GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

Jan. March - 1919

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1919. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Clemenceau Champions a Four-Nation League
Rioting Becomes General in Capital of Poland
Presidential Party Leaves England for Italy

CLEMENCEAU DECLARES FOR AN ALLIANCE

To Be Composed of United States, England, France and Italy.

NOT IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

Thinks Balance of Power now Existing Should Be Maintained.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The declaration made by President Wilson in his speech at Manchester Monday against balance of power among the nations is regarded in high American quarters here as a direct rejoinder to the speech of Premier Clemenceau in the chamber of deputies in which he declared his support of "the balance of power" idea and his purpose to make it his guiding thot in the peace negotiations.

Whether it was intended to be so, it is not known, but the president's speech, coming within 24 hours after that of the premier has led to a contrast between the two declarations as sharply defining two opposing viewpoints on the subject of balance of power among the nations.

The textual copy of the premiers speech on Sunday night is now available and gives the following reference on this subject:

"There is an old system which appears condemned today and to which I do not fear to say that I remain faithful at this moment. Countries have organized the defense of their frontiers with the necessary elements and the balance of powers—"

Great disorders broke out in the chamber at this point and Pierre Prizon a socialist deputy exclaimed:

"This is the system which has gone into bankruptcy.'

Premier Clemenceau continued saying:

"This system appears to be condemned by some very high authorities. Nevertheless, I will remark that if such a balance had preceded the war—that if America, England, France and Italy had got together in saying that whoever attacked one of them must expect to see the three others take up the common defense—"

The premier was interrupted here by applause and disorder in the chamber, but later resumed.

"There is in this system of alliances, which I do not renounce. I say it most distinctly, my guilding thot at the conference, if your body permits me to go there and I believe that nothing should separate after the war the four great powers that the war has united. To this entente I will make all sacrifices."

The statement of the French premier is looked upon as foreign to the statement made a few hours later at Manchester by President Wilson, when the president said:

"If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power the United States would take no interest, because she would join no combination of power which is not a combination of all of us."

MISSOULA MAN IN HALIFAX

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 31.—Among returned soldiers who reached Halifax December 30 was E. S. Este, Missoula, Mont.

Elks Make New Year's Gift of $60,000 to the Salvation Army

New York, Dec. 31.—A receipt of a New Year's gift of the war relief commission of the Order of Elks to the Salvation Army was announced here today by Commander Evangeline C. Booth. The money is to be used for war relief work. In presenting the check the Elks commission, of which ex-Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, is chairman, declared it to be "in recognition of the untiring, unselfish effort of the Salvation Army and in appreciation of a great work modestly performed in the name of God and humanity."

WARSAW MOBS FIGHT SOLDIERS MANY KILLED

Frequent Clashes in the Streets Between Troops and Bolsheviki.

REVOLUTIONISTS PARADE UNDER RED BANNERS

Poles Conduct Demonstrations at Posen for Paderewski.

Warsaw, Dec. 30.—(By The Associated Press.)—Forty-seven persons have been killed in the streets of Warsaw in consequence of numerous clashes which occurred between troops and revolutionists. The city is at high tension over the shooting today and yesterday by the troops of red revolutionists who were holding demonstrations in favor of the liberation of several interned bolsheviki.

This is the first time that such drastic measures have been taken here. A state of virtual martial law exists with the soldiers of the newly formed national army and the municipal guard patrolling the streets. Cavalry and light artillery are active, and the artillery has been holding target practice in the outskirts of Warsaw, the booming of which is intended as a warning to revolutionists who are suspected of an intention to seize the government.

The arrival from Posen of Ignace Paderewski, who has been proposed as president of the republic, has served to strengthen the hands of the authorities, who are now passing thru nervous days and nights.

It is extraordinary how unpeculiar are the street fights, several of which the correspondent has witnessed.

Many demonstrations in support of Paderewski were held at Posen, where the Poles are in complete control.

DEMAND RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Warsaw, Sunday, Dec. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sympathizers with the bolsheviki marched to the Hotel Bruhl in Warsaw today and demanded the release of six bolsheviki agents. Polish troops fired into the crowd after several soldiers had been wounded by the mob, and five persons were killed and a number of others wounded.

The crowd, which numbered more than 1,000, paraded thru the streets singing, carrying red banners and crying "Down with Pilsudski!" "Down with the government!" It was composed mostly of young men and young women. They then marched to the hotel where three companies of the Polish legion were guarding the bolshevist agents.

Leaders of the crowd demanded the release of the bolshevik agents and when this was refused revolver shots were fired from the crowd into the hotel. The soldiers answered with three volleys into the crowd.

REDS ATTACK TROOPS.

Paris, Dec. 31.—(Havas.)—Official dispatches received from Bucharest say that bolshevik organizations, aided by Russian anarchists and Budapest revolutionists, recently organized a demonstration in Bucharest and attempted to cross one of the principal thorofares.

The revolutionaries fired on the soldiers guarding the street. The troops returned the fire, and as a result of the fighting six persons were killed and 15 wounded. The ringleaders in the affair were arrested and will be prosecuted.

Three Soldiers Die in Wreck of Troop Train Near Halifax

Quebec, Dec. 31.—Three men were killed and 55 injured, some seriously, when a troop train bound from Halifax to Toronto with returning soldiers was derailed near Edmunton on the National Transcontinental railroad today.

A heavy blizzard is raging there and with many wires down it was difficult to get reports from the scene of the accident. One car of the train was said to be completely overturned and nine others derailed. Nothing is known here of the cause of the wreck.

REVOLUTIONS AND COUNTER REVOLUTIONS SWEEP RUSSIA FROM END TO END

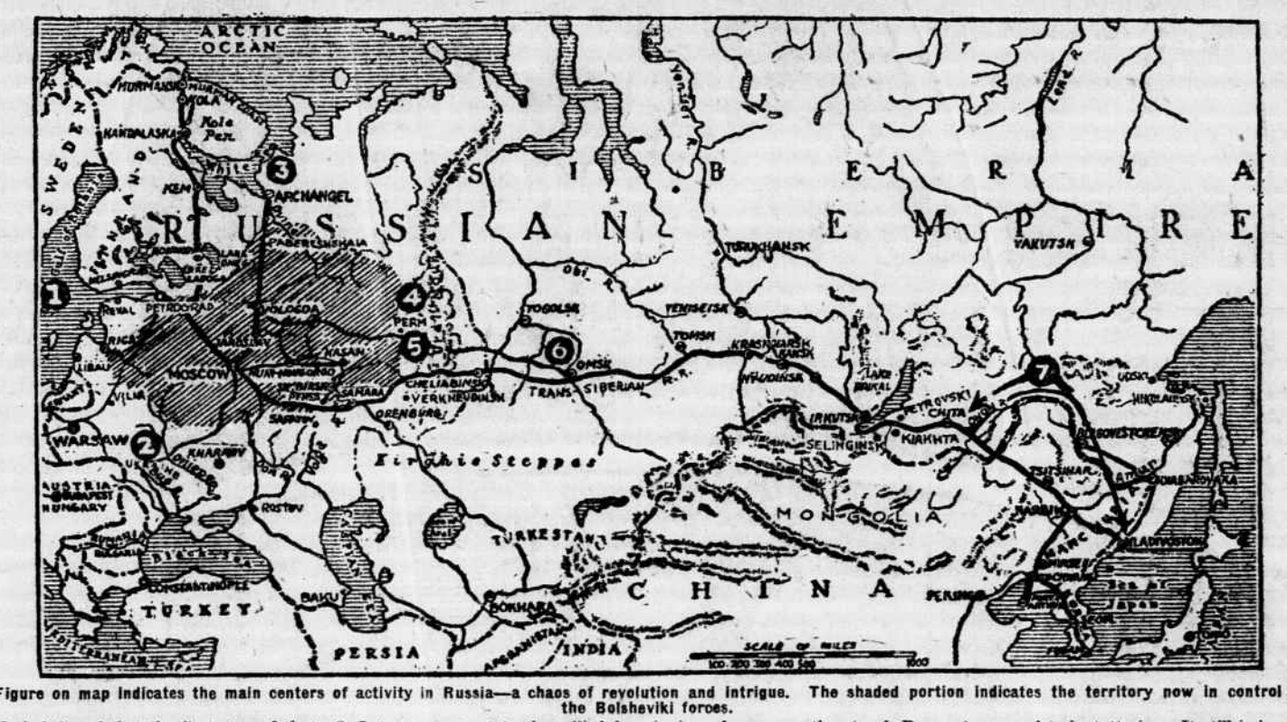

Figure on map indicates the main centers of activity in Russia—a chaos of revolution and intrigue. The shaded portion indicates the territory now in control of the Bolsheviki forces.

It is believed that the first step of the peace conference will be to decide upon a policy to be followed in handling the Russian situation. This country, swept by revolution and anarchy, is rapidly devouring itself. The map shows the situation in brief.

1. French and British naval forces have reached Reval and Libau and are dominating the Baltic coast of Esthonia and Livonia.

2. Latest reports state that allied forces are in control of Kieff, capital of the Ukraine; Odessa and the Black sea fortress of Sebastopol.

3. Archangel and Kola, northwest of Archangel, are the bases from which Americans and British are fighting the bolsheviki in northern Russia.

4. The latest defeat suffered by the bolsheviki was inflicted by the loyal Siberian forces southeast of Perm, to which town the Reds are said to be retreating.

5. The former Czar Nicholas was executed at Ekaterinburg, about 100 miles south of Perm and indicated by the figure 5.

6. The strength of the Siberian government at Omsk is said to be gaining, altho for a time the government appeared to be tottering. It still is in need of assistance, both food and troops.

7. General Semenoff's forces, operating along the trans-Siberian railroad from Vladivostok to Chita, have established order in that section. The general has been asked to join hands with the Omsk government against the bolsheviki. Allied forces and Czecho-Slovak troops are scattered thru this region.

WILSON AND GEORGE HAVE HIT UP QUITE A WARM FRIENDSHIP

The King Escorts President to Train and Promises to Visit Him Soon.

President Satisfied With Conferences, but Not Prepared to Discuss Them.

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BY RAYMOND G. CARROLL

With President Wilson's party, Dec. 31.—King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary and Lord Reading accompanied President and Mrs. Wilson to the entrance of the king's coach on the special train on which the president and his party left Victoria station, London, at 9:30 o'clock this morning for Paris.

The parting was a fervent one between the king and president. They appear to have hit it off and parted to meet again. The president invited the king to visit America after the conclusion of peace. Indications are the king will accept, combining the tour to Canada and the United States.

The queen patted Mrs. Wilsons gloved hand affectionately on escorting her to the train. All the ladies went in first. The chief topic on the train from London to Dover was Clemenceaus utterances to the French senate. The president had no comment to make just now. It is unlikely he will comment until after the Italian trip, when there will be some sort of a declaration of American principles. The president still hopes to be in absolute accord with France and Italy, as well as with Great Britain. The enthusiasm of the crowds in London this morning continued to Dover where the second reception to the president took place immediately before the time to go aboard the boat for Calais.

More Than Ten Billion Dollars in Minerals Produced in United States Past Two Years

Washington, Dec. 31.—More than ten billion dollars' worth of minerals were mined in the United States in 1917 and 1918.

This was shown by preliminary estimates for this year combined with final figures for 1917, made public today by the geological survey.

The total for this year was estimated at $5,160,000,000 against $5,011,000,000 last year and $3,513,972,000 in 1916. The 1918 output of metallic products, including pig iron, copper, ferro-alloys, lead, zinc, gold, silver and aluminum was valued at nearly two billions of dollars.

Several Big War Workers Retired Last Midnight

Washington, Dec. 31.—With the ending of the year 1918 at midnight tonight, a number of officials who have served the government during the war retired from office and at least two war agencies, the war industries board and treasury's capital issues committee, ceased to exist.

Officials who ended their services included Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board; Thomas B. Love, assistant secretary of the treasury; Robert S. Lovett, director of capital expenditures for the railroad administration; Carl R. Gray, director of operations of the railroad administration, and A. A. Ballentine, solicitor of the internal revenue bureau.

William Gibbs McAdoo had expected to end his duties as director general of railroads, but he will remain until Saturday to complete a report of his year of stewardship. The appointment of a successor is daily expected.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, who resigned as fuel administrator some time ago, expected to resume his duties as president of Williams college early in the year, but no announcement as to when he will

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First Serbian Relief Steamer Reaches Triest

Washington, Dec. 31.—Arrival at Triest of the first steamer carrying food supplies for the Serbians and the sending of a special mission to Warsaw to organize food relief in Poland and another to Vienna to investigate food conditions there were announced in a cablegram received at the food administration today from Herbert C. Hoover, at Paris.

A commission also has left for Belgrade to take charge of the situation there.

Conditions in Vienna and also Rumania were said to be desperate. Mr. Hoover said representatives of the Viennese municipalities now at Berne, Switzerland, stated that food supplies for the 2,000,000 people in the Austrian capital would not last more than ten days. The Swiss government, the cablegram said, proposed to forward at once a week's supply for the city.

As to Rumania, the cablegram said the American and allied ministers there had telegrafed that they were convinced that the food supplies would not last more than another thirty days, and that "immediate steps for relief must be taken if the country is not to be submerged into bolshevism."

POLAND PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN UPON RUSSIAN FRONTIER

Will Oppose Bolsheviki on North and Ruthenians on the Southeast.

Poles in Possession of Posen, Where They Have Disarmed German Troops.

Warsaw, Sunday, Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—Poland is preparing for a military campaign along the Russian frontier. The bolsheviki will be opposed on the north and east and the Ruthenians of the Ukraine on the southeast. The bolsheviki have forced the Poles to take up arms by their advance into Polish territory. The Poles and Ruthenians have been at odds since the Ruthenians attempted to take Lemberg in November.

The bolsheviki are advancing as the German army of General Hoffman retires. The Germans, according to reports reaching here freely permit the bolsheviki to advance while blocking the efforts of the Poles to check the bolsheviki. The Germans are scheduled to evacuate Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, on January 4, but the Poles await permission from Marshal Foch before entering the city prior to the German evacuation.

The bolsheviki are advancing rapidly toward Vilna and are favored by mild weather. Their advance guards are said to be orderly well clothed and well armed. They have committed no depredations except where they meet with resistance. At Pskov, where the bolsheviki were opposed, they carried out merciless massacres.

The bolsheviki, it is reported, also are sending forces to occupy the Baltic ports of Libia and Riga as soon as the Germans evacuate them.

Regarding the situation in Posen (German Poland) General Pilsudski, the Polish military leader, indicated to the correspondent that he would follow out there a firm policy of suppressing any German aggressions against the Poles.

Fighting between the Ruthenians and the Poles is reported taking place at several points, especially at Rawaruska,

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SIX TRANSPORTS LEAVE FRANCE WITH TROOPS

About 12,000 More Soldier Boys Added to the Homecoming List.

SHOULD REACH NEW YORK BETWEEN JAN. 5 AND 14

Pershing Assigns an Additional 15,000 for an Early Trip Home.

Washington, Dec. 31. — Departure from France of six additional transports, carrying approximately 12,000 homecoming soldiers, was announced today by the war department. The first of the ships, the Agamemnon, which sailed December 28, should reach New York January 5, and the last of them, the Eastern Queen, carrying only a few officers, is due at Baltimore January 14.

The transport Finland, which sailed December 29, and is due at Newport News January 10, brings Brigadier-General Martin of the 87th division, and the second battalion of the 345th infantry and the headquarters of the 173rd infantry brigade of the same division, all en route for Camp Dix, N. J. The transport Madawaska, which sailed December 28 and is due at Newport News January 8, carries these additional units of the 87th division, also en route for Camp Dix; casual companies 113, 114, 115, 401, 408 and 409 and the headquarters of the 174th infantry brigade.

The Madawaska also carries 1,150 sick and wounded officers and men, while the Finland has 949 sick and wounded officers and men and these additional units: Casual companies Nos. 116, 117, 118, 120, 405, 406, 407, 410 and 411, and chemical warfare service casual company No. 2.

The Agamemnon carries the 313th trench mortar battery, companies A, B, C, D, I, K and L of the 35th infantry, 3rd battalion headquarters, machine gun company and 330 sick and wounded.

The Santa Marta left December 27 and is due at New York January 8, and the Louisville left December 28 and should reach New York January 8.

The Louisville has on board casual companies Nos. 1,008, 1,009, 1,068, 1,069, 1,078 and 1,071, a number of casual officers and 73 sick and wounded.

The Santa Marta is bringing 112 casual officers and one officer and 12 men of the 1st field artillery.

MORE PICKED FOR RETURN

Washington, Dec. 31.—General Pershing notified the war department today that additional units with a total strength of approximately 15,000 men had been assigned for early convoy home. They include the 329th and 330th infantry of the 83rd division with more than 50 officers and 3,400 men each, and the 4th regiment, air service, including about 16 aero squadrons.

The 54th field artillery with 106 officers and 2,429 men and the 116th engineers and train, 26 officers and 1,600

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Government Takes Charge of $800,000 German Securities

New York, Dec. 31.—The largest seizure of enemy owned insurance stock was made today when the enemy alien property custodian took possession of approximately $800,000 of the resources of the Cologne Reinsurance company, a German owned concern with offices here. The securities were turned in after specific demand had been made for them.

Resources in this country of other enemy owned insurance companies have been discovered and will be specifically demanded unless today's seizure causes them to be voluntarily turned in. D. D. Thomas, acting manager and liquidator of enemy insurance companies, the custodian said. These other companies failed to respond to a general demand issued recently to turn their securities over to the government, he explained.

The seized assets will be used to liquidate the affairs of the companies, the residue remaining in the hands of the government.

PREPARING BILL TO GUARANTEE PRICE OF THE 1919 WHEAT CROP

Washington, Dec. 31.—Chairman Lever of the house agriculture committee announced today after a conference with Secretary Houston that action to insure the maintenance of the government guarantee of the 1919 crop was being drafted by the department of agriculture and that he would introduce it in congress within a few days.

Mr. Lever said the legislation would authorize the president to continue operation of the food administration's grain corporation or create a new agency for buying, selling and storing the 1919 crop. A revolving fund of $600,000,000 for the use of the corporation also would be provided.

"The government," Mr. Lever said, "will buy all of the 1919 crop and sell it at the world price whatever that may be."

He added that the government might lose a large sum by maintaining the price, but that it was necessary to keep faith with the farmer.

While the world wheat reserve soon to be released was not now known, Mr. Lever said, Australia has a supply of 300,000,000 bushels and Argentina, India and other countries probably have large stocks, the sale of which might affect the export demand and reduce prices.

Expenses of American Government During Year Reach Eighteen Billion

Washington, Dec. 31.—It cost the American people about $18,160,000,000 to run its expensive war government and make loans to allies in the year ending today, treasury reports show.

December expenditures above two billion dollars, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate war costs to date to approximately $24,500,000,000.

Of the $18,160,000,000 paid out in 1918, probably ten billion dollars went for the army and the general military establishment, about two billion dollars for the navy, a billion for the shipbuilding program, a billion for other civil government needs and $4,150,000,000 as loans to America's brothers in arms.

That the public has [illegible] one-third of the war's expenses, excluding foreign loans, in taxes in cash, and two-thirds as loans to be paid in another generation, is indicated by treasury figures. With the last four days of the year not yet tabulated receipts from taxes, customs and miscellaneous revenue amounted to $4,687,063,000 of which $2,949,032,000 came from income and excess profits taxes alone.

During the year $6,038,000,000 has come into the treasury from the fourth Liberty loan and $4,171,000,000 from the third Liberty loan. In addition $13,802,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness have been sold and subsequently largely redeemed from Liberty loan receipts. War savings stamps and certificates [illegible] $943,000,000.

The way in which war expenses have mounted from month to month is shown by the following table of expenditures:

January, 1918	$1,090,000,000
February	1,012,000,000
March	1,155,000,000
April	1,215,000,000
May	1,508,000,000
June	1,512,000,000
July	1,608,000,000
August	1,805,000,000
September	1,557,000,000
October	1,664,000,000
November	1,935,000,000
December (p[illegible]	2,100,000,000

These figures [illegible] loans to allies which [illegible] an average of about $340,0[illegible]

JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS PLEDGED TO POLICY OF OPEN DOOR IN FAR EAST

New York, Dec. 31.—Japan will enter the peace conference pledged to a policy of peace and the "open door" in the far east in the maintenance of which she will welcome the co-operation of the allies, Baron Nabuaki Makino, of the Japanese peace commission, declared on his arrival here today with fellow delegates, attaches and secretaries on the way to France.

His country's course in regard to foreign relations [illegible], who is a member of [illegible] house of peers and the [illegible] of diplomatic affairs, [illegible] to insure the most effect[illegible] with the [illegible] powers [illegible] of [illegible] construction. Having established peace in the orient by clearing Germany from far eastern bases and keeping the Pacific open to commerce, he added, Japan is fully in accord with the allies for a just and lasting world peace.

Accompanying Baron Makino on his arrival on a special train, with an official escort, provided by the state department, were Lieutenant General Takeshi Tsuna and Vice Admiral Isamu Takeshita, military and naval representatives, Fukai, director of the Bank [illegible] and Kikusaburo Fukui and [illegible] noted Japanese financiers, [illegible] a party of attaches and [illegible]bering [illegible]