

BOLSHEVIKI SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE AFFAIRS

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN RUSSIA EFFECTED BY RED GOVERNMENT

Premier Lenine Signs Decree Confiscating Property; Church Head May Order Priests to Refuse to Bury the Dead or to Perform Ceremonies; Monks Who Attack Guards Shot by Soldiers.

(By Associate Press.)

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—The soviet issued a decree today, signed by Nikolai Lenine and other members of the defacto government absolutely separating the church and the state, eliminating church income from the state and confiscating all church realty, furnishings and paraphernalia.

STATE TAKES TITLE

The decree stipulates that religious societies may continue to use the property exclusively for religious services, although the title is vested in the state.

Religious freedom is guaranteed so long as religious societies do not interfere with social order, limit the rights of individuals or hinder the republic. No religious scruples are to exempt persons from their duties as citizens. The religious oath is canceled and replaced by promise.

MARRIAGE CIVIL CEREMONY.

Marriage ceremonies and birth registrations are to be performed by the civil authorities. Religious teaching is abolished in state schools and in private schools with a similar curriculum.

No state assistance will be given to any church society or religious agent. No religious society will be permitted to own any property but will merely be permitted to borrow it from the state for church services.

An official statement issued by the department of public welfare concerning a clash over the seizure of the Alexander Nevsky monastery says the monks offered forcible resistance and incited a mob to violence by ringing all the bells of the monastery and summoning the parishioners.

Monks Attack Guard.

The statement adds that monks attacked a red guard with clubs and that the soldiers were forced to shoot in self defense.

Small parades of prayerful members of the orthodox church were held today in protest against the seizure by the bolsheviks of church property.

The largest parade centered at the Kazan cathedral plaza. In this group which was typical of all the others, bearded prelates, in full regalia and flowing robes, marched along the Nevsky Prospect carrying crosses and sacred images, with laymen following them, chanting.

Anti-Jewish Feeling.

None of the paraders was molested. The authorities of the Smolny institute had scattered through the streets proclamations, declaring they had no intention of disturbing any religious parade, but previous rumors to the effect that the demonstration would be dispersed by force evidently curtailed their size.

In the orthodox churches some of the priests laid strong emphasis on the assertion that they did not object to the surrendering of church treasures to save Russia from a foreign enemy, but urged the people to fight to the last rather than surrender the holy images to the custody of Jews, many of whom, they declared were holding important posts in the Smolny government. Protests in this respect assumed an anti-semitic character.

Reason for Separation.

London, Feb. 6.—The separation of state and church by the bolshevik government is explained in a long statement sent abroad by the bolshevik official news agency.

From this it is apparent that all ecclesiastical property has been declared to belong to the people and is to be used for the common wealth. The bolsheviks, who have been given control of the church possessions, announce that it is their opinion that this property should be "used solely for the alleviation of the lot of the classes suffering most from exploitation by the capitalist society."

Accordingly, the expenditures for the support of the churches and ecclesiastical ceremonies will be suppressed.

After March 1 the clergy will receive no salaries from the government. However, they will receive four weeks' salary in advance. Clergymen who remain in their positions and who wish to continue their functions, will be employed by the commissioners of public charity in the collective demand of the congregations they serve.

Ecclesiastical functions and ceremonies may be continued on condition that the clergy accept as private persons remuneration from the locality where they officiate.

Church Losses Control.

Referring to the action of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, patriarch of All Russia, in issuing an anathema, the Petrograd correspondent of the Times says the church has lost much of its control over the people, owing to the younger generation tending toward irreligion. For this reason he does not expect that the patriarch's action will have much effect.

Dr. Tikhon, however, it is added, still has a powerful weapon at his disposal. If he should lay the country under an interdict closing the churches and not permitting the priests to baptize, marry and bury the dead, the effect on the population might be immediate and far-reaching, as it probably would arouse in the peasants every superstitious fear.

Senators In Argument.

Much of the tonnage originally available for men and supplies had been diverted to the harbor and arsenal projects abroad, he said, and the purchase of artillery abroad had served to relieve shipping somewhat, although the necessity of transporting raw materials for the guns had figured in the final result.

January Was Record Month In Live Stock Shipments

Nearly 15,000 carloads of Nebraska live stock were shipped to markets during the month of January, according to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, bureau of markets. This is the third largest shipment made by any state in the union. Illinois and Iowa are the only states which exceed Nebraska.

The shipment included 7,000 carloads of cattle, 4,400 cars of hogs, 2,589 cars of sheep, 300 cars of horses and 600 cars of mixed stock.

French Agree to Furnish U. S. Troops With All Canned Goods

Paris, Feb. 6.—An agreement has been concluded between the French and American governments by which the canned fruit and vegetables required by the American expeditionary forces will be supplied by France.

This action was taken after a joint investigation by experts of the United States army purchasing board and French authorities showed that the normal fruit and vegetable crop in France was sufficient to supply both armies as well as all domestic needs.

Will Import Tin.
The Americans will be required only to import sugar for preserving the fruit and tin plate for the manufacture of cans.

These materials will be sold to the French government, which will apportion them among private manufacturers.

The American army purchasing board expects that by purchasing canned goods in France there will be a saving of 70 per cent on the tonnage required for canned goods.

For an army of 500,000 men, the saving would amount to 6,000 tons monthly. Products for canning will be purchased at reasonable prices to be fixed by the French government.

The quantity of canned tomatoes consumed by the American soldiers greatly exceeds the proportionate amount used by the other allied armies and the French civilian population.

It may be necessary, therefore, to import some tomatoes from Italy. The first and vegetables for the American army will be picked and canned by female labor.

in the British and French armies.

Mr. Baker did not. But, he said, he would obtain the information. The senator said he wanted to know in order to "determine if we are buying more shoes than are necessary."

Senator Weeks said he had received a letter in which it was charged that many men in the army are of German sympathy and that many officers and men in conversations expressed pro-German sentiment.

The writer of the letter, he said, cited an instance of an American officer being sent home from France by General Pershing for that reason.

The senator said he had also heard of a chaplain who had been dismissed for similar reasons.

Secretary Baker said he had received no information of such conditions, but would make an inquiry.

Make Example of Someone.

"I don't doubt that something of that sort exists," said the Massachusetts senator, "and I think we ought to make an example of someone."

Senator Reed said it was unfair to question the secretary in a large auditorium filled with spectators and impugning that the army was reeking with treason.

"Why should the question be asked at all?" he demanded.

"I'm not responsible for calling the secretary into a larger auditorium," Senator Weeks broke in.

"I think this examination should have been held as all others—in the committee's own room. I have no desire to exploit anything in public."

Put Cards on Table.

Senator Reed said he was somewhat inclined to the view that it would be better to put "all our cards on the table."

"It might be well," he said, "to say we have got so many men and so many guns and so many ships and we are going to be at your throat at a certain time; but that is not the way we are proceeding."

Senator Frelinghuysen interrupted and Senator Reed yielded.

"I want to ask a question which I hope will pass the censor," said Senator Frelinghuysen, with his eyes fixed on Senator Reed.

A tilt followed in which Senator Reed declared he had not been trying to "censor the meeting."

Protect Men In Camps.

Senator Frelinghuysen turned to Secretary Baker with the statement that the committee was not interested in the punishment of medical officers found negligent, but in the protection of the men in the camps.

He said Surgeon General Gorgas had stated to the committee that he lacked authority to draw the public health service into the camp sanitation work.

"Has that subject been given any consideration?" he asked.

Secretary Baker said the recommendations of the American Public Health association had been adopted with the approval of the surgeons general of the army and navy.

"Then you think that you have the health of the men well in hand?" said Senator Frelinghuysen.

Northcliffe Criticizes Plans.

Statements attributed to Lord Northcliffe saying preparations were being made in America for raising an army, but little was being done to provide for its transportation across the ocean, were read by Senator Hitchcock.

Secretary Baker said he had not heard of the statement and could not remember that the subject had been discussed in conferences with Lord Northcliffe.

Declaring that "everybody knows about half of the men, both officers and enlisted men, in the camps never have been trained with artillery or machine guns," Senator McKellar asked the secretary if he thought it wise to send men to France untrained.

Big Monthly Saving.

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and adequately trained, if General Pershing thought it the wisest thing to do. They can be trained in France as well as here."

Senator McKellar asserted and Secretary Baker admitted that training abroad would cost more.

Senator Reed suggested that a shortage of shipping might make it wise to send men across to be trained without holding them in this country for their training.

General Pershing Knows.
Secretary Baker explained, "knows exactly what is needed to make a finished soldier for this kind of warfare. He sends us his priority schedules whether for shipment of artillery, infantry, signal corps or other arms of the service. It depends on the length of time he wants them to have additional training."

Senator McKellar said Surgeon General Gorgas had testified that Secretary Baker had directed that canning be completed before hospital patients were finished.

"Why did you do that?" demanded the senator.

"I never gave any order on that subject, nor do I recall any divergence of opinion between the surgeon general and myself," replied the secretary.

Army Men Fear Sabotage.

Senator McKellar then took up the order forbidding publication or army contracts. Mr. Baker explained that the only object was to prevent publication of lists of plants making war supplies, as military men feared "organized campaigns of sabotage."

"I am perfectly willing to concede," he said, "that the order has lost its significance. We may have been over-sensitive. I entirely share your view that the utmost publicity should be given."

Senator Wadsworth asked Mr. Baker to explain the functions of Edward R. Stettinius, recently appointed surveyor general of War department supply.

Mr. Baker said he had told Mr. Stettinius that his "functions were to grow" and that the theory was to bring the needs of the five purchasing bureaus before Mr. Stettinius, so he might review them and straighten out conflicting needs.

Will Ask for Legislation.

"I won't hesitate to come to congress for legislation as soon as it is apparent that it is necessary," Secretary Baker added.

"Have you changed your views regarding the minister of munitions bill?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Discussion of a minister of munitions is difficult unless we know just what is meant," the secretary replied.

"I think we have now an agency that correlates all the purchases of the War department."

This agency included shipping, he added, saying he did not think it would be necessary "to wrench out" the systems now used, which would result, should such a measure be passed.

That Daniel Willard and Bernard Baruch of the war industries board had "testified strongly" in favor of centralized purchasing power, was cited by Senator McKellar.

"Don't you think it is time we should listen to these men of experience?" he asked.

"I think the difficulty of the board has not been lacking power," Secretary Baker replied, "but lack of facilities to do all of the things it has been gradually preparing itself to do."

Changed Mind Constantly.

"So far as I know there is no difference between them and me. All of us have changed our minds constantly."

"But," he added, "nothing could be more unfortunate than to start all over again with a centralized purchasing agency outside of the departments."

Senator McKellar and others hurriedly broke in with statements that such was not the purpose.

"The purpose is to use all established agencies—not changing them at all, but merely putting them all under one central authority," said Senator McKellar.

"Isn't it true that Mr. Stettinius virtually is a director of munitions today in the War department?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"A little more than that," Secretary Baker replied. "Because the munitions director under the English system does not deal with the variety of things that Mr. Stettinius does."

Board Is Production Agency.
Secretary Baker added that the war industries board is not a purchasing agency, but rather a production agency.

"Why don't you put Mr. Stettinius at the head of the Council for National Defense and the war industries board and make him, in effect, director of munitions?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"There is no occasion for the intervention of a new body," replied Mr. Baker.

The problem of the war industries board, Mr. Baker added, was not only to determine priority between the government departments but also to distribute orders so as to dislocate industry as little as possible.

"Should you not have another department to act as a clearing house, headed by a business man and direct all purchases?" persisted Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No," insisted Mr. Baker. "I think that would be a mistake," he added.

Senator Weeks asked if it were shown that a majority of business men called to aid the government were of the opinion that legislation for centralizing a munitions director was necessary, would the secretary change his attitude.

"But I agree with them," declared the secretary.

until an executive session tomorrow morning, when it will examine Major General Wheeler on supplies of explosives.

After Secretary Baker submits his statistics another public hearing may be arranged.

Guns From France In Exchange for Raw Materials From U. S.

(Continued From Page One.)

that "no event of wider import has ever taken place since the beginning of the war." He continued:

Strength of Numbers.
"Thus your government with a clear and courageous view, has given you the strength of numbers, the first condition of military power. In April, 1917, you had 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. You have now 110,000 officers and 1,500,000 men, and the number of your men in France at the present moment is notably in excess of the establishment of your army nine months ago."

France, he said, has taken "every necessary measure," so that America can complete, in France, the training begun here. Regarding aviation, American developments had been "beyond all expectation," he declared. He outlined how America had helped the entente also financially and with shipping, food and fuel—aid which he described as "immense and conclusive."

"However, on special points," he added, alluding to his association with officials at Washington, "I believe that mistakes have been made, I say it frankly; the heads of the cabinet or the heads of your departments know it from their own experience."

"Some people in Europe as well as here," he said, "have been wondering why you should not, in that respect, have done everything by yourselves. This criticism shows that those people ignore, firstly, what time means in war and, secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial war organization, which from the very start is required by the extensive production of ordnance and aviation."

"I have drawn roughly the results of the military effort of the United States for a period of less than 10 months. I do not believe that any impartial man should say that this effort is now completed, but I declare that any impartial man must admit it wonderful extension and splendid achievements."

Money was the first aid needed by the allies, Mr. Tardieu went on, saying:

Money Not Sufficient.
"But it was not sufficient. Indeed, for lack of a general organization of production the United States and the allies would have competed with each other in every factory, and sterility would have resulted from this anarchy. But in this respect I may state—and no one can be better informed than the representative of one of the allied countries—that the centralized organization realized for the allies by the war industries board and the war purchasing commission is excellent in every way."

"During the month of December last, the high commission called the attention of the shipping board to a crisis affecting very seriously our supply in gasoline and oil for the first two months of 1918. Today the measures taken by the board allow me to state that this imminent peril is absolutely conjured for those two months."

Coal to Ships.
"Last January 17, when arriving in New York, I found 37 ships unable to sail for France on account of lack of coal; on January 18, the restriction orders for coal were issued by the fuel administration and when I left New York on the 22d all our ships had coal."

"More recently I have found myself obliged together with my allied colleagues to draw the attention of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover to the insufficient arrival of cereals in the American ports. I am convinced that the measures which were immediately studied and decided upon, unanimously will bring for the next month a decisive improvement. Their execution has already begun."

Mr. Tardieu reviewed what France is doing today.

"The officers and soldiers mobilized on January 1, 1918, not including the native troops from the colonies and the workmen in the factories," he said, "amount to 4,725,000 men, of whom nearly 3,000,000 are in the army zone."

"The extent of the western front is 755 kilometers. Belgians hold 25, English, 165; French, 565. We hold, therefore, three-quarters of it. We

have in front of us 80 German divisions. That means two-thirds of the German first line troops and more than half of the German reserve divisions. The Germans do not entrust to any one of their divisions a front larger than six kilometers, ours often hold nine kilometers each."

Smallpox in Bisbee.

Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 6.—All motion picture shows and theaters and other public gathering places in Bisbee and the Warren district were closed this afternoon by the county and city health authorities, in establishing a rigid quarantine against the further spread of smallpox. There are 12 cases in the district, seven of which were reported today.

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