

GLASS ASKS AID TO SUFFERING EUROPE

Secretary of Treasury Portrays Conditions in Poland, Austria and Armenia

URGES \$150,000,000 LOAN

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Glass today urged Congress to appropriate \$150,000,000 for the relief of Poland, Austria and Armenia.

According to the best information obtainable, the secretary says, the minimum grain requirement necessary to carry Poland until the next harvest, and which cannot be filled any more but in the United States, is 200,000 tons.

This deficiency is due to a partial failure of the wheat crop and to a lack of fuel for threshing.

Poland has been unable to procure clothing since the beginning of the war. The food situation is so serious that the European Children's Relief Fund has felt obliged to send Poland small quantities of flour from the stocks intended for child feeding.

In Austria the acute misery and suffering are probably greater than in Poland. Two-thirds only of the present Austrian state are self-sufficient in food.

The situation today, especially in Vienna, has become exceedingly grave, due to a shortage of coal and food.

There is every indication that unless some relief is afforded immediately the people will starve to death.

Already the forests in the neighborhood of Vienna are being cut down for fuel, as are also many of the wooden dwellings.

Famine riots have broken out and the city and large parts of Austria are faced with the danger of a complete breakdown.

If the social breakdown spreads, the secretary believes the result would be less than a general disintegration of political cohesion in western Europe.

Such an event, he adds, would be fraught with the most serious consequences for the United States.

Armenia's Urgent Needs. Although the population of Armenia is small, the situation there is desperate and the winter season will see many deaths unless adequate food, medical supplies and clothing are received from outside sources.

It is estimated that a bare minimum program of 7500 tons of flour, together with other necessities, amounting in all to \$500,000 worth, is needed.

Such an amount, he says, is being furnished to many others.

It may be necessary to furnish some supplies to other sections of Europe outside the boundaries of Germany where the situation is not now so desperate, but where food supplies will be required to carry them through until the next harvest.

"As an relief undertaking, so far as concerns the United States, would be primarily a question of supplying food, and as it is noticeable that the production of food for Europe should be handled and co-ordinated in such a manner as not to increase the prices of food in the United States, the secretary concludes, "I am recommending in the proposed legislation that the United States Grain Corporation be empowered to purchase, sell and deliver food and relief supplies for Europe up to the amount of \$150,000,000, and that for the supplies so furnished credit may be extended by the grain corporation."

Britain Willing to Help. Assistant Secretary Davis, presenting Mr. Glass's letter, told the committee that the treasury "was vitally interested" because "if those countries are not fed, disastrous results are feared, which would seriously affect the financial stability of the world."

The British, he said, "are willing to do all they can to help, and they will likely transport the food, and also supply some clothing. The burden, however, he said, would be placed on the United States because the American foodstuffs were the "only surplus supply."

Baron Elicheff, head of the Austrian peace delegation, made an "appeal to the American people," says:

"We beg to inform the United States of our suffering and to transmit the cry of distressed and starving people to the noble-minded American nation to which Austria confidently has recourse in this supreme moment. We beg to point out to the United States the dangers of anarchy, the horrors of famine, the outbreaks of cruelty to which self-preservation will lead the stronger ones against the weak."

"It is impossible that a people of 7,000,000 must die when a comparatively slight effort of the United States could save them."

Germany Plotter Freed. Von Brincken, Prison Term Over. Escapes Fine by Pauper Oath.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10.—(By A. A. Anderson.)—Lieutenant William von Brincken, former military attaché of the German legation in San Francisco, was freed yesterday from the federal prison at Monell's island after taking a pauper's oath, through which a fine of \$10,000 was remitted.

Low Von Brincken was convicted in San Francisco of violating the neutrality of the United States in connection with a Hindu plot to overthrow British rule in India and sentenced to serve two years imprisonment and pay a fine of \$10,000.

Peace Restored With Ratification

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exchanging words with any of the other delegates. The absence of American representatives was particularly remarked.

Up to the last hour Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally, hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary of the Peace Conference the invitations that had been sent him.

French to Keep Documents

The thirteen powers which have ratified the treaty at Versailles were represented here by one delegate each.

Matters were drawn up on the following matters: Signing of the Versailles treaty, signing of the protocol attached to the treaty and signing of the agreement between United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Germany relative to occupation of the Rhine.

After the signatures were completed the secretaries of the French officials for deposit in the archives.

Although the exchange of ratifications of the Versailles treaty this afternoon was the declaration that ratifications were being exchanged between Germany and France, no arrangements have been made by Germany, so far as can be ascertained here, to resume peace relations with this country.

Reports having been circulated unchallenged for some time to the effect that Von Lersner would be designated as the German plenipotentiary, it had been accepted as a fact. He told the Associated Press today he had not been named for the post, and was in no way cognizant of the intention of the government.

He denied reports that at the head of the peace delegation he would leave his quarters at Avenue Bourdonnais for the city of the embassy.

Alfies Renew Premier. The latter which Premier Clemenceau handed to Baron von Lersner in regard to the Spaa Flow repatriation follows:

"Paris, Jan. 10.—Now that the protocol provided for by the note of November 2 has been signed by qualified representatives of the German Government and in consequence the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles have been deposited, the allied and associated powers wish to renew to the German Government their assurance that while necessary reparations for the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow will be effected as between Germany and those powers that have finally ratified it, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay."

Great Britain was the first of the five great powers represented in the supreme council of the Peace Conference to take such action, being followed in succession by France, Italy and Japan. The United States alone of the "big five" has not yet ratified the "big five."

As the list shows, formal ratifications have been given by most of the smaller powers signatory to the treaty. China did not sign the document because of the objection to the Shanghai provisions, but proclaimed a state of peace with Germany.

Ratified by Germany Last July. The all-important ratification by Germany was given on July 9, 1919, the day following which President Wilson presented the treaty to the United States Senate.

The making of the peace which now becomes effective was begun shortly after the signing of the treaty on November 11, 1918, which ended the great war. The treaty of Versailles, as it has become known, was signed in the historic Versailles Palace on June 28, 1919.

The long interval between the assembling of the Peace Conference at Versailles on January 18, 1919, and the signing of the treaty was occupied by almost daily conferences on its provisions between the representatives of the nations which had been at war with Germany, and had looked relations with the principal parts being taken by delegates of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. The first important work completed was the drawing up of the covenant of the league of nations which was finished on February 14. The German representatives were invited to Versailles during April after the draft of the treaty had been completed. They returned to the treaty on May 7.

The treaty not only defines the terms of peace with Germany, but contains the covenant of nations, and the provisions for the international labor organization. The document comprises fifteen parts with numerous annexes.

It provides that as soon as it had been ratified by Germany and three of the principal allied and associated powers a process verbal of the deposit of ratification should be drawn up from the date of the deposit of its ratification, and which the treaty would come into force as between the powers which had ratified it. The treaty will enter into force for each other power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

Alfies Demanded Protocol. In October last, a sufficient number of powers had ratified the treaty to provide that as soon as it had been ratified by Germany and three of the principal allied and associated powers a process verbal of the deposit of ratification should be drawn up from the date of the deposit of its ratification, and which the treaty would come into force as between the powers which had ratified it. The treaty will enter into force for each other power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

London, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—Regret over America's absence from participation in the ratification of the treaty of Versailles is again expressed in editorials printed in this morning's newspapers.

America's absence, says the Telegraph, "clouds alike the prospect of the present and the future. It weakens profoundly the moral authority of the league of nations and consequently the sense of security regarding the immediate future. Instead of new machinery for the world's future, a quagmire of uncertainty and complete waiting, only a motive power to set it going, the machine is not yet put together. The United States still stands outside. The allied nations must now go forward without her."

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WILSON EXPECTED TO CALL LEAGUE

Continued from Page One

Washington, Jan. 10.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the league of nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace that the first session has been fixed for next Friday. The United States, however, will not be represented at the meeting as the treaty has not yet been ratified by the Senate.

Provision for the President to issue the call for the initial meeting of the council is made in the peace treaty, and officials explained that, in signing the call, Mr. Wilson would not be acting in his capacity as President of the United States.

The coming into force of the treaty through exchange of ratifications today between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany will not affect the United States, officials said today, because the state of war between this country and Germany still exists, trade between the countries was resumed some months ago and is steadily increasing, particularly in respect to movement from the United States.

The United States, however, will not be represented on any of the various commissions set up by the treaty for carrying out its terms nor can this country send consular agents into Germany until the state of war is ended.

WHAT PEACE TREATY RATIFICATION MEANS

Peaceful relations between Germany and the greater number of the nations engaged in the great war with her are established by the action taken at Paris today. The peace treaty now goes into effect as between Germany and those powers that have finally ratified it, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

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Closer Supervision in Future

Continued from Page One

They are accounted for publicly under legal requirement, but when, where and how of their disposition was not a matter of inquiry either by the contributors or individual members of the party. It is possible that in the future, if future contributions for campaign purposes are available from the sources here named, they will be subject to closer supervision. I do not assert this as a fact, merely as a suggestion of current thought on the subject.

There is also a disposition to place in responsible state officials intending to do with the financial and accounting affairs of the commonwealth, men of business capacity, rather than to have them distributed as rewards for political activity or gifts of favoritism.

Already the lining up of political forces and individuals within the party has commenced. The captains and the corporals of the organization are being assigned to their various posts in anticipation of the coming struggle. The alignment is so apparent that it is no longer a secret confined to the few.

Doubt That Crow Will Stay in Field. The state administration will undoubtedly give Senator Crow his support if he decides to stand for re-election.

Of the commissions now beginning their work, probably the most important is the reparations commission, which will do a great amount of the labor incident to the settlement of the reparations. Its special duty will be to regulate Germany's payment of indemnification during the next thirty years. Important also will be the commission dealing with the Rhine valley, Rhenish territories, Upper Silesia, Teschen and Schleswig. Boundary commissions, which are to fix upon the spot the new boundaries of Germany with Belgium, the Sarre basin, Poland and Czechoslovakia are to be appointed within fifteen days.

A speedy development following the action of today is expected to be the presentation of the list of war criminals to be demanded by the Allies for trial under the treaty. It has been reported recently that this list has been considerably cut down from the originally proposed 1200 names.

It will still name the former German crown prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, however, it is reported, while the treaty itself arraigns former Emperor William "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" and provides for a special tribunal to try him after his surrender has been asked from the government of Holland.

Pittsburgh Claims Big Interest. In the western end of the state Pittsburgh claims the greater share of interest in the factional alignment. Mayor Babcock, whose political interests are largely on the side of the dominant faction of which Senator Max Leslie is the head, is expected to throw the weight of his organization to the side of the manufacturer's association. In the western counties this influence will carry weight, reinforced by the manufacturers' organization in the various districts.

The influence of Senator Crow in the southwest must not be depreciated. He has been a potential figure there for years, in great measure he has been the organization's almoner throughout the western part of the state, and this alone gives him a dominance that is not likely to be a side of the controversy.

The attitude of United States Senator Penrose in the event of the factional contest being carried to the extreme is the most interesting problem to be considered. It is a subject to be approached with hesitancy, in view of the fact that the senator has been seriously ill for some time and is still confined to his room under his physician's orders. For this reason, it is probable that another, his personality and political influence have been but little mentioned in connection with the prospective schism.

Penrose in Delicate Position. At the same time there is a prevalent impression that in the last measure for the position the senator would be inclined to support the claims of the industrialists.

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As a result, he is in the most delicate position of any state leader from the fact that he is a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

There is a disposition among his friends on both sides to eliminate him from any connection to the impending struggle. And it is more than likely that this effort will be maintained to the end. "Keep Penrose out of it" is an expression emanating from both sides.

It is this feeling, more than any other, that is voted upon to contribute to a patching up of the difficulty. He is regarded as a hoped-for pacifier, and I believe that if the chasm is bridged Wilson against him in certain states.

Wilson's health precludes, as a third term, did not prevent his accepting a nomination, the public being unwilling to choose a man where doubt about his physical stability.

Wilson is still eventually eliminated, all talk of other candidates is at an end. The organization has put it into Wilson's hands to make the best terms he can with Bryan on candidates and on platforms. When the herd is threatened it groups itself behind the leader. The Democratic head is threatened. The leader, Wilson, will meet the danger.

President Uncommitted. The President is absolutely uncommitted on candidates. His own son-in-law, McAdoo, does not know whom he favors. This is one reason for McAdoo's inactivity in seeking the nomination. In the first place, he is not especially in view of Bryan's probable opposition. In the next place, he does not feel that he can go further toward seeking office without first knowing where his father-in-law stands or at least that his father-in-law has taken his hands off.

In this period of inactivity of the McAdoo promoters the Palmer movement has grown in volume. It is now the leading Democratic boom just as Wood's is the leading Republican boom. Mr. Palmer was the favorite of the Jackson Day diners. He is an old member of the Democratic national committee. If the organization were to choose, it would choose Palmer. But the Palmer movement is all on the surface. His strength is where strength does not count, in the organization. Mr. Wilson, not to choose, it would choose the candidate, subject to the condition that Mr. Bryan's approval must be obtained. It will be hard to

him all the trouble he wanted. It is the bringing of the fat in return. It does not necessarily mean a fight. It probably does not mean a fight. It is a return gesture. The gesture of Bryan has brought two replies from the party, one a close rallying around the President as leader and the other a notice to Bryan that he could get nowhere by seeking delegates.

The chances are that the Commoner will not seek delegates or make trouble for the organization. To do so might expose his own weakness. And the chances are that the organization will not deny him a voice in the choice of a candidate and a larger one in the writing of the platform. Mr. Bryan probably cannot afford a fight. He has probably not enough popular following left after these two terms of Wilson. And his own two "isms" have little drawing power today. President Wilson can not afford a fight. His party is too weak. He has too many troubles on his hands as it is without seeking any additional ones. When the two principals cannot afford a fight there is not likely to be a fight.

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