

Timely Arrival of Food Supply From America Averts Bolshevik Uprise in Vienna

AUSTRIAN MASSES TURN FROM REDS WHEN FOOD COMES

Dictum of Relief Commission Results in Speedy Revulsion of Public Opinion.

SITUATION WAS CRITICAL

Bolshevik Program Had Reached Climax When Reaction Set In; Planned Revolt Falls Flat.

By Anthony Carracki
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Vienna, Austria, by courier to Paris, France, April 24.—(Delayed).—The closing of Holy week and the dawn of Easter here were marked by the rise to their highest point and then the failure of the Bolshevik demonstrations. Holy Thursday and Good Friday had been appointed by the radicals as the days on which to launch their offensive against the government and the existing order of things. On the afternoon of Thursday the Bolsheviks had reached the climax of their activities, but then the reaction set in. There was a general revulsion of public opinion and disapproval of the method and aims of the revolutionists was expressed on all sides.

Having seen much of the ruin and misery caused by Bolshevik rule in various places on the outskirts of Poland and in White Russia, I was surprised to witness here in this metropolis of the old Austro-Hungarian empire a definite attempt to create a similar state of affairs.

An American relief commission, acting under the orders of Herbert C. Hoover, had just begun furnishing food and helping to restore normal conditions in the city when the Bolshevik agitators decided to make their strongest effort to get control of the government. For some weeks past at various intervals there had been street parades in which red and black flags were carried. On the street corners and in the public squares meetings were held almost daily urging a revolt against the existing order, using the food shortage, unemployment and the needs of invalid soldiers as the basis of their talk.

CONDITIONS CRITICAL

Up to Thursday, however, there was no killing or attempt at destruction of property and no clashes between the radicals and the police had occurred. The conditions had admittedly become critical because of the food shortage, but when the American supplies began to come and plans were being perfected to aid the children of Vienna just as the little ones in Poland and other countries were aided, people became more hopeful.

It was announced in distinct terms by the Hoover commission that the work of relief would be continued only if peace and order were maintained. This notice had a marked effect on the attitude of the people toward the street corner agitators. Though hungry and suffering from privations of all kinds the citizens generally had remained quiet, and when the Americans said that re-

SPRING FISHING SEASON OPENS ON THE RHINE



Little did the Kaiser Bill ever imagine that Yankee doughboys would go a-fishing in the best pools in his private streams, but they're doing it and having a sorking good time without fear of wardens. The boys really aren't worrying a bit over the invasion of the sacred precincts. In the spring their minds lightly turn to thoughts of favorite pools in American streams and the nearest German river will satisfy their longing. Many of the American soldiers with the angling fever hot upon them spend all their hours of leisure on piers and docks patiently waiting a nibble from German fish which are also claimed to be unpalatable to the American taste.

Ref was dependant upon good order a spirit of resentment against the efforts of the radicals was immediately shown.

REDS STORM RATHHAUS

On Thursday afternoon the revolutionists attempted to burn the parliament buildings and a clash took place between the authorities and a large mob led by Bolshevik agents. I had just before that, personally witnessed several instances in which the people themselves silenced the speeches of the agitators. There had been considerable talk of a concerted outbreak on that day but just when and where it would take place nobody seemed to know.

Just as I was leaving the art museum I heard rifle and pistol shots in the direction of the rathhaus or parliament building. Hurrying to find out what was happening, I met, in the spacious boulevard leading from the rathhaus, a crowd of people running, shouting and acting as though they were frantic with terror. They came rushing down the center of the street over the parkway and the sidewalks. It was clearly useless to try to stop any of these frightened men and women and find out the cause of their flight and so, avoiding the mob as best I could, I proceeded in the direction from which the fugitives were coming. On coming near the parliament building I at once found evidence of what had happened a few minutes before. A number of persons lay upon the ground in front of the rathhaus where the Bolshevik mob had attacked the police and soldiers. About the same time smoke began to pour out of the windows of the big building which had been set on fire by the rioters.

More than 40 persons, of whom 18 were

soldiers and guards, were wounded, and two killed outright. Two subsequently died from their wounds. All these casualties were inflicted in the space of a few minutes. That the defenders of the parliament building sought to prevent firing directly upon the rioters until these began using their revolvers was evident from the marks of five bullets on the adjoining buildings. The government forces first fired in the air over the heads of the charging mob, but when men in their own ranks began falling they attacked their assailants in earnest and quickly put them to flight. The demonstration was ostensibly arranged to secure proper financial aid for the unemployed and better rations. Those who precipitated the riot were in reality trying to bring to a climax their long continued efforts to overturn the government. The fire in the parliament building was quickly put out, the dead and wounded were removed from the street and in less than half an hour order had been restored.

A reaction against arson and mob violence was at once apparent. On Good Friday, instead of there being further trouble as had been anticipated, the street corner orators in at least three places were roughly handled by the people who had determined to assert themselves.

MISSTATEMENTS SPREAD

It had become plain that the aim of these street corner orators was to counteract a fine effect on the people which the American food relief was having. These orators said among other things that the American government was about to recognize the Bolshevik regime in Russia, that the American people and

soldiers feared the spread of Bolshevism into their own country and did not wish to fight it, that some of the American troops had mutinied and served notice on the American government that they must be sent home or they would fight, that American food and relief would be furnished in spite of the announcement to the people that it would be withheld in case of disorder and that if the Bolsheviks would rule the only difference would be that more food would be furnished, that although the allies won the war the Germans, with the aid of the Bolsheviks, would win in peace and that the allies were fighting among themselves. The claim was also made that Bolshevism had spread through the countries of Russia and that it was time for the people of Vienna to bring Austria into the Bolshevik realm.

This constant propaganda by the agitators had some effect at times when the food situation was more serious but the activities of the Americans have done much to counteract the influence of the Red orators. The present government, with the aid of influential people in all walks of life, is striving hard to prevent the agencies of discord, discontent and revolution from succeeding. According to the opinion of American and other officials who remain here and who have watched the situation for some time the crest of the agitation was reached on Thursday and that the danger is over for the present unless the peace conference situation or some unforeseen development should revive the unrest.

American Capital Believed Back of Russ Concession

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Paris, May 1.—Considerable interest has been aroused in French financial circles by a report that a big railway and timber concession has just been made by the Russian Bolshevik government to a landscape painter named Borinoff and a Norwegian named Goullet. It is believed that the capital behind these individuals is American.

The concession provides for the construction and operation of a standard gauge railway from Ohi to Kotlas with branches to the Murman coast and to Petrograd and accords the right to exploit many million acres of forest land. The question is being asked whether contracts given by the unrecognized Bolshevik government are legal. Furthermore, it is intimated that the modification of the policy toward Russia on the part of the British and American governments is perhaps due to pressure of British and American financial interests which desire to take advantage of other similar concessions which Lenin seems ready to offer to foreign capitalists.

German Press Ralls At Proposal to Alter Colors of the Flag

London.—The proposal to change the colors of the national flag of Germany from black-white-red to black-red-gold is bitterly criticized by the Pan-German and Nationalistic journals. Dr. Preuss, in introducing the proposal, defended it as follows:

"Whether or not the colors black-white-red were the correct colors of the German empire in much debated by historians. Quite possibly they were simply those assumed by the insurgents of Lutzen. The colors black-red-gold (adopted by the revolutionaries in 1848) correspond with the conceptions of political freedom and union of all Germans which have been the leading ideas of the nineteenth century.

The Proussische Zeitung says that to change your colors is to show that you are ashamed of them, and gives a long harangue on the historical glory of the empire. It also suggests that if a change is to be made it would be more in accordance with the present condition of Germany if the red flag were adopted, with a white star on it—the star of David!

Benjamin Franklin said: 'Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but expense is constant and certain.' Buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

MURINE
EYE
REMEDY
For Red, Watery, Itchy Eyes, for Red, Swollen, and Granulated Eyelids, for Blurred Vision, and for All Eye Affections.

PARIS PLACARDED BY LABOR WITH DEMAND FOR PEOPLE'S PEACE

General Confederation Charges Solemn Promises Made During War Are Being Broken.

By Paul Scott Mowrer
Special Wireless to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Paris, May 1.—The general labor confederation, having a membership of nearly 2,000,000, has placarded Paris with the following text:

"From August 19, 1914, to November, 1918, we were repeatedly told that we were fighting for the right. This assurance implied that peace would confer upon the people self determination and would be based on general disarmament which is the only measure making the liquidation of war debts possible. These solemnly made promises are today being broken. Our diplomats today are offering us the project of a League of Nations which is not such a society of nations as was defined in Mr. Wilson's 14 points. The peoples of the entire world, in their thirst for justice, acclaimed these 14 points and we made them our own. The French working class, faithful to its conception of war against war, against the sabotage of peace, cannot be condemned on issuing from torture to have no other object

than the payment of stakes destined to balance the armament budgets.

"Moreover the general labor confederation condemns all the foreign policies of the blockade, political constraint or armed interventions. It would recall the formula of the French revolution: 'Each nation is alone in having the power to give itself laws and the inalienable right to change them. The desire to wrest this right by force from a foreign people is to become the enemy of mankind.' The general labor confederation protests energetically against the expeditions to Russia, an allied country against which no official declaration has been made. The continuation of this intervention and this policy makes France the guardian of the reactionary privileges and institutions of all countries.

"To this humiliating and even dishonorable attitude the working class of the French people cannot subscribe. Freedom of thought and opinion being at the very basis of the declaration of the rights of man the general labor confederation calls upon public opinion and on the conscience of syndicates, organizations, and all those who are not against these things. The general labor confederation condemns all continuation of the war and imperiously demands the conclusion of real peace to which all peoples can subscribe."

Dock Laborers in Jamaica on Strike

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.—The dock laborers here have struck. They demand an increase of \$2 a day, an eight hour day and double pay at night. Shipping is tied up, as the demands have not been met. The vessels have been sent to the north side of the island to load.

JAPANESE SEE GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SHANTUNG PENINSULA

Shansi Province Holds Six-Sevenths of Coal Deposits in China; Rich in Resources.

Tokio, April 12.—(By Mail to United Press).—Teing Tau is the great gateway to China and the Shantung peninsula should be developed by the Japanese for the commercial benefit of China and Korea as well as Japan, according to Dr. Yoshinosuke Akiyama, civil governor of Teing Tau.

In an article published today, Dr. Akiyama urges that the great service performed by Japan in developing Shantung be not disturbed by an adverse decision at Paris.

He pointed out that 15,000,000 Koreans buy from China through Teing Tau articles necessary to supply the shortage in their home production.

"Korea buys \$90,000,000 worth (about \$96,000,000 pounds) of salt through Teing Tau," he declares. "Other articles such as rice, wheat and silk are imported from China through the Shantung port. Korea cannot buy coal and iron except through Teing Tau. For Japan as well as Korea Teing Tau is the important port through which raw materials may be imported from China."

The article makes plain that Korea, now in the throes of a revolutionary protest against Japanese control, is dependent upon this territory for raw materials.

"Teing Tau," continues Akiyama, "holds behind it not only the rich resources of Shantung, but also the resources of Shansi, Honan, Shensi, and other provinces where coal and other products are plentiful. The climate is favorable to the Japanese, being similar to that of Tokio."

Shansi province is of great importance to Japan, having, according to Akiyama, six-sevenths of the coal deposits of China. Cattle raising is a big industry. Shantung produces annually about 27,000,000 pounds of tussar, according to the civil governor. Tussar is a product from wild silk worms. This, he says, makes Shantung very promising as a place of production of articles necessary to Japan.

Jamaicans Consider Union With Canada

By H. W. Thompson
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.—At a meeting of the Jamaica Imperial association, last week, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the proposed political and commercial union with Canada and the establishment of reciprocal trading relations between the Dominion and Jamaica. Five members of the committee are elected members of the legislature.

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Carnations	Emilio de Gogorza	64798	10	1.00
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La Traviata—Say to Thy Daughter	Galli-Curci-De Luca	89601	12	3.00
Calling Me Home to You	John McCormack	64803	10	1.00
When I Was Twenty-One	Harry Lauder	70123	12	1.25
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How Birds Sing	Charles Kellogg	45163	10	1.00
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I Know What It Means to be Lonesome	Henry Burr			
Kentucky Dream Waltz	Nicholas Orlando's Orchestra	18539	10	.85
Velvet Lady—Medley Waltz	Nicholas Orlando's Orchestra			
Wedding March	Sousa's Band	35683	12	1.35
Coronation March from "Le Prophete"	Arthur Pryor's Band			
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