leadership of extremists at either end of the line of controversy and said it was essential that world peace be secured promptly and on the best possible terms through compromise.

WOULD ASK KAISER TO LEAVE HOLLAND

Suggestion Is Presented to Dutch Cabinet In Memorandum Drafted by First Chamber of Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—The first chamber of the Dutch parliament has drafted an proposal to the cabinet a memorandum suggesting that it now is desirable that Holland request for Emperor William, of Germany, to return to his own country.

In the ordinary course of parliamentary procedure, the government would answer the first chamber. The government, however, it has been learned by the correspondent, does not consider the memorandum important. It is explained that it was introduced at the suggestion of a single member during the budget debate, as a matter of formality.

As far as the correspondent has been able to learn, the present Dutch government has firmly decided that it will not surrender the one-time German ruler.

Former Emperor William has transferred most of his wood cutting activities to Doorn, where his new home is being built. Dressed in a green hunting suit, he was seen yesterday at Doorn chopping or sawing off the branches of young trees which had been felled with the purpose of introducing a new landscape for the park of his estate.

Although recently there was something akin to a crisis in the Dutch cabinet, there now seems to be no probability that the government will fall. The most opposed measure of the government, which already has been passed, concerns the forced loan under which every Dutchman with property valued at more than 25,000 florins, or an income of more than 10,000 florins, must subscribe.

DARING TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC MADE BY OPHIR

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 9.—The arrival of the U. S. S. Ophir in Hampton Roads early this morning, in a battered and warped condition, despite unfavorable weather conditions at sea, which enforced untold hardships on officers and crew, completed one of the most daring and skillful ocean voyages in modern sea history.

The Ophir burned following an explosion in Gibraltar bay, November 11, 1918, and finally floated by a naval force last March after being under water nearly five months. On November 25, last, manned by a naval crew of six officers and 68 men, and with only such repair in the engine-room as was absolutely necessary, began the voyage back to America which was completed today. Her decks are mere steel skeletons, torn and bulging plates and gaping holes only temporarily plugged, almost covering the visible portion of her hull.

FORMAL PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED AT CEREMONY TODAY

Bring the Armistice to an End. PROTOCOL WILL BE SIGNED BY ENVOYS Diplomatic Relations To Be Resumed Following Ceremony.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—Tomorrow's ceremony, which definitely re-establishes a state of peace between the allies and Germany, will be divided in two parts.

The representatives of the five powers will meet first in the office of the minister of foreign affairs, where Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation and Herr von Simson will be invited to sign in Germany's name the protocol of November 1. They will receive from the hands of Premier Clemenceau a letter binding the allies to reduce the amount of material demanded for the destruction of German war vessels at Scapa Flow.

The second part of the ceremony will follow immediately in the clock hall. The thirteen powers which have ratified the treaty of Versailles will be represented here by one delegate each. Minutes will be drawn up on the following matter: signature of the Versailles treaty; signing of the protocol attached to the treaty, and signing of the agreement by the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Germany relative to occupation of the Rhine. After the signature of these documents is completed they will be handed to the French officials for deposit in the archives. The records will be printed on large sheets of quarto parchment paper and the seal of each plenipotentiary will be affixed with the signatures.

To Resume Relations.

The ratification exchange ceremony will be followed by the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations between the allies and Germany. It is considered possible that Baron von Lersner will be designated German charge d'affaires here. On Sunday M. Clemenceau will return to Berlin to act as French charge d'affaires there.

Another immediate result of the ratification will be the repatriation of German prisoners of war.

So as to make it possible for the ceremony to be held on a technical occasion, presided over by General Lerdond and attended by Herr von Simson, worked throughout last night.

It was at Premier Clemenceau's request that the work was hurried to get the documents ready for Saturday instead of for Monday or later. The French premier desired that David Lloyd-George, the British premier, sign for Great Britain and Premier Mussolini sign for Italy before their departure rather than have lesser members of the delegation affix their signatures. Premier Clemenceau also wished to have the ratification finalized this week so as to devote all of next week to preparation for the Versailles election next Sunday.

In preparation for the allied demand for the delivery of Germans charged with war guilt, the allied commission dealing with that subject met this afternoon.

RESERVATIONS ARE UNDER DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The fortunes of the treaty of Versailles became even more settled today, when on top of President Wilson's Jackson day pronouncement for taking the question to the people in the political campaign and William Jennings Bryan's opposition to such a course, democratic and republican friends of the treaty in the senate, renewed determinedly their effort to secure a compromise ratification.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the acting democratic leader, said he did not regard the President's declarations as calculated to cut off any reasonable compromise, and predicted ratification before the campaign was under way. The mild reservation group of republicans took much the same view, and the group of democrats who have been urgent in their demand for a compromise, declared their position was in no way altered.

Discussion of compromise reservations accordingly went forward as actively as before, a conference arranged on the republican side to take up in detail the set of reservations submitted recently by Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, and other democrats. "It was said a counter proposal might be drawn up within a few days and all the parties to the negotiations seemed hopeful that an agreement ultimately would be reached.

Are More Positive.

Among the treaty's irreconcilable foes, however, the President's stand and the statement last night of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the republican senate leader, that he would "most cordially welcome the treaty as a political issue" were hailed as having definitely put the question into the campaign. This group, consistently has predicted failure for the compromise negotiations, and they were more positive today than ever that there would be no agreement.

In announcing that the compromise plans would go ahead, Senator Hitchcock said that of course the democrats could not agree to any compromise vitally impairing the treaty, and that there would be an endeavor to work out such reservations as the President could accept. Some other democrats were not so emphatic on that point, however, declaring privately that they would take the best compromise they could get, then put the responsibility straight up to the white house.

The speech of Mr. Bryan at the Jackson day banquet here, which in addition to his compromise on article 10, advocated a speedy compromise, was put into the senate record today by Senator McCormick, republican, Illinois, after the President's letter announcing his decision was read out by Senator Hitchcock. Senator McCormick requested that the two "be printed in juxtaposition, in view of reports that they are agreed on the treaty."

MARTENS TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Subpoenas were served tonight on Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Russian ambassador to the United States and his secretary and spokesman, Santeri Nuorteva, calling for their appearance at the initial hearing Monday of the senate foreign relations sub-committee, charged with investigation of Russian activities in the United States. Both accepted the summons.

Martens, for whom department of justice agents have been seeking with a warrant for arrest, it was said at the temporary headquarters here of the "Russian soviet bureau" was served with the subpoena "at the home here of a friend with whom he had spent the afternoon."

The subpoena for the appearance of Nuorteva was served at the offices of the "bureau."

REDS CLAIM CAPTURE OF THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The town of Krasnoyarsk, eastern Siberia, has been captured by the bolsheviks, according to a Moscow wireless dispatch.

"The remnants of the first, second and third enemy armies have surrendered, and 60,000 prisoners already have been counted," says the dispatch.

Another Moscow dispatch says the booty captured by the reds on the southern front in Russia in the present offensive includes 400 guns, 400 machine guns, 11,000 rifles, 18 armored trains and 200 locomotives, 10,000 wagons and large stores of food and munitions together with 35,000 prisoners.

Krasnoyarsk is situated on the trans-Siberian railway about 300 miles east of Tomsk. Lying on the plain, and open to the play of the bitter winds, traffic with the town by camels is almost impossible in the winter. The town is situated on the left bank of the Yenisei river.

HUNDREDS OF GUNS TAKEN IN SIBERIAN OPERATIONS, SAYS MOSCOW MESSAGE.

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