

# WOULD TREAT BOLSHIEVISM AS SOCIAL DISEASE

### Food and Other Things to Make Life Normal Only Cure, Says Bakhmeteff; Civilization in Peril.

By The Associated Press.

Paris, March 30.—"Bolshievism is not a political movement; it is a social disease and must be treated as such," said Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States in discussing the efforts to check bolshevism.

"All middle Europe is like a man with a fever," he continued. "Before the disease can be treated the temperature must be reduced, and the only way to do that is by supplying food, clothing, medicines and other things necessary to make life normal. And, in my opinion, German bolshevism should be fought before that in other countries by such treatment."

"The world is threatened with a lapse into barbarism comparable with that in the fourth century when Greek and Roman civilization were submerged. In Russia today practically the entire population is mad. Bolsheviki and non-bolsheviki alike are unbalanced by the struggle and hardships and are incapable of sound judgment. Hungers and suffering have rendered the Russians forgetful of the old standards and they are indifferent to fate. The hopelessness can be overcome only by food and manufactured articles necessary for bodily comfort."

Commenting on the military situation in Russia, M. Bakhmeteff said a summary of the Russian committee's dispatches from Archangel, Omsk, Kuban, the Don and Ukraine showed conditions favorable everywhere except in the southeast where the Don Cossacks were much affected by the announcement of the proposed Prinkipo conference, and virtually gave up the struggle.

M. Bakhmeteff expressed the belief that the entire Ukraine would fall under bolshevik control, excepting Odessa. He said this was inevitable, as Ukraine had not settled her agrarian troubles, and Petlura, the Ukraine peasant leader, is far from being well organized.

## Two Million Feet of Film to Be Used in Bond Campaign

Washington, March 30.—Resources of the motion picture industry have been mobilized for the Victory Liberty loan drive, beginning April 21. The treasury announced today that appeals which would be conveyed to bond buyers through the silent drama would form the most extensive propaganda campaign ever conducted by means of the screen theaters.

More than 2,000,000 feet of film will be employed in explaining the necessity for buying bonds—"and more bonds" now that the war has been won. All of the film has been supplied by producers at the cost of manufacturing it was said, and the film likewise will be exhibited by theaters without charge to the government.

Chief among the productions will be a 5,000 foot film, "The Price of Peace," which virtually is a photographic record of how the country's billions were spent.

This film was made by army signal corps photographers and because it is so vital a record of what American troops did in the war, it will not be shown at theaters, but will be exhibited in public halls, with admission free. To assure wide distribution 150 copies of the film have been made.

## Raise in Telegraph Rates Unnecessary, Says Ousted Official

New York, March 30.—Removal of Postal Telegraph-Cable company officials last week by Postmaster General Burleson was intended to pave the way for the increased telegraph rates announced by him, declared William J. Deegan, former secretary of the company.

Mr. Deegan added that "there was no real need of increasing telegraph rates if the Western Union was administered carefully and economically."

"We now understand why Mr. Burleson seized all the telegraph lines of the Postal Telegraph system and turned out its officials," said Mr. Deegan. "He knew we had refused to increase telegraph rates when the suggestion was made to us in January by his operating board of Western Union and Bell Telephone officials and his only way of increasing them was first to seize our lines."

## Presentation League Formed, With Watterson As Its Head

Washington, March 30.—Formal announcement of the completed organization of the League for the Prevention of American Independence, headed by Henry Watterson of Louisville was made here today. The league's campaign in opposition to ratification of the proposed constitution for a league of nations, it was said, will be conducted under the direction of eight regional vice presidents.

## May Restore Hogs

Paris, March 30.—Hungary's increased need of food, especially fats, is causing the American relief administration to give serious consideration to the problem of restoring the 250,000 hogs lost to the people of that country by the fixation of the new boundaries. In the closing days of the war the Austro-Hungarian authorities sent these animals to the southern provinces for fattening and all of them still are in the hands of the Jugo-Slavs.

# Is Elmer Hansen, Member of Confessed Trio of Youthful Thieves, "Real Bad Boy?"

### Or Are His Mental Vagaries Merely a Counterpart of the "Eccentricities of Genius?"

By EDWARD BLACK.

Is Elmer Hansen a bad boy? Would the proper directive effort correct the unchartered course of his mind? Are his mental vagaries the counterpart of what is sometimes referred to as the eccentricities of genius?

These, and other questions, are being asked by the juvenile officers and sociological workers—those who have been endeavoring to understand the psychology of the boy. Elmer is gifted with a vivid imagination, but his imagination has lacked the stabilizing influence which gets a boy headed in a definite direction and with a definite object in view.

Has Read Many Books. He has read many books, but rebelled against the reading prescribed by his teacher at Cass school.

When he heard of the Humane society contest he set to work and wrought the picture which has been reproduced. He sent the picture to the office of Superintendent W. W. Bradley of the Humane society. Mr. Bradley was so surprised that he sent for the boy and questioned him.

"Didn't you draw this picture from other pictures?" was asked of the boy.

"No, I just drew it from my imagination. I read of the soldiers over there in France and I thought of the horses with the army," he replied.

Elmer will be 14 years old on May 22 next. He lives at 1803 North Eighteenth street. Five years ago his father deserted the family and then the boy's life began to follow the lines of least resistance.

Recently he became associated with a gang of boys who planned a series of robberies. They asked Elmer if he would serve as "lookout" for them; to advise them of the approach of the police when they committed their depredations. He was arrested with the others and placed in the juvenile ward of the county jail.

Sends For His Horn. As soon as Elmer became a charge of the sheriff he asked permission to send for his tenor horn and wanted one of his companions, Harry Stoler, to get his horn, that both might beget the time with music. Sheriff Clark was impressed by the boy's suggestion, but he did not believe that two boys practicing on horns would meet with his ideas.



Elmer Hansen and his poster "Loyalty," which won for him a farm-home and saved him from going to a state reformatory. Elmer is the boy whose make-up is 50-50 between goodness and badness. Sociological workers believe they can change this proportion to nearly 100 per cent goodness. Elmer says he wants to be good.

of humane treatment of the other prisoners. But Elmer insisted that it was all wrong to be sitting there and doing nothing. He has been practicing on his tenor horn for more than three months.

"I thought that I would be a musician and then I thought I would be a cartoonist," Elmer said. "Wish I could get out on a farm somewhere so that I could get away from mischief," he added.

Mary Morgan, Elmer's teacher at Cass school, did not regard the boy as an ideal pupil, but she explained that on occasions he displayed flashes of brilliancy in his reading. He disliked the discipline of the schoolroom.

### Displays Much Ability.

Marion Reed, supervisor of drawing in the public schools, examined Elmer's poster, "Loyalty," and expressed surprise that the boy should have shown such ability.

"I hate to see that kid in here," remarked County Jailor Sherman Clayton as he talked to the boy whose little face did not bear the usual suggestion of criminal tendencies. "I have some friends out in Saunders county on a farm and they would give him a good home," added the jailer.

Elmer was brought before the juvenile judge yesterday morning, when the history of the youngster was reviewed in all of its details. The superintendent of the State Industrial school at Kearney happened to be in attendance at juvenile court and recognized the Hansen boy as one of his former charges.

"Should the boy be sent back to Kearney? Isn't he worth saving without sending him back to Kearney?" were questions which were asked and also answered.

The answer came when Leo Rosenthal, a volunteer juvenile court worker, asked that the boy be paroled to him; that he would find a place on a farm near Omaha and he would see that Elmer gets started once more on the straight and narrow path.

Boy Needs Direction. "There's a lot of good in that boy. He needs direction," remarked Mr. Rosenthal.

"Am I really going to a farm, and do you suppose they will let me play my tenor horn and draw pictures out there?" Elmer asked with boyish enthusiasm.

Mr. Rosenthal replied that he believed the farm people would allow him to play his horn if he would not frighten the cows and chickens. Elmer is going to a farm with a high resolve to be a good boy and start all over again.

## Commercial Bodies to Aid in Training Crippled Service Men

Washington, March 30.—Plans for assisting the aid of commercial organizations of the country in training and placing disabled soldiers and sailors were announced today by the federal board for vocational education.

Letters were sent out to commercial organization by the chamber of commerce of the United States arranging meetings of the board's representatives with business men. The board's plans, outlined by Dr. C. A. Prosser, chairman of the educational board, contemplate instituting the plan of co-operation in cities visited and later extending it to other towns throughout the country.

Organizations will be asked to name a committee on the employment of disabled men, and these committees would undertake to equipt employers with the work which the board is doing. In addition employers will be asked to lend the facilities of their plants in training the men.

"There will be about 100,000 disabled men to place," said Dr. Prosser today. "About 3,000 of the men have lost legs and arms, about 65 have been totally blinded and many others are suffering from many kinds of disabilities. Some 80,000 of the disabled men will probably be taken back in the same plants which they left, leaving about 20,000 to be trained for new work."

## France Accepts Offer of American Memorial Hospital at Rheims

New York, March 30.—Acceptance by the French government of an offer from the American government for French wounded to found an American memorial hospital at Rheims was announced here today by Mrs. Benjamin Lathrop who has just returned to this country after directing the work of the fund abroad since the outbreak of war.

The cost, estimated at \$100,000, has been guaranteed by the New England, New York and Chicago branches of the fund, she said, as the "crowning accomplishment" of the organization.

The city of Rheims has donated a site consisting of 16,000 acres and it is expected the hospital will be completed within a year.

## Lone Pickpocket Reaps Harvest Off Street Cars

A lone pick-pocket operating on city street cars is being sought by the police for a dozen "touches" made in Omaha during the last week. Two more thefts were reported to police Sunday.

Last night N. S. Short, 1915 South Twentieth-seventh street, was a victim of the lone "dip" on a Park line street car. Short lost his pocket-book containing \$55.

W. C. Haney, 1023 South Twenty-fourth street, missed a pocket-book containing \$10 shortly after he had been jostled while boarding a Farm-nam car at Sixteenth street.

Killed by Base Ball. Chicago, March 30.—Carl Skinder, 14 years old, died today as a result of being struck by a baseball, thrown by a playmate. His skull was fractured.

# ROOT SUGGESTS AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE PLAN

(Continued From Page One.)

must not be regarded as irrevocable, and favored its revision "when the world is less subject to exciting and disturbing causes." And at the time of revision, or thereafter upon a year's notice, he said, any member should have the right to withdraw.

## United States "Cannot Quit."

With Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, whose populations are less than 130,000,000, "confronted with the vigorous and warlike peoples of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia and Turkey, numbering 280,000,000, and fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races," Mr. Root asserted, "The United States cannot quit. It must go on with the performance of its duty."

For this reason he advocated the retention of article 10, guaranteeing the independence of all the league members, with the reservation that after five years any signatory may withdraw from the obligation.

The former secretary regretted that the senate was not convened immediately after March 4 "to perform its duty" of discussing the project, pointing out that with the president and Secretary Lansing members of the American delegation, there would be no executive official to supervise the negotiations from the usual vantage point of the president and secretary of state passing upon the work of subordinates attending an international convence.

## New Arbitration Article.

The former secretary's suggested amendments, annexed to his letter to Chairman Hays, follows:

1. Strike out article XIII (relating to arbitration) and insert the following:

The high contracting powers agree to refer to the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, or to the court of arbitral justice proposed at the second Hague conference when established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character, and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods. The powers so referring to arbitration agree to accept and give effect to the award of the tribunal.

Disputes of a justiciable character are defined as disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, established, would constitute a breach by any international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach.

Any question which may arise as to whether a dispute is of a justiciable character is to be referred for decision to the court of arbitral justice when constituted, or, until it is constituted, to the existing permanent court of arbitration at the Hague.

Provides for Revision. The executive council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of this convention for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.

## American Reservation.

Immediately before the signature of the American delegates insert the following reservation:

Inasmuch as in becoming a mem-

ber of the league the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or international administration of any foreign state, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European states that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States of America signing this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude towards purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions (including therein the admission of immigrants), to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

## Would Permit Withdrawal.

Add to Article X, (guaranteeing the existing status of member states) the following:

After the expiration of five years from the signing of this convention any party may terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing to the secretary general of the league.

Add to Article XI, (relating to a commission to supervise the reduction of armaments), the following:

Such commission shall have full power of inspection and verification personally and by authorized agents as to all armament, equipment, munitions, and industries referred to in Article VIII.

Add to Article XXIV, the following:

The executive council shall call a general conference of members of the league to meet not less than five or more than ten years after the signing of this convention for the revision thereof, and at that time, or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice, any member may withdraw from the league.

## Eighteen Million Tons of Steel Delivered by Corporation During War

New York, March 30.—The United States Steel corporation, from whose shops, laboratories and offices 34,407 men went into the nation's military service, expended more than \$302,000,000 on enlargement and improvement of its main and subsidiary plants for war purposes and from the beginning of the war in 1914 delivered to the United States and the allies 18,439,460 tons of steel, according to the corporation's annual report made public here tonight.

The report discloses financial strength without parallel in the industrial history of the country. The corporation's current assets at the end of 1918 amounting to \$883,136,082, against not quite \$800,000,000 at the end of 1917.

Included in the 1918 assets are cash amounting to \$173,806,259 and marketable securities, including liberty bonds and treasury certificates aggregating \$277,745,969.

This showing is considered the more remarkable from the fact that earnings of \$208,281,104 were \$95,880,367 under those of 1917, while the net income of \$158,631,856 was less by \$86,107,052.

## The Weather.

Comparative Local Record.

	1918	1918	1917	1916
Highest yesterday	48	70	54	52
Lowest yesterday	41	43	44	47
Mean temperature	44	56	64	68
Normal	48	56	64	68
Precipitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the past two years.

Normal temperature	43
Excess for the day	1
Total excess since March 1	119
Normal precipitation	0.8 inch
Deficiency for the day	0.8 inch
Total deficiency since March 1	28 inch
Excess for the year in 1917	1.22 inches
Excess for the year in 1918	0.02 inch

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

# WILSON TO MAKE END TO DELAYS IN DRAFTING PACT

(Continued From Page One.)

pointing out that such a peace would surely never be permanent.

## League Still in Air.

Although President Wilson has stated that the league of nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the subject has been the subject of much anxiety and close study during the past week. The desire of the American delegates to safeguard the Monroe doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet some criticism has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the conference.

It has been decided to avoid controversy over the guarantee of religious freedom by remitting the subject to special treaties, which must be made with all new states that have arisen through the war. The Japanese delegates are expected to complete their record by calling for an expression of sentiment by the council of ten, and perhaps the plenary conference upon their declaration of equality before the law of all nationals in the league of nations.

Expect Strenuous Objections. Signs that the directing forces of the conference look for the early completion of the first peace treaty are found in the preparations now going on at Versailles for a meeting of the peace conference or its representatives with the German commissioners. Telegraph and telephone lines are being installed and accommodations have been provided for the large secretariat which must handle the details of the treaty making.

Privately, confidence is expressed by the leading delegates that the Germans will sign the treaty, though not, of course, without strenuous objection over many details.

It is realized that, unless handled discreetly, out of such an incident as an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig, a serious rupture might follow. But it is understood that the Germans are to be given assurance that these troops will be lauded in small detachments only and will be immediately transferred into Poland, and that there will be no attempt to seize the city itself under the armistice, nor at all, unless the peace treaty to which the Germans subscribe deprives them of that port.

## Queen of Roumania Goes From London to Paris

Paris, March 30.—Queen Marie of Roumania arrived in Paris at midnight from London, where she had been visiting King George and Queen Mary. The Roumanian queen was accompanied by Princess Marie and a number of Roumanian officials.

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The date for the Indianapolis address has not been selected and officers of the League to Enforce Peace have suggested that the meeting be made a joint debate between Senator Hitchcock and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

## Debate on League Between Hitchcock and Knox Planned

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# PORT OF FIUME IS DECLARED IN STATE OF SIEGE

(Continued From Page One.)

of their belongings at the frontier if they attempt to pass the border without being searched.

Members of the wealthy class have resolved to tarry in Budapest and await events.

There are but two classes in Hungary—aristocrats and peasants. All states have been appropriated by the government. American officials are well treated by the Hungarian officials and American couriers are allowed to pass in and out of Budapest without hindrance. Telegraphic service is restricted and slow.

Count Karoly's position has not been damaged by the new regime, according to political observers, who say he cleverly vacated his position as provisional president by shifting responsibility for the course of events to the allies and then urging resistance against their entente which resulted in a union of the soviet democrats and the unionists.

The railway strike in Hungary was followed by the engineers leaving their trains at whatever place they happened to be when the strike was called. Trains loaded with hundreds of passengers were left standing in the loneliest places.

In Czechoslovakia it is reported that uprisings have occurred. News of the Hungarian bolshevism has spread rapidly and the revolutionary spirit in West Ukraine and Roumania is said to be increasing.

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