

Reds Massacre 3,000 Hungarian Peasants; Wilson May Sail for Home in Ten Days

Chaos Ahead, Says Berger; 3,000 Cheer

Prosecution of Socialists Will Bring Direct Action, Congressman-Elect Tells Crowd at Garden

Objects to Being Martyr, He Admits

But Adds He Will Carry Red Flag to Prison Gate; Stedman Attacks Wilson

Under the eyes of more than 200 detectives and agents of the Department of Justice and protected by 150 uniformed policemen, the Socialist party of New York conducted a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Madison Square Garden. There was no disorder. The principal speaker was Wisconsin's unelected Congressional Representative, Victor Berger, out on bail pending the result of his appeal from the sentence by Federal Judge K. M. Landis of twenty years' imprisonment for violations of the espionage act. Another speaker was Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, chief counsel for the defense in the trials of five Socialist party leaders in Chicago. Others were Municipal Court Judge Jacob Panken, Charles W. Ervin, editor of "The New York Call," and Albert Rhys Williams, author of several sympathetic pamphlets about Bolshevism that have been published by the Rand School.

Patriotism and Profits Berger was cheered and applauded when he said: "The ruling class, capitalism and Americanism mean the same thing, and patriotism and profits mean the same thing. That is the reason why the greatest profiteers are invariably the greatest patrioters."

"You know that during the war most of these gentlemen in the foreground were dollar a year patriots, in which capacity they handed out contracts to their firms. In the afternoon, in their capacity as business men, they filled these contracts. So much for the patriotism!"

"The Socialist understood at the outbreak of the war what everybody else understands now—namely, that this war in the main was a struggle between the ruling class of England and the ruling class of Germany for the control of the world's trade—and the ruling class of our country, being closely allied by the ruling class of England, naturally sided with England from the very first day the world war commenced in 1914."

Hypocrisy and Humbug "All the rest was hypocrisy and humbug. And one of the biggest humbugs and most contemptible lies is the phrase that 'this war was fought to make the world safe for democracy.'"

No Germans on Jury Mr. Berger expressed resentment because "there was not a single man of German descent on the jury" that convicted him. He also said: "The jury, according to 'The Chicago Examiner,' had been looked over by the American Protective League, a branch of the so-called secret service—and every member of the jury had the O. K. of that secret service—a fine jury, worthy of Judge Landis!"

"Our enemies do not realize the danger of their position. By their tactics they are trying to outlast an international idea and a national party of over a million voters. By their tactics they make a peaceable solution impossible."

"Constructive, conservative and sane Socialists are indicted or jailed. All open and above-board agitation is forbidden, or is at least seriously interfered with."

"What will be the further result? The capitalist class will find that instead of orderly mass action there will be individual and direct action as a means of resistance. Instead of social-

Assassin Tries to Kill General Malin Craig

COBLENZ, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—Investigation by the military authorities to-day failed to reveal the identity of the person who fired three shots Thursday night at the house in Coblenz occupied by Brigadier General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the 3d Army. It is said the name of General Craig is third on the German secret list of marked Americans.

Lost Baby Is Found; 2 Held As Kidnappers

Woman in 130th Street Hears Wails of Child and Reports to Mother; Police at Once Act on Clue

Six-weeks-old Olva Arne Koskinen was restored to his parents last night, and their refusal, despite the persuasive efforts of the police, to identify other infants as their own was vindicated by the arrest of a woman and a man charged with kidnapping Olva. The prisoners are Mrs. Carmela Marzano and Joseph di Nicola, of 111 East 130th Street. The police believe maternal yearning inspired the kidnapping. There was no hesitancy displayed by Arne and Annie Koskinen when the indubitable Olva was offered for their inspection. One glance, and the mother sprang for the child with her arms outstretched. Olva gurgled in response, then set up a faint wailing at the constriction of the arms that embraced him.

Neighbor Told Her Word that an unexplained baby had appeared in the East 130th Street house reached Mrs. Koskinen last night at her home, 211 West 146th Street. It came from a neighbor of Mrs. Marzano, who said the woman's husband had been killed in action in France and that her grief for him was intensified by the knowledge that she would have no child to bear his name.

For more than a week, Mrs. Marzano's neighbor continued, the wailing of a baby had come from the childless home. Mrs. Koskinen and her husband lost no time in reporting the new clue to the police. Lieutenant Enright, of the East 120th Street police station, assigned, without too much faith in the story, two detectives to accompany the couple to the East 130th Street house. There the reunion and the arrests took place. Mrs. Marzano is twenty-six years old. Di Nicola is twenty-five years old and employed as a cutter. He is accused of being Mrs. Marzano's accomplice.

Unable to Pay Ransom The Koskinen baby vanished under circumstances that appeared inexplicable from the first, except upon the supposition that some one with a jealous hunger for other's children had followed Mrs. Koskinen upon her fateful shopping excursion three weeks ago. The Koskinens were humble folk. They had no enemies. They were not in a position to pay a ransom for their child. The police worked upon the theory that some child-hungry, perhaps demented, woman had walked off with Olva, as has happened before with babies left unguarded in the street.

The same night that the Koskinen child was reported missing a baby about the same unidentifiable age was found in the railroad station at Long Island City. Convinced that they had found Olva, abandoned by his erratic captor, the police summoned Mrs. Koskinen. One look was enough to satisfy her that the child was not Olva. Later an infant was found in South Norwalk, Conn., whose general description corresponded to that Mrs. Koskinen had given of her child. The police were urgent in their requests to her to examine this new find with great care and appeared only half-convinced at Mrs. Koskinen's prompt repudiation of the baby.

The identification last night was rendered doubly certain to police reasoning by the fact that the clothing of the baby found in the East 130th Street house was similar to that which Olva Koskinen had worn when he started his mysterious journey. Mrs. Marzano wept at surrendering the infant. She claimed it was her own, born May 22, one day before Olva Koskinen vanished. She could not tell the police the name of the physician who attended her and the police declared the vital statistics of the city did not record the birth of a child at that time to Mrs. Marzano.

When you leave town this summer—

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Says Burleson Makes U. S. Pay for Strike

Thomas, Telegraphers' Leader, Says People Must Stand No Matter How Bad Tie-up

Postoffice Head Bitterly Scored

Charge Made That Federal Power Is Invoked to Aid in Crushing Labor

The United States government will be obliged to bear any loss which may result from the nation-wide wire strike, called for day after to-morrow, Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, declared here last night. Attacking Postmaster General Burleson, who, he said, returned the operating control of the wires to their owners because he feared a strike and "preferred to have it take place under the auspices of the companies, so that it wouldn't hurt the Democratic administration," Mr. Thomas pointed out that, under existing financial arrangements, the government is bound to give the companies what "reimburses them for any loss they may sustain by virtue of the strike."

Says United States Pays Cost "In other words, the government pays the cost of crushing labor," said Mr. Thomas. "Mr. Burleson, who has worked hand-in-hand with the Vail-Carlton interests, hands them back the wires so that they can fight labor as hard as they wish at the expense of the government."

Under the present arrangement the government pays all operating and maintenance expenses of the companies, as well as interest on bonds, and is pledged to compensate the Western Union Company with \$8,000,000 annually, a sum sufficient to enable the company to pay 7 per cent interest on its capital stock and to expend \$1,000,000 for wire extensions. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company was guaranteed approximately \$5,000,000 annually, which will enable it to pay 8 per cent on its stock. The Postal system was awarded \$1,580,000 annually, which it is now contesting as inadequate and confiscatory. The foregoing figures were furnished last night by William J. Deegan, of the Postal system.

Incomes Assured The companies are assured these incomes, no matter what tie-up may ensue, Mr. Thomas said, adding: "If the Western Union system goes dead for three months, the government would still provide the company with its guarantees, thus giving it funds with which to fight labor."

The union official attacked Mr. Burleson's administration of the wires, declaring that under the Postmaster General's government operation never had a chance, and that "men opposed to public ownership were put in charge of the wires by a man professing belief in government ownership."

Government Pays Bill Mr. Thomas's statement follows: "Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Company, says the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has a membership of 710 in the United States. We have more than that number in his main office in New York City. I do not care to state how many members we have in the Eastern section, which includes New York and the New England states, but prefer to abide by Mr. Carlton's famous phrase, 'Time will tell.'"

"The union appreciates exactly why Mr. Burleson last week returned operating control of the wires to Mr. Carlton. He feared a strike would take place and wanted it to take place under the auspices of the Western Union company, so it wouldn't hurt the Democratic Administration. Incidentally, the government pays the Western Union guarantees, reimbursing it for any loss it may sustain by virtue of this wire strike. This is true of all the wire systems. The government pays the cost of crushing labor."

"Mr. Burleson, who has been working hand-in-hand with the Vail-Carlton interests, hands them back the wires so they can fight labor as hard as they wish at the expense of the government. "Under his recent order the wire operating board is abolished, and of course the men operating that board will go back to their remunerative snaps with the various companies. But the wire control board will continue. The men on this board are Mr. Burleson's friends. "Government operation never had a chance. Men opposed to public ownership were put in charge of these

Hurley Asks 600 Million to Finish Ships

Congress Is Told This Sum Will Raise Nation to First Place in World as Builder of Vessels

Plan 13,885,106 Tons

Expenditures Will Total \$2,861,755,570, With a Rebate of \$347,127,650

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has asked Congress for a final appropriation of a little more than \$600,000,000 to wind up the government's shipbuilding operations. This sum, he says, which will complete the work of raising the United States as a shipbuilding nation to first place in the world and develop the American mercantile marine fleet from a negligible quantity to second place, actually is \$400,000,000 less than Congress already has authorized. The present needs of the shipbuilding programme, as Chairman Hurley outlines them, take into consideration the cancellation or suspension of contracts for 754 ships, which alone will effect a saving of more than \$594,000,000. The administration charges of the whole business will be only 1.32 per cent of the total final expenditure.

\$2,861,755,570 Expenditure When all is done, Chairman Hurley points out in a letter to Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee, \$2,861,755,570 will have been expended in the country's great effort, which will be shown in 12,385,106 dead-weight tons of ships on the seas. Although a cost of \$206 a dead-weight ton is indicated, the actual cost to the government will be less for the reasons he outlines, as follows: "Some shipbuilders have paid into the United States Treasury income and excess profits taxes aggregating \$40 a dead-weight ton on the vessels they have constructed. Others have paid the equivalent of \$30. It is estimated that at least \$25 a dead-weight ton has been returned to the Treasury in this manner by all shipbuilders. This does not include any taxes. When multiplied by 13,885,106 dead-weight tons it indicates a rebate of \$347,127,650."

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President to Visit Belgium, Return to See Foe Sign, Then Board Ship

Brockdorff at Parley Again

Clemenceau Likely to Compromise With Lloyd George

PARIS, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson, it is now regarded as probable, will leave France for the United States within ten days or two weeks.

The council of four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent, held another short session at the "White House" this morning on the reply to the German counter proposals.

While no agreement has been reached by the Allies on the reply to the counter proposals, it is believed that M. Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will come to an understanding before the end of the week, perhaps Wednesday or Thursday.

Reports Expected To-day

Nearly all the commissions to which were entrusted consideration of the different German proposals are ready to report, and it is expected, will turn in their conclusions to-morrow. After the adoption of a general report by the council, it is believed that a compromise will be reached on the time to be given the Germans to decide upon whether they will sign the treaty.

It is known that M. Clemenceau desires to hold the Germans to a short interval—perhaps no more than twenty-four hours—while Mr. Lloyd George favors giving them a week for consideration of the council's reply.

Pending their consideration of this reply President Wilson will probably visit Belgium, to return for the signing of the treaty. As soon as possible after that he will embark for the United States.

The "Times" says the German-Polish frontier was another question discussed to-day. The paper adds that Premier Orlando, who left here last

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Peace Secrecy Made Joke in Paris; Newspaper Prints Text of Treaty

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PARIS, June 8.—Adoption by the United States Senate of the resolution demanding the full text of the peace treaty is similar to the action taken by the French Parliament. The government refused to comply with the request, and at first the refusal was taken calmly. However, the matter has now taken on the aspect of a joke, since cheap editions of the treaty, some of which are of German origin, are sold freely in Switzerland and Scandinavia.

The climax came when the witty evening paper "Bon Soir" obtained a copy of the treaty, printed the whole French text, and forwarded a complete set of galley proofs to each Senator and Deputy with a letter begging the recipient "not to communicate the contents to any Frenchman." While the officials of both houses were afraid to confiscate the proofs, they were anxious that none should go astray, and personally delivered them to the members.

California Home Bought for Wilson

McAdoo Is Said to Have Purchased 30-Acre Site Near Santa Barbara

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SANTA BARBARA, Cal., June 8.—Woodrow Wilson's "History of the Great War" will be written at Santa Barbara, according to present indications.

The President is expected to start work on the stupendous task, which is to include also a story of the writing of the peace treaty and the formation of a league of nations, soon after he retires from public life.

Basis for these conclusions lies in the reported purchase here on a recent visit by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of the President, of a thirty-acre tract on a hillside overlooking the city and the sea and commanding an unobstructed view of towering Mount La Cumbre to the east.

The consideration is reported as \$60,000. It is said that Mr. McAdoo will oversee the development of the site, which will be divided into two estates, one for Mr. Wilson and the other for Mr. McAdoo. It was understood that the erection of two houses and the development of the estates would be so timed that they would be ready for occupancy by the time the President shifts his mantle to his successor.

Many Women And Children Put to Death

Soviet Guard Shoots and Hangs Revolters at Oedenburg and Puts Torch to Village of Kolnhof

Refused to Join Bela Kun Forces

Hussar Regiment Also Rises and Disaffection Is Spreading Fast

VIENNA, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the Red army as a consequence of revolts in Western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news considered trustworthy which has been received here. The entire village of Kolnhof was burned. The massacre took place after thirty-two villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to join with Austria.

Kun Orders Shooting Bela Kun, the Communist leader and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Joseph Pogany, Bolshevik Minister of War, visited the districts, then sent orders to Commissioner Semely, to whom such class of work is usually deputed because of his bloodthirsty character, to conduct requisitions of clothing, food and imperial paper crowns, now called "blue" money, to distinguish it from "red," or soviet, money.

The peasants, according to the advices, gathered a small army, numbering a few thousand, armed with rifles, axes, scythes and similar weapons, against which a Red division was sent. The peasants were surrounded. Kolnhof was shelled. Then machine guns were turned against it on Thursday and Friday nights. A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged.

Double Revolt in Hungary LONDON, June 8.—A double revolt against the Hungarian Communist government, headed by Bela Kun, is reported in dispatches from Vienna. One revolution was started by a hussar regiment stationed in Western Hungary and the other by peasants.

Four thousand peasants assembled Friday near Oedenburg (Sopron), between Zinkendorf and Kolnhof, with the object of displacing the Soviet government in Oedenburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch. They were intercepted on the march near Zinkendorf by the Communist garrison from Oedenburg, armed with artillery and machine guns. A bloody battle followed and the peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kolnhof by the Red Guards.

After a short siege, it is added, Kolnhof was stormed and many of its peasant defenders slaughtered. The entire Oedenburg district has been declared a state of siege and a military dictatorship proclaimed.

The revolt, started by the regiment of hussars was reported from Vienna to be serious. Counter-revolutionary movements were reported from other parts of the country by farmers, burghers and members of the working classes refusing to recognize Bolshevism.

The new Hungarian Minister has opened negotiations with the Vienna Socialists regarding the transformation of the Budapest government.

Hungarian Reds Beat Back Czechs

Town Captured and Pressburg Threatened, According to Vienna

COPENHAGEN, June 8.—Hungarian Communist troops have captured the town of Kaschau, in Northern Hungary, northeast of Budapest, from the Czechs after two days of fighting. A dispatch from Budapest Saturday announcing the victory says the Czechs were defeated decisively.

VIENNA, June 8 (By The Associated Press).—Severe fighting is in progress between Budapest and Vienna, north of the Danube, between the Czechs and the Hungarian Communist

Why Can't People Think of That Before Breaking Up All the Furniture?

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