

RUSSIANS ASK FURTHER HELP AGAINST REDS

Grave Consequences Predicted in Message to Wilson if Allied Support Be Withdrawn.

New York, Aug. 25.—Further assistance for the people of north Russia against the bolsheviks is asked in a cablegram sent to President Wilson by representatives of the people of that region, assembled at Archangel.

In this message the government and peoples of all the allied democracies are addressed. It is set forth that the formulators of the message were elected "by the entire population of the region," and represented its democracy and were meeting in conference of the zemstvos and municipalities. By this assemblage the news that the withdrawal of the British troops had been ordered was received with misgiving, the dispatch continues, and grave consequences for the people of north Russia are predicted should all allied support be withdrawn.

After drawing a dark picture of the bolshevik regime, which is charged with having throttled the people's will, introduced an autocratic regime of terror and bloodshed and sold out Russia to "German and neutral bankers," the message points out that insurrections have occurred against the soviet government in different parts of central Russia, where the bolshevik still hold sway.

To Make Stand on Ishim.

Vladivostok, Aug. 25.—Siberian forces retreating on the east Russian front have planned to make a stand on the Ishim river, which crosses the trans-Siberian railroad about 175 miles west of Omsk. Reports have stated that the retreat would

stop on the line of Tobolsk, about 90 miles further west.

Denikine Takes Berislav.

London, Aug. 25.—General Denikine, commander of the anti-bolshevik forces in south Russia, has captured the town of Berislav, on the Dnieper river in the government of Kherson, according to a dispatch today from Taganrog, in the Don Cossack territory on the Sea of Azov.

U. S. Will Not Boycott Germans, British Say

London, Aug. 24.—United States will refuse further to co-operate in an economic boycott of Germany, no matter what the allies may do, according to Maj. A. M. Bertie, in a British White paper, replying to his visits to Berlin, east and west Prussia and Courland. Major Bertie said in April American firms were already busily engaged in schemes for capturing the "err" trade for themselves as soon as the blockade is raised.

"Thus a Danzig shipowner informed me that an American committee which recently visited Hamburg made a point of ascertaining the names of firms on the British blacklist with a view to establishing an American trade monopoly with the firms," Major Bertie reported.

"An official of the 'Inland Water Transport' informs me that an American chamber of commerce has been founded in Berlin to revive trade between Germany and the United States."

Senate Resumes Discussion of Oil Land Lease Bill

Washington, Aug. 25.—The senate today resumed consideration of the bill for the leasing and development of government-owned oil, gas, coal and phosphate lands.

Amendments by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, to eliminate the maximum royalty provisions under the oil and coal sections and to reduce the period for which oil and gas leases would be granted were defeated, as was an amendment by Senator Walsh designed to prevent the "watering" of mining stock.

JOSEPH RESIGNS AS DICTATOR OF HUNGARY REGIME

Peace Conference Receives Resignation—Reports State New Cabinet in Process of Formation.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The resignation of the Hungarian government of Archduke Joseph, previously reported in press advices, was announced in messages received by the supreme council today. The messages indicated that the resignation occurred at 8 o'clock Saturday night and that the formation of a new cabinet had begun.

In the new cabinet the dispatches state, Paul Garami, minister of justice in the Peidl cabinet, will be minister of commerce, while former Premier Jules Peidl will be minister of food. Karl Payer, minister of home affairs in the Peidl government, is designated as minister of labor in the reconstructed ministry, and Count Crany as minister of foreign affairs. The other places have not yet been filled.

Army and Navy to Stage Balloon Race for Prize

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—A balloon race between the army and navy for the military championship of the United States will start from here September 26, under the auspices of the Missouri Aeronautical society. Each side will be allowed to enter three balloons.

Scout Car Arrives

Placerville, Cal., Aug. 25.—The official scout car of the army transcontinental motor truck convoy arrived here Monday, seven days late, on account of difficulties encountered crossing the Nevada desert.

Would Have Teutons Held in Restraint

(Continued From Page One.)

if it does not the world will be "no worse off" than before.

Replying to arguments that by entering the league, the United States would yield a measure of sovereignty, he said in all treaties and in international law nations recognize the necessity of foregoing in some degree their "right" of arbitrary action for the sake of international amity. He declared, however, that no constitutional power of congress was contravened by the covenant.

"The Monroe doctrine is reinforced by the league covenant," he continued, "because it is accorded official recognition by any European or Asiatic government for the first time."

The contention that the door of revolution is closed to unsatisfied minorities of a state by Article X is refuted, the senator said, by the terms of the article by which league members undertake to preserve the integrity of a state against "external aggression only."

Replying to criticism of opponents of the league that under its provisions the United States would have to supply troops to "police Europe," Senator Nugent said he "preferred a thousand times over to send 50,000 Americans to Europe to preserve peace than to be compelled to send millions over there to fight."

Army Orders

Washington, Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram)—Col. Charles L. Foose, medical corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, on or about September 1, and will proceed to Des Moines. First Lieut. Ernie Levi Ray, medical corps, now on leave of absence, is relieved from station at Camp Dix and will proceed to Fort Des Moines. Capt. Reginald N. Hamilton, infantry, is relieved from his present duties as zone property auditor, Omaha. Captain Hamilton, with one assistant, First Lieut. Joseph B. Hiker, air service, and Second Lieut. Arthur F. Beldel, quartermaster corps, will report at Chicago for duty.

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H. C. L. HOLDS UP LABOR DEMANDS FOR MORE WAGES

President Tells Railroad Employees' Representatives of New Policy to Govern Administration.

(Continued From Page One.)

his advisers said they would communicate the decision to the union locals for acceptance or rejection. A strike vote completed yesterday, but not yet tabulated, was on the question whether the men should quit work to enforce consideration of their demands by the railroad administration instead of by a congressional commission as first suggested. As this plan was abandoned the vote, whatever the result, is non-effective and the shopmen now have an entirely new question before them.

This question they were asked by President Wilson, through their committee, to consider "in a new light."

Facing Situation

"We are face to face with a situation," the president said, "which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity and even the life of our people than the war itself."

He thereupon outlined the government's efforts to reduce prices and the need for assisting these efforts by stimulating production and maintaining transportation.

"A general increase in the levels of wages might defeat this at its very beginning," the president said. "If I believe that the present efforts to reduce the costs of living will be successful, if no new elements of difficulty are thrown in the way, I confidently count upon the men engaged in the service of the railways to assist, not obstruct. They are good Americans, along with the rest of us and may, I am sure, be counted on to see the point."

"It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail, we have had time enough to establish a basis for success or failure, it will, of course, be necessary to accept the higher costs of living as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be readjusted along with the rest. All that I am now urging is, that should not be guilty of the inexcusable inconsistency of making general increases in wages on the assumption that the present cost of living will be permanent at the very time that we are trying with great confidence to reduce the cost of living and are able to say that it actually is beginning to fall."

An aware railway employee has a sense of insecurity as to the future of the roads and has many misgivings as to whether their interests will be properly safeguarded when the present form of federal control has come to an end. No doubt it is in part this sense of uncertainty that prompts them to insist that their wage interests be adjusted now, rather than under conditions which they cannot certainly foresee. But I do not think their uneasiness is well grounded.

I anticipate that legislation dealing with the future of the railroads will in explicit terms afford protection for the interests of the employees of the railroads, but quite apart from that, it is clear that any legislation that makes the railways other than what they are, a great public interest and it is not likely that the president of the United States, whether in possession and control of the railroads or not, will lack opportunity or persuasive force to influence the decision of questions arising between the managers of the railroads and the railway employees. The employees may rest assured that, during my term of office, whether I am in actual possession of the railroads or not, I shall not fail to exert the full influence of the executive to see that justice is done them.

I believe therefore that they may be justified in their confidence that hearty cooperation with the government now in its efforts to reduce the cost of living will by no means be prejudicial to their own interests, but will, on the contrary, prepare the way for more favorable and satisfactory relations in the future.

Increases Above H. C. L.

Mr. Hines' recommendations to the president showed that the average increase in earnings was in excess of the total increase in the cost of living from July 1, 1915, and August 1, 1919, due to the fact that standardization adopted at the request of the employees had given thousands higher classification and higher pay than they previously enjoyed.

"Wages paid for similar work in shipyards, which workers the shopmen have cited as higher paid, Mr. Hines said, were higher because the work was temporary and carried on under greater pressure and also the workmen were forced to live in congested districts where living was extremely high, while railroad shopmen have the advantage of small or semi-rural communities. Private industries, the director general found were paying about 3 cents an hour more than the railroad administration, which difference will be equalized under the 4-cent advance.

In addition to the 4 cents an hour increase for most of the shopmen, the director general ordered that all freight car repairmen receive 76 cents an hour instead of 63 for steel car repairers and 58 cents for wood car repairers and that car inspectors should receive 67 cents instead of 58 cents, with the exception in both classes that the increase for men employed at outlying points, where the work is not continuous, shall be 4 cents an hour.

Statements to Shopmen.

The president in his statement to the representatives of the shopmen said:

"Gentlemen:

"I request that you lay this critical matter before the men in a new light. The vote they have taken was upon the question whether they should insist upon the wage increase, they were asking or consent to the submission of their claims to a new tribunal to be constituted by new legislation. That question no longer has any life in it. Such legislation is not now in contemplation. I request that you ask the men to reconsider the whole matter in view of the following considerations, to which I ask their thoughtful attention as Americans and which I hope that you will lay before them as I here state them.

"We are face to face with a situation which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity and even the life of our people than the war itself. We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis after the greatest upheaval known in history and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us if we blunder or fail in the process. An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice of patriotic devotion and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace. They are more difficult than the tasks of war—more complex, less easily understood—and require more intelligence, patience and sobriety. We mobilized our man power for the fighting, let us now mobilize our brain power and our consciences for the reconstruction. If we fail it will mean material disaster. The primary first step is to increase production and facilitate transportation so as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war, the terrible scarcities it created, and as soon as possible relieve our people of the cruel burden of high prices. The railways are at the center of this whole process.

Pulling Down Prices.

The government has taken up with all its energy the task of bringing the price of necessities in the country available at lowered prices, stimulating production and facilitating distribution, and very favorable results are already beginning to appear. There is reason to entertain

the confident hope that substantial relief will result and result in increasing measure. A general increase in the levels of wages would check and might defeat all this at its very beginning. Such increases would inevitably raise, not lower, the cost of living. Manufacturers and producers of every kind would have innumerable additional pretexts for increasing profits and all efforts to discover and defeat profiteering would be hopelessly confused. I believed that the present efforts to reduce the costs of living will be successful, if no new elements of difficulty are thrown in the way; and I confidently count upon the men engaged in the service of the railways to assist, not obstruct. It is more now in their interest to do this than to insist upon wage increases which will undo everything the government attempts. They are good Americans along with the rest of us and may, I am sure, be counted on to see the point.

Wait and See.

It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail, we have had time enough to establish a basis for success or failure, it will, of course, be necessary to accept the higher costs of living as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be readjusted along with the rest. All that I am now urging is, that should not be guilty of the inexcusable inconsistency of making general increases in wages on the assumption that the present cost of living will be permanent at the very time that we are trying with great confidence to reduce the cost of living and are able to say that it actually is beginning to fall."

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Confers With Swanson

Late Monday President Wilson drove to the capitol and conferred about half an hour with Senator Swanson of Virginia, a democratic member of the committee, and it was assumed they discussed the committee situation and the new turn of events. Senator Swanson declined to talk about the conference. It was reported that the president desired to see also Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, but found he was not in town.

At the committee hearing the case of Egypt was presented by Joseph H. W. Folk, counsel for the Egyptian peace delegates, who, he said, were in "virtual imprisonment" in Paris. He declared Great Britain had seized Egypt without excuse and was seeking by the treaty to legalize its act.

PEACE TREATY INQUIRY TO BROADEN OUT

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Announces Schedule of Hearings That May Last Two Weeks.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Extending the scope of its public inquiry regarding the peace treaty, the senate foreign relations committee announced Monday night a schedule of hearings that promise to occupy most of its time for the next two weeks and to lead into the intricacies of political and territorial problems in several parts of the world. The disputed questions to be touched upon in the eight-day schedule include the disposition of Fiume, of the Aland islands and of the German colonies in Africa and the claim of Ireland for independence. On the list of witnesses are representatives of the Italians, Jugoslavs, Hungarians, Armenians, Irish, Greeks, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Estonians, Letts and American negroes.

Under the arrangement the time to be devoted to work on the amendments to the treaty this week will be reduced from three days to two, Thursday having been set aside to hear the negro delegation on the question of the African colonies.

Chairman Lodge, announcing the decision, after consultation with other committee members, said the hearings seemed essential to an intelligent judgment on the manifold provisions of the treaty. Democratic members, however, who said there had been an understanding that the committee would complete its report to the senate this week, charged again the treaty was needlessly held up by the committee majority.

It was agreed that if the plan were carried out the treaty probably would not come out of committee before the end of the week.

Austrian Treaty Will Be Given to Envoys Tomorrow

Paris, Aug. 25.—The treaty with Austria will be considered by the supreme council this afternoon and will probably be handed to the Austrian delegates tomorrow. Five days will be given for consideration unless the Austrians ask for a longer delay.

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REPORT SAYS SERBIANS ARE MOBILIZING

Do So to Counteract Roumanian Mobilization on Bonat and Temesvar Line

Paris, Aug. 25.—A report received in Paris says that the Serbians are mobilizing their forces in Banat and Temesvar. N. P. Pachitch, ex-premier and head of the Serb delegation, says that the Serbs are reinforcing their troops on the inside line through Banat, established by the supreme council, because the Roumanians are concentrating on the other side, causing great agitation among the population of a considerable part of the territory which is preponderantly Serbian for a considerable distance inside the area attributed to Roumania.

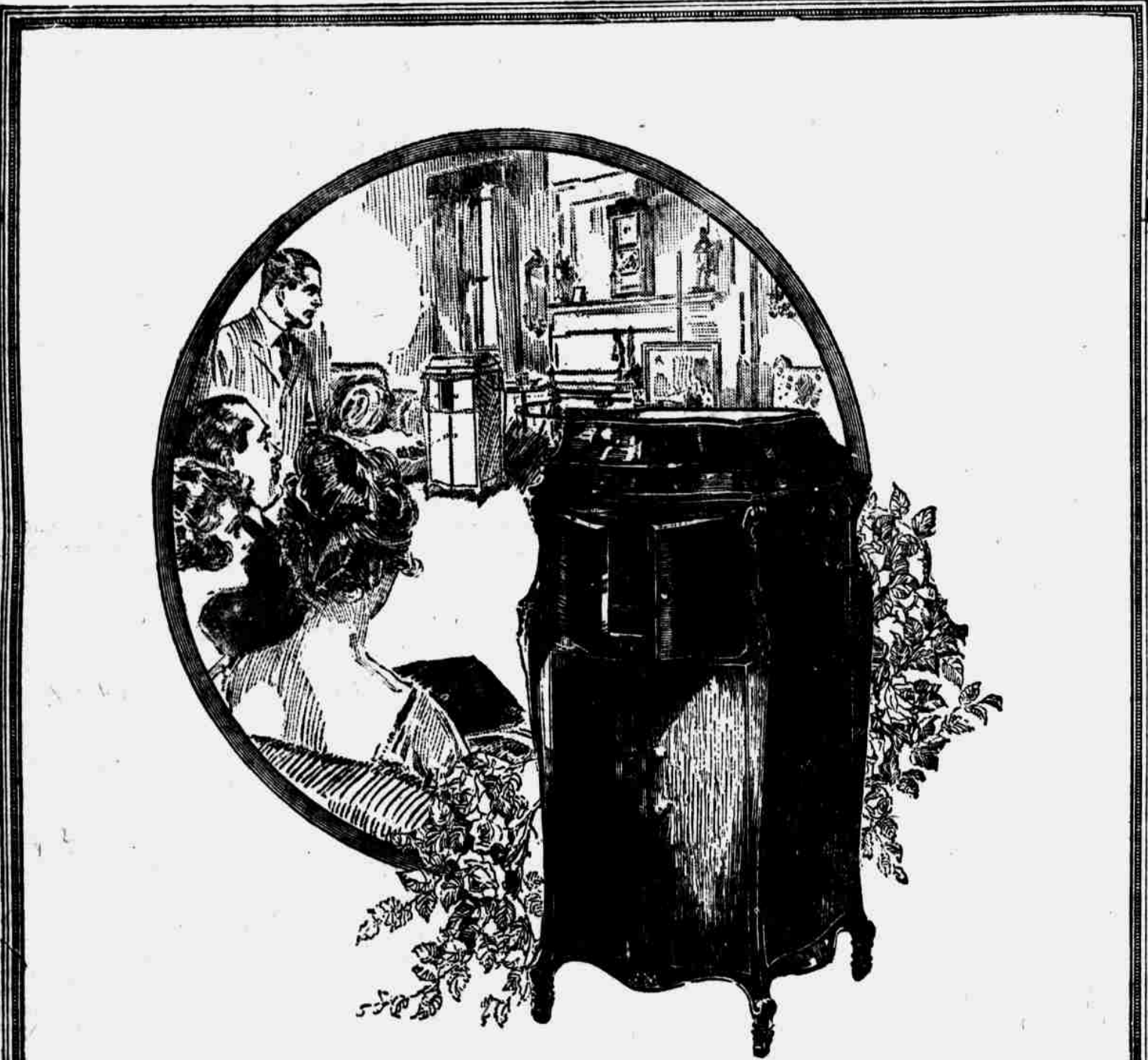
The talk of mobilization, however, M. Pachitch declares, is exaggerated. There are no Serbian troops in Banat except in the territory attributed to Serbia by the supreme council, and the number there, he says, is only such as prudence demands.

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Pittsburgh Mob Wrecks Cars and Ties Up Traffic

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25.—After the first three cars they operated were stoned and one wrecked in a downtown street, the receivers of the Pittsburgh Railway company made no further effort to break the strike of 3,000 motormen and conductors which has tied up trolley transportation here for the last eleven days.

More than a score of persons were injured in rioting which broke out as soon as the cars left the barns. Several persons were followed by shots fired by rioters who followed the car in automobile trucks. Many arrests were made.

Second New Comet Within Three Days

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25.—Discovery of a second new comet in three days by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf was announced Monday by the Harvard college observatory.

After picking up in the eastern sky on August 20 the first of the year's new stars, he reported that on the night of the 22d at 11 o'clock he found in Bootes constellation in the western sky another uncharted body more conspicuous than the first. He said it could be seen with a small telescope.

Judge Orders Release of Cold Storage Food

St. Paul, Aug. 25.—Judge W. F. Booth, in United States district court issued an order releasing 137,000 pounds of cold storage poultry belonging to Armour & Co. seized at Duluth last week. A similar order was issued releasing the 16,000 pounds of butter held in St. Paul by Charles F. Kiewel, a Crookston, Minn., bank cashier.

Ship Goes on Rock

Halifax, Aug. 25.—The Royal Mail Packet company's steamer Shaudiere struck a rock in "Two Rock passage," of the port of Bermuda Monday, tearing a hole in her starboard side, but made dock safely, according to messages received here. Considerable water entered No. 1 hold and the steamer will be unable to continue her voyage to Barbados and Demerara. The Chaudiere left here last Friday with 88 passengers.

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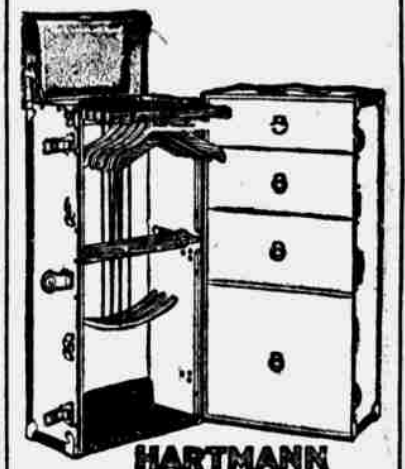
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