

ALLIES MUST ROOT REDS, SAYS FRANCIS

Russia in Danger of Falling to Germans.

TEUTONS' GRIP IS TIGHTENING

Huns May Yet Be Victors, Says U. S. Ambassador.

BOLSHEVISM WORLD PERIL

Withdrawal of Allied Troops, Says Envoy, Would Mean Orgy Such as World Never Saw.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—David R. Francis, who went to Russia as American ambassador in 1916, before the overthrow of the monarchy, and who remained there until after the bolsheviks had seized the government, in testifying today before the senate committee investigating lawless propaganda, warned that should the bolsheviks be permitted to remain in power, all Russia would be exploited by the Germans. Within 10 years under such conditions, he said, Germany would be the victor of the war and the nation would be stronger in every way than it was in 1914.

Ambassador Francis told the committee that a complete and thorough understanding of the Russian menace convinced him that with the bolsheviks in power in Russia, peace not only in Europe but throughout the entire world was an utter impossibility. He said that even now there was good reason for believing that German and Austrian officers were with the red forces operating in northern Russia, and he added that the Germans steadily were getting their grip upon the states of Russia and her industries.

Raymond Robins Involved.

Mr. Francis further testified that information had reached him that Raymond Robins, former American Red Cross commissioner to Russia, had upon his return to the United States, carried a proposal from the bolshevik government to President Wilson. This proposal, he said, he understood was an offer of certain concessions to the American government similar to those granted Germany in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

This ambassador said that so far as he knew Mr. Robins was never given an opportunity to present the proposal to the president.

In reply to questions from members of the committee, Mr. Francis said it was his understanding that the soviet government did not desire to make a similar proposal to Great Britain, France and the allies. On this point, his information, he said, was to the effect that the bolsheviks wished to conceal the proposal from the governments associated with the United States.

Troops Needed in Russia.

The ambassador said that in American and allied troops were withdrawn from northern Russia he was positive the bolsheviks would sweep in and engage in an orgy of murder and destruction on a scale such as the world has never seen.

Reports that the bolsheviks were sending their agents into Germany, France and England were upheld by the ambassador, who said he believed the efforts in this country thus far had taken the form of money for use in spreading their propaganda. He told of the delivery of bolshevik propaganda to the armies of the allies and the United States in France.

The ambassador said the soviet government had recently been petitioned not to carry out the denationalization of certain banks, the objects of the petitioners being, he said, to allow German agents to obtain control of the stock of these institutions.

Bolsheviks Small Minority.

Mr. Francis said it was not true that the mass of the Russians favored the rule of the bolsheviks. As a matter of fact, according to Ambassador Francis, less than a constantly dwindling 10 per cent of all the people in Russia belonged to the bolsheviks. He painted a vivid picture of the terror that reigns in the old country of the czar, and told of one instance where the gutters from a courtyard in Petrograd actually ran with blood from the victims of the bolsheviks. He said more than 500 innocent hostages were killed at one time, and that his observation of conditions and affairs in Russia led him to believe that the bolsheviks in their everyday practices committed excesses far beyond even the wildest dreams of anarchists.

"Anarchists, as I understand them," he declared, "believe only in the destruction of property. The bolsheviks believe in the destruction of property and life as well, for they realize that their only means of continuing in power is by killing all those who dare to oppose them."

Czecho-Slovaks Betrayed.

Speaking of the Czecho-Slovak forces in Russia, Mr. Francis said there was not the slightest doubt that they were betrayed by Trotsky at the instigation of the Germans. Trotsky, said the ambassador, agreed to assist the Czecho-Slovaks to leave Russia if they would lay down their arms, and at the same time issued a secret order promising to punish any Russian trainman who in any way assisted them to get out of

ALL MUST SHARE IN READJUSTMENT WORK

CHANGES IN WAGES AND PRICES ARE PREDICTED.

Early Decrease in Foreign Trade of United States Expected as Loans to Allies Cease.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The federal reserve board in its forthcoming monthly bulletin says that all classes must share in the results of readjustment, wages and prices matters to be expected. Without mentioning specifically the attitude of either labor or employers, the bulletin, according to a review issued today, says:

"It would be unreasonable for any factor in production to assert that it would not bear its share in the general process of readjustment. Such readjustment is designed for the common benefit of all participants in industry and the public at large. If it is equitably carried out, its effects will not tend to favor any particular class or group in the community, but will operate to increase the general volume of business and the regularity and smoothness with which the industrial mechanism moves and functions."

Discussing foreign trade, the bulletin says:

"It is now becoming more and more evident that an important phase of readjustment must be sought in connection with our foreign trade. Up to the opening of February it had still been hoped by many that there would be a swift revival of activity and that our manufactured products would be exported in something approaching the volume developed during the war. Several influences have intervened to prevent such a development. Important among these is the unsatisfactory position of the exchange rates."

The bulletin calls attention to the probable early falling off of foreign trade, due to the decrease in advances by the treasury to allied governments. As these advances decrease, the bulletin asserts, some changes in the activity of those branches of the export trade which were dependent upon assistance of this kind are unavoidable.

ALIEN GOODS ARE BARRED

Australia Admits No Imports Save of British Origin.

MELBOURNE, March 8.—The minister of customs of the commonwealth of Australia has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation into the commonwealth of all goods other than those of British origin.

LONDON, March 8, via Montreal.—The British government has decided that no import restrictions shall be imposed on goods coming to the united kingdom from any part of the empire.

W. C. Bridgeman, under-secretary to the board of trade, announced Friday in the house of commons. If restrictions were imposed on such goods, he added, it would have to be with the consent of the cabinet, which could not be given unless unforeseen necessity arose.

BREST CAMP IMPROVES

Rain Continues, but Drainage System Removes Discomfort.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, chief of embarkation, who arrived in Washington today and reported to Secretary Baker after a trip abroad, said conditions at the embarkation camp at Brest had so improved that there was no longer any cause for anxiety.

The continual rains which have proved the greatest source of trouble at the camp, he said, but the improved drainage system had removed much of the discomfort previously experienced.

339 END LIVES IN ARMY

Of Total 193 Killed Selves in U. S. and 146 Overseas.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Statistics compiled by the war department show that from the date of the entry of the United States into the war to February 21, 1919, there were 339 suicides in the army.

Of these 193 occurred in the United States and 146 overseas. General March today pointed out that the total was far below the average per thousand in civil life during the years of 1914-15-16.

NORMAN COOK CONVICTED

Chicagoan Is Held Guilty of Manslaughter; New Trial Sought.

CHICAGO, March 8.—J. Norman Cook was found guilty of manslaughter today in the killing of William E. Bradway last summer. Cook had resented attentions which Bradway had paid to Norma Cook, his 17-year-old daughter. Counsel for Cook will seek a new trial, one of the grounds being that news of the verdict became public hours before the document was opened in court.

AGED WIFE SAVES SPOUSE

When House Burns Woman Drops Crippled Husband Out Window.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—Fire here today destroyed the home of John Oliver, a cripple, aged 75, and his wife, Clara Oliver, aged 65. Mrs. Oliver bundled her invalid husband in a blanket, smashed a window and dropped him to the ground.

She then jumped out of the window and dragged him away from the building.

Mrs. Oliver suffered painful burns.

CHINA OBJECTS TO JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Claims to Be Pressed at Peace Conference.

EXCLUSIVE TRADE IS FEARED

Proposal to Release Husks and Eat Oyster Roils.

AMERICAN POSITION IDEAL

If Conference Accepts China's Demands Japan Will Have Equal Opportunity in Commerce.

PARIS, March 8.—(By Wireless).—China's claims are to be considered by the big five next week. The singularity of her position before the conference is that, while directly seeking the cancellation of her treaties with Germany, the power really touched by China's demands is Japan.

January 15, 1915, Japan presented China with her famous demands under the pledge of absolute co-operation from the entente powers, including her own ally, Great Britain.

When the terms of the secret paper finally leaked out it was found that under the pressure of the ultimatum China had agreed to demands which not only gave Japan complete domination of the Shantung peninsula, but through the system of railways, enabled Japan to tap and extend command to China's vast potential future commercial development.

WILSON ACTION RESENTED

President "Hasty, Impulsive and Unjust," Say Hibernians.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Resolutions characterizing as "hasty, impulsive and unjust" President Wilson's refusal to receive Daniel F. Cohalan, state supreme court justice, have been adopted by the united county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York.

The incident occurred the night of President Wilson's Metropolitan Opera house speech here, when a committee representing the Irish race convention, of which Justice Cohalan was a member, was not permitted by the president to interview him until Justice Cohalan had been excluded.

BAKER COMES WEST TODAY

War Secretary and General March to Inspect Army Camps.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, will leave Washington tomorrow on a three week's tour of inspection of the army camps in the west, from the Pacific coast and along the Mexican border.

The first stop will be at Detroit, where Camp Custer will be inspected and the official party plans to take the camps in succession from there to Camp Lewis, Wash. The route then leads to San Francisco, to Camp Kearny and then along the Mexican border.

GENERAL WOOD WARNS COUNTRY TO BE READY

PREPAREDNESS ADVISED DESPITE PEACE LEAGUE.

Speaker at Methodist Centenary Opening in New York Advocates Universal Military Training.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the central department, in the first public address he has made in many months, today warned the American public not to let anything, whether a league of nations, a Hague tribunal or an international arbitration system, replace a policy of sound rational preparedness. "If the country is to remain in a state of peace."

The general, who spoke at the opening of the Methodist centenary movement, declared that "verbal messages, however skillfully applied, will not maintain a permanent peace."

He reiterated his well known stand for universal military training.

"The radicalism and wretched, miserable hollowing attacking the national country," said the army officer, "some soldiers will offer a fertile field for its seeds of discontent if they are allowed to go home feeling that the country had not been as thoughtful of them as was their due."

"Some of these men, wearing the uniform of our country, lack work funds, a place to sleep, even food. Some of them have wasted their money; thousands have been dragged and robbed. Many of them are unreasonable, irritable, as a result of shell shock or the constant mental photograph before them of slaughtered human beings; but they are our soldiers, and we must return them honorably to private life."

The general declared that men discharged from the training camps were entitled to as much consideration as those returning from Europe. He called upon his audience, composed of wealthy business men of the Methodist faith, to lend their aid, here and throughout the country, to the task of providing work for every soldier in need of it.

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HALF MILLION MEN TO BE HELD IN ARMY

Important Announcement Made by General March.

BIG FORCE DECLARED NEEDED

Voluntary Enlistment Is Not Enough to Replace Drafted.

BAKER BLAMES CONGRESS

Selective Service Act Authorizes Retention of Men in Army Four Months After Peace Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Retention within the army of about 500,000 men, obtained originally through the drafts and by transfer from the national guard, is planned by the war department building up a temporary military establishment of the nation. This was definitely made known today by General March, chief of staff, who announced the decision of the war department that the army would "not be reduced under any circumstances below 500,000 until some law was passed fixing the permanent force."

"All the military problems that confront us have been carefully considered, determining the number of men necessary," General March said, "and we cannot get along without that number—500,000—and they will be held."

200,000 Will Be Held.

Under existing legislation, the maximum strength of the permanent army is around 285,000. The exact figure, officers explained, cannot be stated since some of the staff corps, as the quartermaster corps, for instance, are permitted wide latitude in their expansion. Voluntary enlistments to fill the regular army have been re-inaugurated, both in this country and in France.

General Pershing has been authorized to transfer recruits obtained from the expeditionary forces to the regular organizations to release an equivalent number of drafted men. There will remain, however, a deficiency of 200,000 from the total declared by the military authorities; be the minimum consistent with the responsibilities of the United States. These men, therefore, will have to come from the forces which the war department had planned to demobilize.

Congress Is Blamed.

Secretary Baker several days ago, in explaining the position of the war department as a result of the failure of the 65th congress to pass the army reorganization and appropriation bill, said that his greatest regret was that a "large number of the men will now have to be retained in the service."

Military authorities foresee no complications as a result of this limitation.

PEACE LEAGUE SAID TO BE SIGNAL FOR WAR

SELF-DEFENSE ORGANIZATION FAVORED BY MR. SHERMAN.

Senator Declares That if Question Were Voted on 32 Senators Would Oppose League.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Speaking on the league of nations at the Republican club here today, Senator Lawrence V. Sherman of Illinois, one of the 37 senators who signed the resolution not to vote for the league constitution as at present drafted, said the league in its present form would be a signal fire for warfare in Europe.

Senator Sherman also said that, in addition to the 37 senators who signed the resolution, others were willing to sign, and that if the question were brought to a vote, 32 senators would vote against it.

Senator Sherman advocated a league "based on the laws of self-defense, with a declaration that war, except in self-defense, is an international crime." He urged "a great co-operative association" as contrasted to a treaty under which "the men assembled in some star chamber in Europe can send us to war."

"The minute you form a coalition of powers who will be signatory members of the league, you drive Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Asiatic countries into a hostile coalition, and then we would not have to prepare for war between nations but between two great coalitions," he continued.

"Nobody knows whether Germany will be admitted to the league, but Germany can be just as treacherous in a peace league as she could in a war coalition. There are just as many Bernstorffs in Germany now as before the war, because none of them has been killed."

He said he did not distinguish between the German government and the German people, because they were identical.

GIRL UNCONSCIOUS 57 DAYS

Liquid Food Swallowed Instinctively Without Use of Tube.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—Unconscious for 57 days from the effects of typhoid fever, Adelaide O'Dowd, a 16-year-old school girl, is now being given liquid food without the use of a tube. Small quantities of food placed far back in the mouth are swallowed instinctively.

Anti-typhoid vaccines have proved ineffectual.

RELIEF SENT TO POLAND

American Red Cross Sends Third Train From Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 8.—The American Red Cross yesterday dispatched from Switzerland the third special train it has sent carrying provisions for the Polish people.

The train comprised 21 cars. A Swiss military escort accompanied it.

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