

Obregon Orders Drastic Action To Curb Reds

Classes Them as Outlaws and Requests All Government Officials to Stop Demonstrations by Them

Three Held in Bomb Plot

General Strike Begun in Vera Cruz as Protest on Deportation of Radicals

MEXICO CITY, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—President Obregon, in a circular directed last night to the governors of all the states, described Bolshevism as persons acting wholly outside the law and requested that all means and measures be utilized to prevent demonstrations of a serious nature by them.

Citing the forcible entrance of the National Palace during the administration of Provisional President de la Huerta, the recent tragedy in Morelia and the radical invasion of the Chamber of Deputies as evidence of aggression on the part of the Bolsheviki, the President declared he felt called upon to define his attitude "once and for all."

"The Mexican people in themselves are sovereign," he declared, but they cannot usurp the powers of the Federal government or use violence to influence government officials. Granting that the radical propaganda of Bolshevism is a danger to the country, he said that must be attained strictly within the law and with respect for all guarantees which our constitution affords to all classes. "Contrary to the circular said:

"The invasion of churches, no matter of what sect, and the committing to them of acts of violence, constitute an attack on the freedom of religion, and are prohibited by our constitution. The revolution did not have as its object the establishment of anarchy nor the committing of acts of violence with impunity, but the attainment of economic, social and political conditions. These, however, must be gained within law and order."

Urging that state governors to proceed immediately against radical offenders and to prevent demonstrations by them, President Obregon asserted that the incidents of the last few months "cannot be repeated, much less should the radical propaganda of Bolshevism be given by the President to prohibit the flying of Bolsheviki flags inside or outside public buildings.

Three persons, alleged as beggars, were said to be carrying a dynamite bomb, were arrested last night at the village of Guadalupe, near here, charged with attempting to break up religious services being held in the cathedral there under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. They were later released upon orders from Celestino Gasca, governor of the federal district, who declared there was no evidence against them. As they left the prison, however, they were stoned by crowds gathered around the building. The men are alleged to be Bolsheviki leaders.

VERA CRUZ, June 1.—A twenty-four-hour general strike was begun here at 12 o'clock this morning as a protest against the deportation of Mexico of alleged extremist leaders during the last two weeks. The initiative in the strike was taken by the machinists' guild, which was assisted by electricians. Later the truck drivers, naval laborers and tobacco workers joined in the movement. The principal agitators formed a strike committee to take charge of the port.

Mother in Futile 16-Hour Search for Missing Boy

The police sent out a general alarm at midnight for three-year-old Matthew Corey, of 7099 Port Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, after a sixteen-hour hunt for the boy had proved fruitless.

He is the son of Harris Corey and has not been seen by his parents since breakfast yesterday. His mother looked for him at 8 a. m., and could not find him. She walked the streets for two hours in a vain search and then notified his father.

She and Mr. Corey patrolled the entire neighborhood in an automobile, but could find no one who had seen Matty. Their friends joined in the search, and early in the evening, concerned that unofficial efforts had been exhausted, Mr. Corey reported his son to the police of the Port Hamilton station as missing.

They made the routine inquiries of the children's society and church institutions, and at midnight sent the report to headquarters as a general alarm. The boy has blue eyes and light hair and wore a red jockey cap, a blue sailor jacket with brass buttons, black and white rompers, gray stockings and lace shoes.

Woman Falls From Top Of Fifth Avenue Bus

A fashionably attired young woman who gave her name to the police as Nellie Carly and said she lived at 665 Riverside Drive, plunged from the roof of a Fifth Avenue bus at 12:30 this morning, but it is not clear whether she was injured.

At Ninety-eighth Street and the Drive, striking on her head and suffering a possible fracture of the skull.

Patrolman Odze, of the West 100th Street station, found the young woman unconscious. He summoned Dr. Stone, of the Knickerbocker Hospital, who dressed Miss Carly's wounds and tried to induce her to go to the Knickerbocker Hospital, but she refused, insisting upon going home in a taxicab. Dr. Stone told Patrolman Odze that Miss Carly's condition was serious.

Passengers on the bus said Miss Carly suddenly rose in her seat and plunged over the low rail of the bus to the street, head first. She was accompanied in the cab by a young woman who volunteered to aid her in reaching home.

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Five Bandits Rob Bank Messengers of \$16,000

Hundreds See Hold-Up Near Minneapolis Police Headquarters; Thieves Escape

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—Five bandits in an automobile held up two messengers of the Millers' and Traders' Bank here today and escaped with \$16,000 in currency. The bank is just across the street from Police Headquarters.

The messengers had driven in an automobile from the Northwestern National Bank and Traders' Bank, the hold-up men stepped from a machine, pressed pistols against them and forced them to hand over the bags containing the money.

Many persons saw the robbers as they jumped back into their car and sped away into the heavy traffic, where four messengers lost track of them.

Members of the Sheriff's force, court attaches in the courthouse and the president of the bank, Guy Thomas, witnessed the robbery from across the street.

A policeman had been stationed at the bank corner during the time of the messengers' daily trip, but he was withdrawn two days ago.

League Committee Resumes Task; New Article X Is Urged

Obligation to "Respect" Integrity Proposed as Offset to Demand of Canada to Omit Whole Clause

LONDON, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—The committee on amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which held its first meeting in Geneva April 6, resumed its sessions here today, the program including proposed alterations of ten articles of the covenant submitted by eleven nations, members of the league. The sessions, under the presidency of A. J. Balfour, are expected to continue a week.

Among the most important proposals to be considered is the amendment offered by Canada for the total elimination of Article X, which the Dominion opposed during the peace conference and which was the keystone of the opposition of the United States.

Another demand awaiting consideration is proposed by Czechoslovakia. It suggests encouragement of regional understandings and is strongly opposed by China, who favored recognition of no understandings of this kind, excepting the Monroe Doctrine.

The decisions will be reported to the Assembly in September. Besides Mr. Balfour, the committee includes Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia; Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco de Urquay; Professor Hideo Hatoyama, of Japan; Emilio de Palacio, of Spain; Dr. Jose Restrepo, of Colombia; Dr. F. Giannini, of Italy; Charles Visserch, of Belgium; Auguste Noblemaire, of France; Eirwang Chung Hui, of China; and Herluf Zable, Denmark.

Mr. Drummond, the Secretary General, and Professor J. A. Van Hamel, secretary of the committee, also will be in attendance.

It is understood to have been suggested regarding the Canadian proposal as a compromise that Article X be changed that each state would bind itself to respect, rather than to defend, the territorial integrity of its neighbors.

No date was set for further discussion of the proposition.

Opponents of the resolution, chief of whom was Representative Young, of North Dakota, the only member of the Ways and Means Committee to enter objection in committee, contended that the failure of the membership to act constituted a victory for them. Representative Longworth, sponsor of the proposition, declared, however, that the conference appeared in agreement on the principle, but that there was a divergence of opinion on the method of applying it.

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Freedom to barter the remainder of his crops

There is no law which we need hesitate to repeal if this will increase the quantity or improve the quality of our goods.

Rykov puts out the promise that the government will act as the competitor of private enterprises by conducting operation of the larger enterprises not yet entirely destroyed.

As to the question of the bureaucracy, Rykov says: "Unless we can cut our bureaucracy 40 per cent we will be unable to solve our troubles."

Rykov's address has been received by members of the majority Socialists and Independents in Germany with the comment: "Rykov's statement implies additional proof of the bankruptcy of the Soviet regime."

Lenine's New Program Indorsed by Communists

Plan Involves Reduction of Tax in Kind and Fixing of Wages by the Workmen's Unions

RIGA, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—The congress of the Communist party closed its sessions at Moscow on Monday with a declaration of approval of the program expounded by Nikolai Lenine and his lieutenant, Milutin, Minister of Agriculture in the Soviet regime, who is now the ruling spirit on economic questions.

The policy as outlined by Lenine and Milutin centers mainly in the following points:

First, collection from the peasants of a fixed amount of grain by a system of tax in kind, estimated by Milutin to amount to about one-third of the crop. The other two-thirds of the crop is to remain at the disposal of the peasant for trading through the understandings of this kind, excepting the Monroe Doctrine.

Second—Retention in the hands of the state of the largest industries, means of transportation, particularly the leather, salt and textile industries. These latter are turning out manufactured goods now most needed by the peasants, and are to be sped up in order to satisfy the peasants' needs and the workmen are to be encouraged by a bonus system and other incentives, which will increase production.

Third—Encouragement of small and medium cooperatives and private industries. Factories will be leased these smaller industries, and even financial assistance will be given. The trades union will fix the wages, the government retaining the right of factory inspection. Personal initiative of workers will be suitably rewarded and will supplant equal pay. Government officials in charge of factories who prove lax in their management will be strictly prosecuted. The chief purpose throughout will be to increase production.

Besides the foregoing, there will be general relaxation of prosecution and of hindrances to free trade.

In the course of his speech on Monday Lenine said the development of capitalism, through the small industries and agriculture, was not to be feared, for the reason that the proletariat always held firmly in its hands the large sources of industry. It must be remembered, he went on, that the peasants' economy could not be stabilized without certain freedom of barter and without those capitalist relations connected with barter. He therefore urged the collection of taxes in kind in order to leave the peasant

British to Consider Abating Campaign Of Irish Reprisals

Sir Hamar Greenwood Replies to Appeal in Parliament and Says He Lacks Men to Guard Property

LONDON, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Replying in the House of Commons tonight to an attack on the government policy of reprisals in Ireland and the general inefficiency of the Irish administration, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that the number of troops in Ireland was so short of the requirements that it had been impossible to provide guards for all the public buildings. It was considered incredible, he said, that extremists Sinn Feiners should attempt to burn national possessions, such as the Custom House.

Two Parliaments, said the Secretary, had been elected in Ireland. The Ulster Parliament would soon be constituted and it would then be impossible to extend martial law in that area without the consent of the Ulster Parliament. If southern Ireland failed to take advantage of the opportunity to assume the responsibility of good government in the south, a new situation would face with all its resources.

With regard to General Seely's demand that reprisals should only be carried out on purely military grounds and that no house should be destroyed unless used as cover for an ambush and the occupants reasonably suspected of participating in outrages, the Chief Secretary promised to discuss the matter with the commander in chief and bring before him the points raised in this debate.

Allies to Act Unless Bavaria Disarms Guard

France and Britain Warn Munich That Penalties Will Be Applied if Einwohnerwehr Is Retained

BERLIN, June 1.—A dispatch to the Tagliche Rundschau from Munich says the British Consul and the French Minister have warned the Bavarian government that refusal to disarm the Einwohnerwehr will bring about the application of penalties against Bavaria.

Refusal on the part of Premier von Kahr of Bavaria to disband the Einwohnerwehr has caused great dissatisfaction in government circles here. It is viewed as embarrassing to the new Chancellor, who wished to inform the German Parliament that his Cabinet was bending every effort to fulfill the conditions of the latest Allied ultimatum. Hope was held in Cabinet circles that the Bavarian issue, one of the most serious problems encountered since the new ministry was selected, had passed the critical stage.

In his address to the Reichstag today, Chancellor Wirth, referring to Germany's obligation to pay 3,235,000,000 gold marks in 1921, said that this was an enormous sum, but that theoretical disputes concerning it would be futile. He said, however, to have the percentage of the levy on exports altered.

The Chancellor foreshadowed a higher inheritance tax, a bourse tax, an inheritance tax, a landed property tax and a tax on certain securities, in addition to an increase in indirect taxes.

Wirth Promises Dissolution

Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BERLIN, June 1.—Chancellor Wirth promised today that the Einwohnerwehr and the Orzech, Bavaria's powerful military organizations, would be dissolved, despite the opposition of Bavaria, in a speech in behalf of the new government before the reassembled Reichstag.

Chancellor Wirth continued that, although the German government considered the dissolution of the Einwohnerwehr contradictory to the Versailles Treaty, the government still would accede to the demand of the Allies.

"We are not confronted now with a treaty, but with an ultimatum," he said. "While the government does not desire to do anything which would make more difficult the position of the Bavarian Cabinet, the dissolution must be carried out."

The Chancellor's statement on disarmament came in the course of a pledge that the new government would do its utmost to live up to the Allied ultimatum. The house was jammed to capacity, and as the Chancellor spoke there were repeated outbursts from the Extreme Right and the Communists. There were cries of "bravo," however, from the majority of the representatives as Dr. Wirth elaborated his principles and outlined in detail what already had been done by way of compliance with the demands of the Allies.

"My program can be summarized in three words," declared Dr. Wirth, "understanding, reconstruction, reconciliation." The government stands on the policy which, however, the most conscientious fulfillment of the conditions of the ultimatum.

Cries of "bravo" came when the Chancellor referred to the fact that Germany had fulfilled all the conditions required of her up to the present and promised that conditions remain-

China to Get China Post

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Expected opposition to the confirmation of Jacob Gould Schurman as Minister to China did not develop today in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The committee ordered a favorable report on the nomination and Dr. Schurman will be confirmed.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, who has been mentioned as likely to lead a fight against the nominee because of charges that Dr. Schurman is pro-Japanese, was not at the meeting.

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Dr. Wirth Tells Reichstag Dissolution Will Be Enforced Despite Province

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Mrs. Stillman's Counsel Gets Delay Of Week in Trial

Referees Daniel J. Gleason, sitting at Poughkeepsie, granted an adjournment yesterday in the divorce case of James A. Stillman against Anne Urquhart Potter-Stillman until June 7.

Mr. Potter, who is a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, bankers, is a nephew of the late Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1873. Four years later he married Cora Urquhart in Louisiana. When she went on the stage he and his family were bitterly opposed.

His divorce from Mrs. Stillman was granted by the Supreme Court in New York with another adjournment set for June 7.

Cornelius Sullivan, of Mr. Stillman's counsel, objected vehemently to the continuance, declaring that he and his colleagues had suffered the greatest inconvenience as the result of the repeated applications for adjournment made by Mrs. Stillman's attorneys, Mr. Outerbridge Horsey, for Mrs. Stillman and associated with Mr. Sullivan in the law firm of Nicol, Amato, Fuller & Sullivan, also objected to an adjournment and called the attention of the court to the apparent ease with which the newspapers had been able to get the facts of the case, which were to have been secret and held in violation under Rule 76, which regulates the suppression of such cases from the public press.

Mr. Brennan and Abel I. Smith both insisted that the adjournment was a necessity, and stated that another reason for continuing the case was that Mrs. Stillman, defendant, with baby Guy Stillman, was suffering from a severe throat ailment and could not be present.

The referee said he felt he should grant the adjournment on the ground that Mr. Stanchfield, whose health has been affected for some time, had not been able to give his cases all his attention and could not be present to assist in the cross-examination of witnesses because of conflicting calendar dates.

Mrs. Stillman's Father Comes Here to Aid Her

James Brown Potter, father of Mrs. James A. Stillman, arrived here yesterday to aid his only daughter in her divorce suit. This was gathered from the brief statement he made when interviewed on board the steamship.

Asked what he intended to take definite steps to assist his daughter, he said: "All good parents and grandparents stand by their children. I shall take care of my people. I presume that Mr. Stillman is doing the same."

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Negro Suspect Shot In Back During Chase

Calvin Harrison, a negro, twenty years old, was shot in the back early this morning by a patrolman in an exchange of shots which followed an attempt to arrest Harrison on a charge of robbery. He was taken to Harlem Hospital a prisoner.

Sidney Berger, a taxicab driver, said that Harrison engaged him at Seventh Avenue and 145th Street to take him to his home at 38 West 139th Street. At Fifth Avenue and 139th Street, the driver said, his passenger leveled a revolver at him and ordered him to stop and "shell out."

The negro, Berger said, made off at a run as soon as he had obtained \$4, and Berger yelled for help. Patrolmen Matthews and Gordon chased Harrison through 139th Street, firing seven shots. The fugitive returned their fire. One of the patrolmen's bullets struck him. All of Harrison's wad was left.

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