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Hot Disputes Mark Trial Of Glassberg

Former Brooklyn High School Teacher Refuses to Answer Questions as to Political Views

Bolshevism Is Discussed

Case Is Closed and Verdict of Board Will Be Announced at Early Meeting

was nothing that charges Glassberg with being a Socialist.

"No such charges," declared Mr. Roe, "would be entertained for a minute in any court." Mr. Roe went on to say that this line of examination was in direct accord with Dr. Tildsley's statement in "The Tribune" that teachers with "Marxian Socialist" views would be examined. He was overruled, and Glassberg was directed to answer the question as to his devotion to the red flag.

"I must very politely," answered Glassberg, "decline to answer any questions as to my personal, social, political or economic views."

"Are you a Socialist?" asked Mr. Mayer.

Silent as to Views

"I must decline to answer that question," replied Glassberg, quite respectfully, "but I defy anybody to ask me that question, any more than to ask me about my religion."

"Do you believe you may hold views," asked Mr. Mayer, "antagonistic to our form of government as a teacher in the public schools?"

In answer to the question Glassberg, "that I may entertain any views so long as I advocate them by peaceful and lawful means."

In answer to other questions, Glassberg testified he had lectured in the Rand School of Social Science on economic subjects and had been a member of the board of managers of the New York "Call," a Socialist daily, up to last week.

Condemns Moderate Socialists

Considerable discussion was aroused by a letter which Glassberg had signed among others that was published in "The Call" for March 23, 1919, which demanded a reorganization of the American Socialist party, and a condemnation of "moderate Socialists" and "social patriots." In answer to a question, Glassberg said men like Scheideemann and Ebert were meant to be classified in that category.

Glassberg then said, in answer to questions, that he had based his statement that Lenin and Trotsky were not agents or spies in Germany, by reading newspaper stories in "The Tribune," "The Times," and "Nation" and "New Republic," which stated that both these men had been in Germany and had undermined the morale of the German army and that indirectly brought on the revolution.

Later, when Mr. Roe was questioning Glassberg, Fred D. Wilsey, a member of the board interrupted to ask, "Are there not Sunday schools operated by the Socialist party?"

"No," replied Glassberg, "not that I know of."

Are they not taught by teachers," continued Mr. Wilsey, "who are members of the Socialist party exclusively?"

"Not always," answered Glassberg. "What is the age of the pupils attending these schools?" asked Mr. Wilsey.

"From between the years of nine and seventeen," replied Glassberg.

"Are you a teacher in one of these schools?" asked Mr. Wilsey, finally.

"I am," shot back Glassberg without hesitation.

All Russian Government to Form at Omsk

Statement Indicates Plans Have Been Completed for Organized State of Factions Opposed to Reds

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The strength of the Omsk government is such that a formal declaration made to-day by S. Tchet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Russian Embassy, begins:

"The hour which Russian patriots and democrats have been waiting for during long months has come at last."

The statement indicates that the details of the establishment of the government at Omsk as the all-Russian government have been completed.

Thanks are given to the United States and the Allied nations for the assistance rendered to the new government, and especially to the Czech-Slovak Republic whose soldiers recently defeated the flood of Bolshevism which threatened the life of the Omsk government could be organized.

"Russia is coming back to life," concludes the statement, "and the near future will see her a great organized state, built on broad democratic principles, with equality before the law for every creed and nationality. Russia's constitutional, social and national problems will be solved through the all Russian Constituent Assembly."

PARIS, May 9.—The movement for the recognition of the government of Admiral Kolchak at Omsk by the Allies and the United States as the de facto government in Russia is supported so generally in Paris that announcement of such action any day would not be surprising.

President Tschakowsky of the Northern Russian government in Archangel has consented to recognize the Kolchak government as the central government of Russia on condition that the Archangel and other local governments are permitted to retain control of local affairs. Similar action is expected on the part of General Denikin, the head of the Cossack government at Ekaterinburg, whose advisers in Paris have recommended it.

The Russian factions in Paris apparently are coming together on a platform providing for the support of any government, which guarantees a constitutional assembly elected by universal suffrage. Former Premier Kerensky, who is now in Paris, opposes the government of Admiral Kolchak, but the admiral's repeated promises of a constitutional assembly apparently have satisfied most of the Russian radicals in Paris.

Meanwhile encouraging reports have been received here of the progress of the Kolchak's troops against the Bolsheviks. From east of Samara northward the Bolsheviks are being pushed back. In the extreme northern wing the Bolsheviks are retreating rapidly a few miles east of the important railway and manufacturing town of Viatka.

Human Bones Found In Paris "Death Villa"

PARIS, May 8.—Calined human bones are said to have been discovered by the police in the villa at Gambass, owned by Henri Landru, who is under arrest on suspicion of being able to explain the disappearance of several women in the recent past. According to the police, the trunks of the women were burned in the furnace of the villa and their limbs were burned in the fireplace of the house.

The authorities found a mass of stones piled against a wall of the villa. These stones evidently belong to a furnace and clinging to them, it is said, were found bits of melted glass, in which were pieces of bones, which physicians have declared to be human. These bones are alleged to include three fragments of human skulls.

Lee Says Covenant Assures Red Cross World Health Plan

Major, Assistant to Chairman Davidson, Arrives Home With Optimistic Report on Activities

Ivy Lee, a major of the Red Cross, who went abroad in December as an assistant to Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the war council, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic with an optimistic report on the outlook for the organization's worldwide peace activities.

The most promising assurance of the Red Cross's future usefulness, he said, lies in the fact that the revised league of nations covenant provides for its peace activities.

"Clause XXV," said Mr. Lee, "was inserted at the instance of a committee of which Mr. Davidson was chairman, representing the Red Cross organizations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. President Wilson and Colonel House were particularly interested in this clause."

"Many of the national Red Cross organizations have been confined by their charter to work of war, and without the new clause would have been unable to engage in the new field of activities without obtaining new national charters."

The conference of specialists which met at Cannes, France, on April 1 drew up programmes which might be recommended to the peoples of the world through their Red Cross societies toward the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, malaria, venereal disease and also efforts in the fields of nursing, infant welfare and general public health and hygiene.

"The plan now being developed is to set up an organization with headquarters at Geneva and in close cooperation with the league of nations. Under the plan the Red Cross organization in each country remains absolutely autonomous."

"Another feature of great importance is the expectation that through the newly created international organization all the nations will be able promptly to alleviate suffering in cases of pestilence, famine, or other forms of acute distress."

"The whole world is being aroused as never before over the importance of human health. And it is believed that this plan to mobilize the volunteer efforts of people everywhere on behalf of the welfare of humanity will make the league of nations not alone a preventive of war, but an active agent promoting the welfare of mankind in peace."

U. S. Trooper Released From Bolshevik Prison

Altied Plan for Exchange of Prisoners Is Defeated by Red Tactics at Volozda

ARCHANGEL, May 9. (By The Associated Press.) The commission of Allied officers, including Captain A. Harzfeld, of Kansas City, which went to Volozda to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners, has returned to Archangel, the mission having failed, owing to the attempt of the Bolsheviks to turn the meeting into a political one and their evasion of the question of prisoners.

Private Earl Fulcher, of Tyre, Michigan, who was a prisoner at Volozda, was allowed to return, however, with Harzfeld. The only other American prisoner at Volozda, Private August B. Peterson, of Whitehall, Michigan, died in hospital the day before Harzfeld's departure, from the effects of wounds and shell shock.

France Debates Suffrage But Bill Before Deputies Does Not Give Full Rights

PARIS, May 9.—Debate was begun in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on a bill giving women over thirty years of age the right to vote for members of municipal councils and general councils of arrondissements and departments.

Several Deputies, speaking in favor of the bill, dwelt on the services women had rendered in war work. Other Deputies opposed the bill because it does not give women full suffrage.

Swiss To Be Safeguarded Agreement Reached on Text of Article for Treaty

BERNE, May 9.—The Swiss Political (Foreign Affairs) Department announced that as a result of an exchange of notes and conversations between the Swiss and French governments an agreement has been reached on the text of an article to be inserted in the peace treaty whereby the neutrality of Switzerland is recognized and constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace.

Wilson to Make Important Speech in Belgium Soon

PARIS, May 9. (By The Associated Press.) President Wilson will visit Belgium soon, it is understood, and will make an important speech during his visit through that country.

Czech Forces Gain Foothold in Hungary

COPENHAGEN, May 9.—Superior Czech forces, after a bitter and fluctuating struggle, have gained a foothold in the town of Nagyszeceny, the Hungarian supreme army command announces, says a message from Budapest.

Nagyszeceny is about forty miles north of Budapest in the direction of Neograd. It is on the Eipel River. This is the nearest the Czech forces have approached Budapest. Rumanian troops were last reported about eighty miles east of Budapest.

Glassberg's Record Good

J. Ryan, a clerk of the Board of Education, produced official records of the board, which, on being read, disclosed the fact that Glassberg's record was "A," or the highest that could be obtained.

Jerome Davis, of 510 West 124th Street, testified that he was a Y. M. C. A. worker and that he had been in Russia in such capacity from April, 1918, to September, 1918, and that he had had an excellent opportunity to observe the work of the Bolsheviks. He said that the Soviet's had always been the "real" power in Russia since the revolution had occurred and that Kerensky's government was purely "theoretical."

Glassberg then took the stand in his own defence and read a statement of his position. As to the charge that he had told one of his pupils, George Mack, that the red flag could, "in a sense," be put above the American flag, he declared it to be totally erroneous.

Refuses to Answer

"When the session was over," said Glassberg, "George Mack followed me out of the room and showed me a clipping from 'The New York Tribune' and asked me whether I agreed with Alderman Lee's statement on the red flag. I read it very hurriedly and found that Alderman Lee had said in a discussion at the Board of Aldermen, concerning the red flag, there is a sense in which it is true." Glassberg went on to say that he personally had said nothing of the sort.

When he got through reading his statement Glassberg was asked by Mr. Mayer: "Do you believe devotion to the red flag is a religion?"

"I have no beliefs," said Glassberg, "on that question at all."

"Have you any devotion to the red flag?" persisted Mr. Mayer.

Mr. Roe interposed and said that it was his belief that Glassberg was a Socialist and that it was generally admitted that the red flag was the emblem of the Socialist party. He objected, however, to the asking of the question, because he believed there

Gen. Coxe Plans New March on Washington

Demands Congress Act on Prohibition and Unemployment or He'll Lead Invasion

Jacob S. Coxe, general of the famous Coxe's army of 1894, will arrive in Washington next Friday with the demand that amendments be adopted and bills passed dealing with prohibition and unemployment. The general made the announcement of his intentions last night at a meeting of the Central Federated Union.

Within two weeks after his arrival, if Congress has not passed the desired legislation, the summons will go forth for Coxe's new army to march on Washington and camp in the national capital until their demands are granted. The plan is to have 10 per cent of all the laborers in the country join the invasion of protest.

Penrose Will Push Bill for Budget System

Most Important Work Ahead of Congress After Appropriation Measures Are Disposed Of, He Insists

Would Kill Luxury Tax

Also Pennsylvania Senator Sees Need for Removing Restrictions on Business

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who will head the Finance Committee of the next Senate, in an interview here to-day said he would introduce legislation to establish a budget system at the next session of Congress. Other legislation which Senator Penrose believes will have early consideration is a repeal of the luxury taxes and the formulation of a ship-operating programme, the absence of which, he said, is now menacing the shipping industry of the country.

"The first task of Congress will be consideration of the appropriation bills which failed of passage in the last Congress," said Senator Penrose. "These bills, of course, have to be passed before the end of the fiscal year, which will be the end of June. Even as it is, hardly time is permitted for the proper consideration of these important measures, involving billions of dollars. The fact is that Congress should have been called together a month ago. Until the appropriation bills are disposed of it is not likely that any other legislation can get much consideration."

To Repeal Luxury Taxes

"It is likely that a resolution will be passed repealing the so-called luxury taxes. These were inserted in the revenue bill by the House Ways and Means Committee under stress of war conditions, and later, after the armistice, were eliminated by the Finance Committee of the Senate with the concurrence of Treasury officials as being harassing and difficult of enforcement. The resolution repealing these taxes would have passed in the last Congress had it had consideration."

"Perhaps the most important legislation related to revenues is that to provide for a budget system, and by this I mean a budget system that is administrative and legislative. There is an almost complete absence of a budget system in the government of the United States, and this fact, together with the habit of extravagance and wasteful expenditures developed by the war, will produce a chaotic condition unless such a system is provided for."

Would Simplify Tax Laws

"Later on the question of changing the tax laws is to be taken up with a view to simplifying the returns which individuals and corporations must make out."

Discussing the possibility of reducing taxes, Senator Penrose said: "The reduction or possible increase in taxation goes back to the budget system. It is no exaggeration to say that no official of the government is in

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British Seize Home Of Dublin's Mayor

Military Authorities Take Possession of Mansion Where Sinn Feiners Met

DUBLIN, May 9.—The military authorities have taken possession of Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor.

Michael J. Ryan and Edward E. Dunne, representative of Irish societies in the United States, returned to Dublin yesterday, after having received the freedom of the City of Limerick. They were greeted at the station by a crowd which escorted them over the three-mile route to their temporary residence.

Mr. Dunne in speeches to the crowd said he was convinced that Ireland "was at the point of a republic." Mr. Ryan said that the delegates might leave Ireland next week, and if they did Ireland "should keep up the battle and victory was certain."

The Dublin Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, has been the meeting place of the Sinn Fein Irish Parliament (Dail Eireann). It may have been seized by the military to prevent another meeting of that kind. The Lord Mayor of Dublin is Lawrence O'Neill, a Sinn Feiner. The Lord Mayor took a prominent part in welcoming Dunne and Ryan to Dublin.

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