TREATY EMPTY IF RELIEF FAILS, DAVISON WARNS

Americans Could Not Sleep if They Knew of Europe's Misery, He Says.

RED CROSS HAS REMEDY

Worldwide Drive on Distress and Disease Ready to Be Launched at Geneva.

"I would not give a damn for all the peace treaties in the world if something was not done to relieve the incredible, the unbelievable, distress that exists in the world to-day," said Henry P. Davison when he landed from the Leviathan yesterday.

Mr. Davison, who is now chairman of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, which has already set up a lighthouse of knowledge at Geneva, Switzerland, talked at the Metropolitan Club last evening to a group of newspaper men that had met him there by appointment. He talked steadily and intensely for three-quarters of an hour with the fervor of one whose heart is in his work.

"I tell you," he said, "that Americans could not sleep of nights—the right kind of Americans—if they knews the misery of Europe in its savage reality. They could not face their children with a clean conscience knowing what I know unless they were willing to give as true men their full support to the big idea that has just been evolved to save the bodies and brighten the minds of mankind. I will pass over the hunger and the destitution that throttle central Europe and speak of disease only for the moment. As I left the other side a report came to me of 275,000 typhus cases in a belt extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, a wave of disease rolling westward. This constitutes a peril for America.

Great Peace Body Planned.

"In former times," continued Mr. Davison, "the Red Cross was an organization for war, to mitigate the horrors of war, and to relieve victims of disasters. We now propose to make it the greatest of all peace organizations through an international bond which I hope will eventually take in all of the nations of the globe. We have already established at Geneva the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies. This headquarters will become the clearing house of scientific knowledge having to do with the most up to date methods of treating disease, preventing disease, sanitation and child welfare.

"Our organization includes the leaders in research work the world over. If Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute makes an important discovery he will transmit it to Geneva. If Lister captures a great truth it will be at the disposal of the league. Wherever scientists are at work they are ready to give us the instant benefit of their discoveries. In a sense, the Geneva headquarters will be a great well into which the scientific knowledge of the world will be constantly pouring. It will be our privilege to distribute this treasure wherever it is needed—to Madagascar or to Brazil; to China or to Georgia; to Africa or to Poland.

"With no political or governmental or sectarian connections whatever the league purposes, in this international compact, to work for the betterment of humanity by distributing the knowledge contributed to it and by stirring local agencies to keen activity. Knowing, let us say, that a pestilence is about to afflict any part of the world, just as it was known that the Spanish influenza was advancing, the league will warn the threatened territories, offer the best preventive and curative methods, advise the local Red Cross organizations what to do and generally inspire the proper agencies to a correct and efficient handling of the problem.

Big Fight on Tuberculosis.

"We shall pay special attention to the scourge of tuberculosis and to child welfare, but the activities of the league will be multifarious. It is a tremendous project, too big for any one Red Cross organization, but just suited to the international body we have established. The League of Red Cross Societies is now a reality. It has been officially recognized by the principal powers and its objects have been approved by Article XXV. of the League of Nations. The articles of association were signed in Paris on May 5 by the authorized representatives of the Red Cross Societies of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and representatives from these nations form the present board of governors, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

"The board will eventually consist of not more than fifteen members. Invitations to join the league have been extended to the Red Cross societies of the Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Holland, India, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is expected that eventually the league will include the Red Cross societies of all the nations of the world.

"The objects of the society are to promote in every country of the world a voluntary, national Red Cross organization, having as its purpose the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering, and to promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing the medium of knowledge to prevent disease and to treat it and to spur properly constituted agencies, to swift and efficent work. What we hope to accomplish might be put under three heads: to develop everywhere a greater sense of responsibility toward mankind; to distribute throughout the world scientific knowledge on the same basis to all, and to provide a sure method of cooperation and coordination in meeting international disasters.

Need for Help Shown.

"While the relations of the League of Red Cross Societies with the League of Nations will be intimate, there will be no statutory connection, since the League of Red Cross Societies is a voluntary organization, non-political, non-governmental and non-sectarian. The movement to continue and to enlarge Red Cross activities in time of peace comes at the psychological moment when the world is familiar with the work of relief performed by the Red Cross during the greatest war of history, and when the suffering and distress following in the wake of the war are well nigh universal. The need of that work was never greater and the forces to perform the services were never so well marshalled as at the present moment because of the necessities due to the war.

"Vast as is the scope of the progress of the League of Red Cross Societies, and although it is world wide in its activities, it is simple, practical and scientific. It received the unanimous endorsements of the medical experts who met at Cannes, France, in April. That conference, which was presided over by Prof. Roux, the successor of Pasteur, and which included Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, is regarded as one of the most remarkable gatherings of health experts ever held. It included many of the foremost men of America, France, England, Italy and Japan.

"Those experts adopted at the conference a minute announcing that a great part of the world wide prevalence of disease and suffering is due to widespread ignorance and to lack of application of well established facts and methods capable either of restricting disease or of preventing it altogether. The minute goes on to assert: 'We have carefully considered the general purpose of the Committee of Red Cross Societies to spread the light of science and the warmth of human sympathy into every corner of the world, and we are confident that this movement, assured as it is at the outset of the moral support of civilization, has in it great possibilities of adding immeasurably to the happiness and welfare of mankind.'

"This statement represents the judgment of men who are qualified to speak with the highest authority on the great scourges of humanity, such as tuberculosis, malaria, venereal diseases and epidemics; men who are authorities on preventive medicine and who represent the knowledge of the world in the great field of child welfare. It is their belief based upon certain scientific knowledge acquired by practical experience that a number of these great scourges can be controlled or even eliminated by organized coordinated effort and cooperation, and they say regarding the plans that 'they should at the earliest possible moment be put into effect and placed at the disposal of the world, and in no way can this be done so effectively as through the agency of the Red Cross.'

Ready to Act as Peace Aids.

"The League of the Red Cross plans through its headquarters at Geneva to stimulate the peace time activities of all national Red Cross societies, to help them to grow and to help them to carry out the programme made at the Cannes conference in a worldwide public health campaign. It is not to be understood that the national Red Cross societies themselves should have the responsibility of the actual work of safeguarding and improving public health, but that they should stimulate and encourage the natural agencies for such work within their respective countries, including the departments of health of the Governments, or in cases where such departments do not exist endeavor to create a public sentiment for the creation of such departments. The league supplements the work of the international committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, acting in entire harmony with it. The league in no way supersedes or conflicts with the activities of national societies. On the contrary, it puts at their disposal the latest knowledge and approved practices of the experts in public health and preventive medicine throughout the world. One of the important and probably immediate functions will be to coordinate relief in fighting pestilence, such as typhus, which is now raging in central Europe.

"Actual experience has demonstrated how quick and eager are the people of all nations to seize and act upon the knowledge which means for them increased happiness. The far reaching effects of the programme of the league of the Red Cross can be measured only by the suffering existing to-day and which it purposes to relieve. Hand in hand with the worldwide campaign for improvement in public health goes improvement in living conditions, in the social and economic conditions of humanity and a union of peoples of the world working together in a spirit of cooperation for the common protection and common better ment of all. Upon this spirit of the Red Cross League, a spirit of service in the common interest of all peoples, carried out with kindly consideration and honorable obligation, must rest the permanent peace of the world. Therefore, I say that no peace treaty is worth the paper it is written on should such service as the Red Cross League is now essaying fail to be supported.

"The Director-General of the Red Cross League will be Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, who from 1913 to 1918 was the Director-General of Military Aeronautics of the British army."

The fact was not easily extracted from Mr. Davison that he himself originated the world league idea for Red Cross work. He developed the idea while laboring in Europe as head of the American Red Cross.

He believes that the Germans, necessarily, will be admitted to the Red Cross. He does not believe that the Germans are starving, but he knows that there is terrible destitution in many parts of Russia. He avoided answering all questions of a political or international political tinge, saying simply that such matters were out of the province of his thought.

RUNGEE SUES WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW

Starts Counter Divorce Action and Asks $100,000 for Loss of Affections.

BOTH CHARGE CRUELTIES

Greenwich Stirred by Case Affecting Mrs. Husted, a Wealthy Resident.

William C. Rungee, a former member of the Connecticut General Assembly, whose marriage to Miss Adeline Husted in 1908 was an event in the Greenwich society colony, began an action in Stamford, Conn., yesterday against Mrs. Abbie L. Husted, his mother-in-law, charging her with alienating the affections of his wife. He claims $50,000 damages and seeks to attach Mrs. Husted's property to the amount of $100,000.

At the same time Mr. Rungee began a suit for divorce from his wife, charging her with intolerable cruelty, which began ten months after their marriage. For more than three years, he alleges, Mrs. Rungee has been habitually intemperate through the use of drugs containing alcohol and other intoxicants. Mrs. Rungee began an action for divorce several months ago, seeking to obtain the custody of their twin daughters, Gladys Muriel and Marion Carol. Mrs. Rungee alleges that her husband's cruelty began August 1, 1910, and has continued to date.

Mrs. Rungee is 33, a crack shot and a devotee of sports. With her mother and a brother she owns jointly the Husted estate at Greenwich, which adjoins the estates of Percy Rockefeller, William Rockefeller and F. W. Lincoln. She is said to manage the property largely herself. It is valued at $1,000,000. Mrs. Rungee has been active in Greenwich social affairs and is corresponding secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter there.

Had Honeymoon in Europe.

She was married to Mr. Rungee soon after his graduation from Yale and had begun the practice of law. They spent three months on their honeymoon in Europe and later revisited Europe to attend the Passion Play in Oberammergau. Their children were born in 1912.

The first intimation of the split in the domestic affairs of the Rungees was given in 1915. Mr. Rungee suddenly packed his bags and left the Husted homestead, where he had been living with his wife, and took separate apartments elsewhere. Soon after a considerable stir was caused in the family circles by the elopement of Mills Hobby Husted 3d, with a Manhattan manicurist while he was a student at Yale. He took his bride to the Husted home and thereupon Mrs. Rungee left. She rejoined her husband, and until the following March there were no more upsets.

Then, Mr. Rungee states, he had occasion to be absent for a few days, and on his return he found his wife had stripped his apartment of practically all of its furniture and had gone back to her mother. A few days later she began action for divorce.

Rungee Prepares to Fight.

Mr. Rungee announced yesterday that he is preparing to offer some interesting evidence to the court.

"I have endured much quietly for the sake of our children," he said, "but I am now going to fight. I shall have something of an interesting nature to present when the time comes."

Mrs. Husted began a few months after her daughter's marriage to abuse Mr. Rungee, defaming and slandering him in his wife's presence, he says. She urged Mrs. Rungee to leave him, and on one occasion ordered him from the house. The result of these actions has been to arouse scorn and hatred in his wife, he says, and her treatment of him has made life so intolerable that he can endure it no longer.

Mr. Rungee is now living at the residence of Dr. P. A. Rontey, a nephew of Mrs. Husted. He has been engaged in law practice in Greenwich for fifteen years, being associated for a time with R. Jay Walsh. He was an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, and as an Assemblyman was a member of the judiciary committee. His sister was married to Prof. Charles B. Sherman of Yale University.

WANTS HOME FOR EX-KAISER.

People's Party Asks Government to Provide for William.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 21 (delayed).—The German National People's party has presented to the National Assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members asking that the legislative body provide a governmental home in Germany for the former Emperor William.

The party has also telegraphed to President Ebert asking him to support the plan.

WAR CROSS SEEMED TO PEEVE HAWKINS

Lieutenant Failed to Understand Why Generals, Etc., Should Pick on Him.

OTHER BOYS ALL THERE

Veterans of the Seventh Honor One of Their Own for Bravery.

The veterans of "7-G," former members of Company G of the old Seventh Regiment, welcomed the returned members of Company G, 107th United States Infantry, commemorated the twenty men who met their end, "pro Patria, pro Gloria," at Mount Kemmel and the Hindenburg line, and to the surprise of all except a few of the initiated assisted in the ceremony of decorating one of their comrades last night at the Plaza Hotel.

After Gen. O'Rayan, a former member of "7—G", and Gen. Debevoise, who commanded the 107th until he was appointed a brigadier, Col. Mortimer Bryant, who succeeded Gen. Debevoise and brought the boys home, Capt. Drake, G company's commanding officer until he was wounded in the Hindenburg show, Sergeant Blake and William A. Hoy had all told how the 107th had upheld the best traditions of the old Seventh in France and Flanders—Gen. O'Ryan said that all the hundred years of the regiment's traditions if they could be rolled into one had been eclipsed by the things the boys had done over there—Mr. Ambroise G. Todd, the toastmaster, called on Col. Howard E. Crail, a former Seventh man, now on duty with the General Staff. And the Colonel, stiff and formal in his uniform with the black band of the general staff on his cuff, proceeded to surprise everyone except a few who had been let into the secret.

"It is a pleasure, gentlemen," he began, "to be again on duty with my old comrades of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. I say on duty, for I am not here to make a speech, but under orders. I will ask you all, including the ladies in the galleries, to rise and face Lieut. Hawkins." And the Colonel marched Lieut. William S. Hawkins, looking very much like a very nervous bridegroom, over in front of Gen. O'Ryan and requested the latter, as Lieut. Hawkins's former division commander, to read the Lieutenant's citation.

Gen. O'Ryan read as follows: "Lieut. William S. Hawkins. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Sulpiet, France, on October 17-18, 1918. While acting as liaison officer Lieut. Hawkins was wounded by the explosion of a shell. Unmindful of his weakened condition, he continued to carry on his duties for two days and materially assisted in the completion of the operation before allowing himself to be carried to the rear."

Then Col. Crail pinned the bit of blue ribbon with the little bronze cross dangling from it on the lapel of Lieut. Hawkins's dinner coat and a barrage of cheers burst from the veterans and the boys who had served under the gallant Lieutenant at St. Sulpiet and through a dozen other battles of the war. There were calls for a speech, and Lieut. Hawkins modestly and almost apologetically said that he had only done what any other man in the A. E. F. would have done under the same circumstances, and that he saw so many boys around the tables before him who had done things more worthy of the decoration that he scarcely felt that he deserved it.

Thereby he exemplified what Gen. O'Ryan had said about the men of the regiment a few moments before. The attitude of the men of the 107th, he said, seemed to be one of such modesty that they always had an apologetic expression no matter what operation they had carried out, as if they were afraid they had not done quite all they ought to have done.

William A. Hoy, who is secretary of the Seventh Company Veterans Association, read the names of the twenty men of the company who fell in France and Flanders. Included among them was the name of Joyce Kilmer. The lights in the room were extinguished and as each name was called a tiny electric light in the monogram "7-G" above the speakers' table was lighted in commemoration of the addition to the long regimental roll of honor, while a bugler in the corridor sounded taps.

British Shipping Aids Dinc.

Two hundred members of the staff of the British Ministry of Shipping in the United States had a banquet at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night. J. M. Gairns, who is attached to the financial bureau of the British Embassy in Washington, was the toastmaster, and the principal speakers were Sir Ashley Sparks, former Director General of the Ministry's New York Office, and E. Manifold Raeburn, the present Director General.

FORFEITS HER LIFE TO GREET TROOPS

Tenafly Girl Wanted Them to See Her Flag Waving.

All Tenafly was drawn to the Erie Railroad station yesterday afternoon by the tooting whistle of a long train that was bringing soldiers from Hoboken piers to Camp Merritt for demobilization. The town turned out with bands and flags and supplies of candy and tobacco, as it has done for every other trainload of fighters that has passed that way.

The train approached slowly and soldiers hung as far out of the windows as they could to yell to the folks how happy they were to get back. The crowd pressed closer to the tracks, and Anna Campbell, 9, suddenly discovered that she wouldn't be able to see a thing. There were so many big people about her that her bright little American flag would be outwaved and unseen.

Anna decided that she must cross the tracks. She wiggled between the grown-ups till she got to the edge of the platform. The train was close by that time, and she put one foot to the track bed and hesitated. Sergeant Tavanier of the Tenafly police shouted to her.

It may have been that the warning frightened her or it may have been because she was just plucky enough to try to get across where the crowd was thinner. She got to the further rail, but that was all. The pilot of the engine caught her and both legs were ground under the wheels. A soldier picked her up and put her in an automobile that sped to Englewood hospital. She died shortly after her arrival there.

VERDICT CUT, BUT CHALONER SMILES

Judge Hand Reduces Judgment Against "Evening Post" to $17,500.

Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand summoned John Armstrong Chaloner to his court yesterday to tell him that the jury which awarded him damages in $20,000 against the *Evening Post* the day before had been too generous. The court cut the judgment to $17,500 and said that if that amount was not accepted in five days he would set the verdict aside.

Chaloner, who sued the *Evening Post* because of satirical comment it made on his acquittal by a Virginia jury of responsibility for the death of a farmhand, was in high good humor while he waited in the corridor for the court to dispose of business that did not concern him. He has come to know many people in the Federal Building during the short time he has been in New York. In the centre of a crowd his face beamed as he talked of the trial and of its result.

When the motion of William M. Wherry, junior counsel for the newspaper, to set the verdict aside as excessive was reached and Judge Hand told Chaloner that he did not agree with the jury's notion of the damages Chaloner's mood did not change. He said that vindication was the thing he sought and, getting that, the money did not matter so much. He said he was ready to settle at once if the newspaper would pay "cash on the nail."

Judge Hand explained he based his decision on the fact that the newspaper paragraph complained against did not mention any names. It said: "The latest prominent assassin had the rare foresight to have himself declared insane before he killed his man."

This paragraph appeared two days after John G. Gillard had been killed in a scuffle in Chaloner's home and one day after a coroner's jury had held Chaloner to have been blameless.

Chaloner hinted that there would be developments relating to the lunacy proceeding that has barred him from New York for twenty years in the near future.

Judge Hand extended the time limit in which Chaloner may stay in New York under a writ of protection from seven to ten days after the trial.

Deeds of 26th Put on Panel.

BOSTON, May 22.—A bronze panel engraved with the names of battles in which the Twenty-sixth Division participated has been presented to the State by Major-General Harry C. Hale, who commanded the division when it returned to this country. The tablet was sent to Gen. Hale by the Countess du Boisrouvray, wife of the ranking French officer on duty with the Yankees in France.

GEN. GOETHALS GETS JOHN FRITZ MEDAL

Engineers Highest Award Presented to Builder of Panama Canal.

The highest mark of distinction in the engineering profession, the John Fritz medal, was awarded last night to Major-Gen. George Washington Goethals in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, for his achievement as builder of the Panama Canal. The presentation of the gold medal, with an engraved certificate stating the origin of the medal and the specific achievement, was made by Ambrose Swasey, past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Swasey in his speech said Gen. Goethals had gone to war with the elements when his country was at peace, and had truly represented himself in the ten years fight on the canal job as a soldier, engineer and man.

In responding to Mr. Swasey, the General said several other men came to his mind in accepting the medallion, chief among them being the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose courage and steadfastness as the chief executive of the nation made the canal possible. Gen. Goethals, his voice quivering, recalled how the medical men of the army conquered the yellow fever scourge only after several of the best among them died and others were left permanent cripples for their sacrifices, which he compared to any that had occurred in the world war. And in concluding he paid a tribute to the 50,000 American workmen who did their part, imbued solely with the idea that their efforts meant the future glorification of the country's greatness.

Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of War, and W. L. Saunders, past president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers also spoke.

Sixteen men form the board of award for the medal, four representatives from each of the four national societies of civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineering constituting the group. The medal has been awarded to many notable men.

LOWTHER MAY COME TO U. S.

Speaker of House Mentioned for Ambassador Here.

PARIS, May 22.—The recent visit to Paris of Earl Curzon, Government leader in the British House of Lords and Lord President of the Council, during which he conferred with American officials, has led to a revival of reports concerning the appointment of a new British Ambassador to the United States. The names of James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons; Herbert A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, and Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, are being mentioned as possible appointees to the Ambassadorship.

SOLDIER TESTIFIES AGAINST ROBINSON

Treason Defendant Said to Have Attacked U. S. War Policy.

Testimony about the trip to Holland which Willard J. Robinson began just before the United States became a belligerent in 1917 was given yesterday at his trial before Judge Learned Hand and a jury in the United States District Court. He is accused of treason. He is alleged to have been a courier for Hermann Wessels and Mme. Marie de Victorica, alleged German spies.

Johan Sterns, a sailor on the tank steamer American, identified Robinson as the cook's helper on the steamer when it sailed from New York on March 23. The steamer left Halifax, but was recalled by a radio when the United States declared war. It started again after a long delay and arrived in Rotterdam on May 4. Robinson told him that he was going to Norway, he said. They signed for the eastward run only.

Robinson returned on the steamship Ryndam as a second class passenger, arriving June 20, 1917. Several passengers identified him in court.

Stuart R. Weston of Utica, N. Y., a former soldier, testified about a speech made by Robinson at a street meeting at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street on a night in August, 1917. He said that Robinson said that any man who would send American soldiers 3,000 miles to fight on foreign soil was a traitor to his country.

William Travers Jerome, counsel for Robinson, objected to the testimony. He argued that criticism of the Government, even in time of war, is not treason. He said that Senators of the dominant party had said things similar to those credited to the defendant. The language was ill chosen but it was not an appeal to violence against the law, the lawyer said.

Robert P. Stephenson, Assistant United States Attorney, argued for the testimony as tending to show the intent of the defendant and not as proof of an overt act. The court upheld his contention.

Benjamin E. Benson, an American exporter with an office in Stockholm, told of relations with one Milton, a German agent, in Stockholm in the winter of 1917-1918. Benson negotiated with Milton under instructions of the American embassy.

He testified that he agreed to bring a message in invisible ink to Robinson in this country. Milton gave him 20,000 kronen for Robinson, he said. He turned the written message and the kronen over to the American legation. Milton showed him a picture of Robinson so that he might know him in this country.

The trial will be continued to-day.

GERMANS GIVE PLAY; 150 GUARDS NEEDLESS

800 See First Event of Kind Here Since U. S. Entered War.

German actors, speaking their own language in a public performance in this city for the first time since America entered the war, presented last evening the three act comedy "Der Himmel auf Erden" before 800 persons in the Yorkville Casino, East Eighty-sixth street.

For the first time also when public use of the German language in New York has been attempted there was no interference by soldiers, sailors or marines. Those directing the play had taken the precaution to summon a squad of fifty men of the provost guard under Lieut. Gannon, and possibly twice that number of policemen and detectives in command of Inspector Underhill.

The military cops and the others in blue reached the casino well before 8 o'clock, the time set for the start of the show. The military policemen were distributed in and about the theatre, while the city policemen kept themselves pretty well out of sight by remaining secluded in doorways and the like. Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock there was a steady stream of Germans, men and women, with a few children, streaming into the casino.

Not an American uniform was in sight, however, either inside or outside the big building, and a tour of investigation by Inspector Underhill in nearby streets showed that men in uniform were not lurking in the offing. Rumors that they would show up sooner or later, however, attracted a crowd of persons, but the cops shooed them away. Then the police and provost guards stayed on the job until just after 11 o'clock the curtain was rung down on the third act.

To make sure that there could be no doubt regarding the Americanism of those in the crowd, "The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the orchestra before the curtain went up the first time. Ten policemen in uniform who were standing at the door applauded loudly

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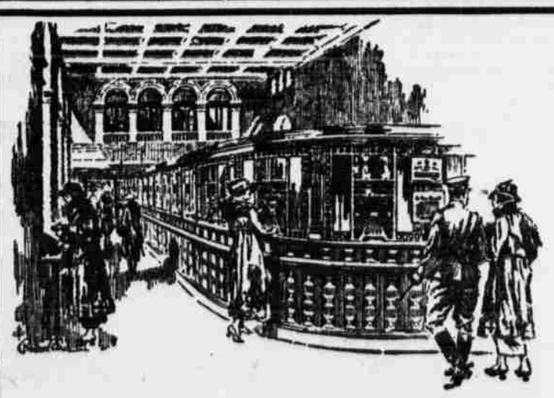

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