

# HOUSE HEEDS PRESIDENT'S CALL

Early Passage Planned in Senate for \$100,000,000 for Food Help for Europe

## BREAD IS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

Unless Tide of Anarchy is Stemmed, Says Mr. Wilson, the Signing of Peace Uncertain,

Washington, Jan. 13.—Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe outside of Germany was approved tonight by the house which passed the administration measure after its enactment had been urged anew today by President Wilson as the only effective means of combating the westward spread of Bolshevism. The bill now goes to the senate where its early passage is planned.

Party lines were effaced in the house debate and vote, and despite energetic demands by opponents of the bill for more specific information regarding the proposed expenditure by the president, Herbert C. Hoover, and Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, a special rule reported by the rules committee was adopted and afterward the bill was passed 240 to 73.

The only amendment accepted was one by Representative Sherley in charge of the measure, which permits use of part of the fund for relief in countries contiguous to Europe. This would make it impossible to aid the Armenians and other suffering peoples in the near East.

President Wilson's urgent appeal that the appropriation be authorized to aid the consummation of peace, was sent to Senator Martin, and Representative Sherley, chairman of the congressional appropriation committee, and was read on the floor of house by a report to the State department from Henry D. White, republican member of the American peace delegation. Both messages said the problem of supplying food to the distressed peoples recently liberated from the rule of the Central Powers was one of paramount importance in obtaining a return to normal conditions.

"Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace," Mr. Wilson said. "Bolshevism is steadily spreading westward. It can not be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food." The president added that unless the "tide of anarchy" is stemmed, it may not be possible to find definite governments with which to conclude peace.

"Bolshevism thrives only on starvation and disorder," declared Mr. White, who said it was impossible to inaugurate the peace conference under proper auspices without previous adequate provisions to cope with the food situation.

Mr. Sherley informed the house that an inter-allied council composed of two representatives each from Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States will supervise the food distribution, but this statement did not satisfy opponents of the bill. Representative Gillett of Massachusetts Republican, said the policy proposed might cost a billion dollars; Representative Snell of New York, Republican, wanted to know exactly how the money was to be spent, and Representative Gordon of Ohio, Democrat, asserted that no information was given that the fund was needed to promote peace. Representative Slayden of Texas, Democrat, also spoke against the measure.

Reference to food Administrator Hoover caused Representative Wood of Indiana, Republican, to declare Mr. Hoover "the most expensive luxury ever fastened on this country," and he offered an amendment to put the Red Cross in charge of the food relief. It was defeated.

Representative Good of Iowa, Republican, declared the president had violated the law by turning over \$5,000,000 of government money for organization of the war trade board's Russian bureau, which he declared was more visionary than the Hudson Bay Company.

Chairman Sherley gave half the time allotted to advocates of the measure to former Speaker Cannon, who apportioned it among Republicans favoring the bill. Among those who spoke were Republican Leader Mann, Magee, New York; Mondell, Wyoming; Temple, Pennsylvania; Stafford, Wisconsin; McCulloch, Ohio; and La Guardia, New York. Mr. Cannon was applauded by the Democrats when he recalled that congress once voted \$800,000 for the relief of Italian earthquake sufferers at the request of President Roosevelt.

Supporting the measure on the roll call were 152 Democrats, 83 Republicans and five others, while voting against it were 62 Republicans, nine Democrats and two others.

Following is the president's message:

"I cannot too earnestly or solemnly urge upon the congress the appropriation for which Mr. Hoover has asked for the administration of food relief. Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solutions of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance.

"The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and to our associates in the Balkans. I beg that you will present

# LONDON PLAN AS TO RUSSIA

Would Have the Allies Deal With All Factions That Are Concerned.

## OUTLINES OF THE PLAN RECEIVED IN CAPITAL

Acting Secretary Polk Corrects Statement He Made Concerning the Matter.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Great Britain's proposal that the allies and the United States enter into negotiations with all Russian factions, referred to at Paris yesterday by Foreign Minister Pichon, with an emphatic statement that France would not deal in any way with "the criminal regime of the Bolsheviki," was transmitted to the State department here on January 3 by the British embassy. It was not sent to the American peace delegation because State department officials assumed it would be delivered directly at Paris, but since it now appears this was not done it will be forwarded at once.

Acting Secretary Polk disclosed this today, correcting a statement he made yesterday when M. Pichon's action was brought to his attention. Mr. Polk issued this statement:

"On January 3 the State department received from the British charge a memorandum proposing that the allies and the United States call on all the factions to suspend hostilities and that if the aforesaid governments and parties will immediately suspend hostilities on all fronts for the duration of the peace conference, even if they, or any of them, should desire to send representatives to Paris, the great powers would be prepared to enter on such a discussion with them. This message was not forwarded to Paris at that time, as it was expected that a similar proposal would be presented at Paris, in view of the fact that the Russian question was one of the subjects for immediate attention there. It would seem, therefore, from the reports in the newspapers, that no such proposal was presented to the American peace mission in Paris.

"The question was asked me, as I understood it, by a newspaper man yesterday afternoon as to whether a proposal had been made to have delegates from the Bolsheviki attend the peace conference, and reference was made to Mr. Pichon's statement. Not having seen Mr. Pichon's statement, I did not connect the question with the proposal referred to in the memorandum from the British charge, which had been received by the department, and I, therefore, replied that no such proposal had been received. I wish to assume full responsibility for the misunderstanding."

No one in Washington is prepared to state what may be the attitude of President Wilson and the American delegation toward the British suggestion. It is recalled, however, that the United States virtually has declared the Bolsheviki outlaws by calling upon the civilized world to join in condemning their reign of terror in Russia.

Where Mr. Polk refers to the British proposition as an offer on the part of the great powers to enter into discussion with the Russian representatives if they would cease hostilities, Mr. Pichon said specifically that the proposal was to permit the sending of delegates to the peace conference upon the conditions named.

Paris, Monday, Jan. 13.—President Wilson is considering making a speaking tour on his return home, which will take him to many of the principal cities to inform the country as to the proceedings in Paris. Another object will be to sound out and encourage peace sentiments among the American people.

this matter with all possible urgency and force congress.

"I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchy be employed."

Mr. White's message said:

"Feel I should no longer delay before you condition which has been gradually forcing itself upon our delegation and which now dominates entire European situation above all else; namely, startling westward advance of Bolshevism. It now completely controls Russia and Poland and is spreading through Germany. Only effective barrier apparently now against it is food relief. As Bolshevism thrives only on starvation and disorder I consider it, therefore, of the utmost importance that president's request for \$100,000,000 appropriation for relief be granted at once. Impossible to inaugurate peace conference and proper auspices without previous adequate provisions to cope with situation.

"Aside from the stoppage of Bolshevism I understand there is in the United States considerable surplus of food accumulated at high prices, maintenance whereof guaranteed our government or assurance under its auspices and that it is necessary to dispose of this surplus in order to relieve warehouses and financial facilities as well as prevent serious fall in prices with radical break in market which would cost our country more than the appropriation asked for.

The appropriation is not for the purpose of advancing money to Germany which will pay on a cash basis for any food sent there. Allies are already furnishing to liberated territories and are disposed to assist otherwise to the extent of their available resources, but most of the food must come from the United States. I cannot too strongly impress upon you urgency of meeting situation herein described."

# BOLSHEVIKI IN LABOR CONGRESS

I. W. W. and Criminal Agitators Cause Disturbance in Chicago.

## ATTEMPT TO SEIZE CONTROL OF MEETING

Radical Elements Not Allowed Seats But They Remain to Create Strife.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Socialists and members of the I. W. W. made an unsuccessful attempt today to gain control of the national labor congress, called by the Industrial Workers' Defense League to decide upon a plan of action to obtain new trials for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, now serving life terms for murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day parade bomb outrage July 22, 1916.

Trouble was precipitated at the opening session when several hundred Socialists and I. W. W. leaders insisted upon being seated as delegates. Among the Socialists in attendance was Adolph Germer, national secretary of the party, and the Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, both recently convicted for violating the espionage law. Germer later was seated as delegate from a local of the United Mine Workers.

Although the radicals were denied seats they refused to leave the hall and attempted to participate in the congress. Apparently they intend to continue their fight at every session of the three day convention. They will, it is said, work for the passage of a resolution favoring a general labor strike.

The Industrial Workers' Defense League in planning the congress invited only trades unions to send delegates and wanted the discussion confined to the Mooney case but Bolshevism and many other subjects would be considered by the meeting if the radicals carried out their plan. There seems to be considerable doubt whether the conservative element will be able to control the action of the convention throughout.

The trouble started when John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, after welcoming the delegates attempted to introduce E. D. Nolan, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers' Defense League, as the permanent chairman of the meeting. There were loud protests from the radicals who insisted that the convention select its own chairman. Finally it was agreed that Nolan should act as temporary chairman and E. B. Ault of Seattle was chosen temporary secretary.

Chairman Nolan reviewed the work done by Industrial Workers' Defense League in behalf of Mooney and advised that the remedy of calling a general strike be not used except after every other means had failed. He suggested federal intervention or the passage of necessary laws in California authorizing the setting aside of unjust verdicts as remedies.

The delegates loudly cheered every mention of the general strike.

Trouble was renewed when the credentials committee asked whether delegates from the Socialist party and the I. W. W. sent without invitation, should be seated. Chairman Nolan said it was the intention to confine the membership of the congress to delegates from trades union.

Selig Schulberg of San Francisco spoke in favor of excluding radicals. Finally he shook his fist at Socialists and shouted, "You never worked a day in your life and we want you and your kind to get out. You fellows want to ruin this movement."

Socialists and members of the I. W. W. insisted on speaking and declared that they had done more than organized labor to arouse public interest in the Mooney case. After a turbulent wrangle of nearly an hour, Chairman Nolan put the motion to exclude the Socialists and I. W. W. and declared it carried by viva voce vote. There was a roar of disapproval but attempts to appeal from the decision of the chair were howled down. A. Burke Cockran of New York, counsel for Mooney, then addressed the delegates. He praised President Wilson's labor policies and made a violent attack on the administration of justice in the courts.

"The latest word from our president is that the Bolsheviki in Europe can be quelled by food," said Attorney Cockran. "I do not agree with him. The only cure for Bolshevism is to give them justice. Bolshevism means rule by the majority. This does not sound unfair. I do not fear this new force that has come into being. The masses have never been vicious, it is always the classes. The world's choice today is between democracy and chaos. In a government like this everything depends upon the honesty of the judiciary. Our constitution amounts to nothing except so far as it is confirmed by the judiciary."

He said the Mooney case is now an international question. The conviction of Mooney on perjured evidence, he said, was a judicial crime. He asked the convention to adopt resolutions demanding that the California legislature pass a law permitting the setting aside of verdicts obtained on perjured testimony. He said nearly every other State has such a law.

The convention passed a motion directing the chairman to cable to President Wilson and Samuel Gompers in Paris its approval of the sentiments expressed by Cockran.

# THE LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION

Both Senate and House Organized for Business First Day of Session.

## COTHRAN RE-ELECTED SPEAKER OF HOUSE

Several Important Bills Are Introduced in the Senate By Senator Christiansen.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—The South Carolina House of Representatives was organized today by the re-election of Thomas P. Cothran, of Greenville, as speaker, J. Wilson Gibbs, of Columbia, as clerk; A. S. Hutchison, of Rock Hill, as reading clerk; J. S. Wilson, of Lancaster, as sergeant-at-arms, and the Rev. L. E. Wiggins, of Columbia, pastor of the Green Street Methodist Church, as chaplain. The only contest was that of reading clerk. Mr. Hutchison was opposed by McGowan Simpkins, of Edgefield, who was for years reading clerk of the house. Mr. Hutchison was re-elected by a majority of 81 to 33.

The House of Representatives today was occupied exclusively with reorganization and no attempt was made to introduce legislative measures.

J. A. Berry, of Orangeburg, who was elected as temporary chairman of the house, announced his candidacy for reelection as speaker pro tempore. So far he has no opposition. His election will be held tomorrow.

A committee was appointed to notify the governor that the house was organized and ready for business and to invite him to deliver orally his annual address to the general assembly tomorrow at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

A concurrent resolution was adopted to notify Robert A. Cooper, of Laurens, and Junius T. Liles, of Orangeburg, of their election as governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, of the State of South Carolina, and make arrangement for their inauguration next Tuesday. A committee of three from the senate and three from the house was provided for by the resolution.

## SENATE GETS BUSY.

Three Bills Introduced in Upper Body Yesterday.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—The senate of South Carolina today had the unusual experience of having its presiding officer robed both in the khaki of a retired soldier and in the royal purple robe of State. During the morning Lieut. Gov. Bethea was voted the robe as a token of esteem and to show how worthily he has worn the purple. In ten days Lieut. Gov-elect will don his new regalia.

The senate lost no time in getting its work started. Three bills have already been introduced. One provides for a new schedule of salaries for State officers; the other undertakes to provide for the equalization of tax by the township boards, and the third contemplates the holding of a constitutional convention.

## Camp Jackson Reduced

Forty Thousand Acres Not to Be Leased or Purchased—Seventeen Thousand Used.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The practical abandonment of 40,000 acres of Camp Jackson, which has recently been used for a rifle range, and the further utilization of the camp on the remaining 17,000 became apparent here today when Senator Pollock was advised by the war department authorities to this effect. He was informed that new leases on the 17,000 would be immediately made but that as to the larger tract it had been decided neither to purchase it nor to renew the lease.

Senator Pollock has seen the officials here about this matter on several occasions and has brought everything to bear on the situation which could reasonably be done to have the entire 57,000 acres retained and the camp used to its fullest capacity but the department is against loading up with more land than it can use.

It is apparent from the action here today that the original Camp Jackson embracing the 17,000 acres, will be used but that the remainder, the 40,000 acres, will be abandoned.

## May Revisit England

President Wilson to Stop En Route Home to Inspect American Base.

Paris, Jan. 15.—President Wilson may visit England en route home next month. His visit is not to confer with British statesmen, but to inspect the base of the American anti-submarine flotilla. He may decide to visit Oxford University to receive an honorary degree.

## Senate Seeks Facts

Finance Committee Wants to Know How Money Will Be Spent.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representatives of the State and treasury departments and the food administration appeared before the senate appropriations committee in executive session to explain the manner in which it is proposed to expend the hundred million dollars for food relief in Europe.

Nashville, Jan. 15.—Judge A. H. Roberts, of Livingston, became governor of Tennessee when formally inaugurated today in the hall of the house of representatives.

# MARTIAL LAW IN ARGENTINE

Bill Before Senate to Place the Country Under Army for Thirty Days.

## SITUATION SERIOUS OUTSIDE OF BUENOS AIRES

Five Provinces Have Already Asked for Troops for Their Protection.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.—Martial law may become effective throughout the country today if the senate acts favorably on the bill passed by the deputies yesterday providing that the military be placed in control of the country for a period of thirty days. Five provinces have already asked for troops. Government officials admit that reports from outside the city are disquieting. The situation is grave in Rosario and neighboring cities.

## Thirtieth Debarks at Charleston

Secretary Baker Tells Senator Pollock Port of This State Has Been Selected.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Despite reports recently sent out from Washington to papers in the South that the men of the Thirtieth Division would not embark at Charleston, the matter was definitely settled here today when Secretary Baker informed Senator Pollock that Charleston had been designated for this purpose. This puts all doubt aside.

No date has yet been set for the return of the men, but this will also be made known to Senator Pollock in a few days.

The Tennessee troops will go to Fort Oglethorpe for demobilization, those from South Carolina to Sevier and those from North Carolina most likely to Camp Greene at Charlotte.

This information should be good news to those persons in South Carolina who have relatives and friends in the Thirtieth Division and there will doubtless be many happy relatives of the men in the State when the information given Senator Pollock today becomes known.

It is understood here that just as soon as the sailing date of the ship upon which the South Carolina men leave is learned, preparations will be made for their formal welcome home, either in Charleston or Columbia, and that they will also be given some form of recognition when they reach Greenville.

Senator Pollock announced today that he will address the senate during the present week regarding a league of nations and a little later on he will give his views on woman suffrage.

Representative Byrnes has taken up with Secretary Baker the matter of immediately releasing from the service farm laborers of the South. Mr. Byrnes contends that farmers are now making arrangements for the making of another crop and that unless laborers are now released it will be difficult for them to secure employment after the farmers have made their arrangements.

## Famine in Petrograd

Ten Thousand Starving People Clamor for Bread or Death.

Stockholm, Jan. 15.—Ten thousand hungry people paraded the streets of Petrograd Saturday and Sunday, shouting for bread. So desperate from hunger were they that they requested the Bolsheviki troops to fire upon them, which the soldiers did, according to advices received here. Reports say there is not a single piece of bread in Petrograd.

The Finland secret police have discovered several Bolsheviki organizations plotting to start a new insurrection.

## Anarchy in Peru

Business in Lima Paralyzed and Mobs Attack Troops.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 15.—Business is paralyzed here and there have been several clashes between mobs and troops as the result of the general strike. Practically all maritime and transportation workers are idle. The strikers have thrown up rails on several roads and have attempted to cut the city's water supply. The military operated a few trains last night.

## Gen. Wood Transferred.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Orders directing Major General Leonard Wood, now commanding Camp Funston, to proceed to Chicago and take command of the Central Department, were issued today by the war department.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The department of labor has sent commissioners to adjust several disputes between United States nitrate plant number 2 at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and employees. Carpenters, plumbers and pipefitters are on a strike. Cement finishers and structural iron workers have threatened to quit work.

Luxemburg, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—Princess Charlotte, a sister of the Grand Duchess Marie, was chosen as the latter's successor by the chamber of deputies at a meeting after the abdication of Marie was announced. Princess Charlotte assumes office on Wednesday.

# PEACE CONGRESS DEVELOPS PLANS

Two Forces Working at Cross Purposes for League of Nations.

## THEY DO NOT AGREE AS TO USE OF FORCE

Session To-Day Will Complete Allotment of Representatives Among Nations.

Paris, Jan. 15.—With the resumption today of the meetings preliminary to the peace congress it became apparent that the movement to create a league of nations is being carried on by two forces, having the same object but differing on the details. One represents the contention that the league's decisions must be backed by the combined physical forces of the nations, while the other holds that its findings can be enforced without the aid of a common world police force.

The work before today's session comprised the completion of the allotment of representation for the various nations and the matter of Russian representation.

## May Cost Billion

Members of the house agricultural committee, studying the recommendations sent them by the secretary of agriculture and the food administration on the wheat situation in 1919, says a Washington dispatch to The New York Times, say they are convinced that the government must provide a fund of not less than \$1,000,000,000 to buy the wheat produced in 1919.

The government guaranteed to pay \$2.25 a bushel at Chicago for wheat raised in 1919 and offered for sale not later than June, 1920. The end of hostilities, however, has brought about a condition that may compel the government to dispose of the surplus wheat of 1918 at less than the price paid, and the surplus of 1919, it is asserted, will be held at a loss of perhaps \$1 or more a bushel.

The government under its guarantee must pay \$2.26 a bushel for wheat grown in 1919. The production, it is estimated, will exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels. Because of the surplus wheat in Australia and Argentina wheat is now being delivered to the European market for \$1.35 a bushel. American wheat is not sought by England and the result is said to be that there is a surplus supply of the 1916 and 1917 crop of nearly 400,000,000 bushels.

By next year the surplus supply of the United States may be double the present amount, but despite this the government must keep faith with the farmer, it is stated and pay him \$2.20 a bushel, Chicago price, for all wheat offered up to June, 1920. In the opinion of experts the United States, in order to dispose of its surplus, must sell the wheat it buys in 1919 at a loss of \$1 or more a bushel, which means that the government stands to lose nearly a billion or more. The public will be taxed \$15 per capita that the government may keep its word to the American farmer, and at the same time, dispose of its wheat surplus.

Government experts see no way to solve the situation in which the government finds itself by reason of the fixing of the wheat price. The belief exists here that the government will sell its wheat at the figure fixed by the Liverpool market, which, experts say, may be \$1.25 a bushel in 1919. If this is done food prices would fall, as the prices of many articles of food, including meat, are largely determined by the price of wheat and bread.

Congress has been asked by Secretary Houston, the acting food administrator; Edgar Rickard, and William A. Glasgow, counsel for the food administration, to consider the wheat problem carefully from all angles. That an appropriation of at least a billion will be needed as a revolving fund which may be used to buy wheat build warehouses and meet the losses is the view of those who have studied the subject. The problem is one of the most important that has arisen from the war, affecting, as it does, the entire population.

By June, it is estimated, wheat prices will have fallen to \$1.30 a bushel in the United States, with a consequent reduction in the price of flour from \$12 to \$5.50 a barrel, and bread to 5 cents for a loaf of the average size instead of 10 cents. But when this comes about the government will be losing the difference between the price paid the farmer, \$2.26 a bushel, for wheat, and the market price of wheat, determined by the crops of Australia, Argentina, and India.

## THE PRICE OF LIVES.

Four Hundred Million Dollars Needed to Feed Starving Nations.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The supreme council of supply and relief has concluded that the minimum sum necessary to feed the people in liberated countries from Belgium to Poland and Armenia until next summer is four hundred million dollars.

## "Victory Liberty Loan"

Washington, Jan. 16.—The name of the next war loan will be called "Victory Liberty Loan," Secretary Glass announced today. The date of flotation has not yet been fixed.

Commission Against Increased Rates. Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The Republic Utilities Commission today rejected the proposed increase in long distance rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson. They declared they shall not become effective in Ohio.