

Hungary Declares War Against Entente

WILL ORGANIZE TO RESIST FORCES OF OCCUPATION

HERALDS ARMED ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIAN SOVIET

Invites Workmen of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to Join in a Movement Against Autocracy—Will Resist Decision of Paris Conference for Occupation of Their Country—Demand Socialization of Lands, Industries, Banks and Railways.

London, March 23.—(Hungarian.)—The Budapest government is reported to have signed a proclamation acknowledging a state of war between Hungary and the entente, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Vienna.

Oppose Conference Plan.

Paris, March 23.—(Havas; Hungarian.)—The proclamation of the new Hungarian government invites the workmen and servants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to form an armed alliance against autocracy, landowners and dynasties. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris peace conference.

The proclamation says the government will organize an army which will enforce the proletariat's dictates against Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the Rumanian aristocracy and the Czechs-Bourgeois.

TO COMBINE WITH BOLSHEVIKI.

Copenhagen, March 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The new Hungarian government has proclaimed solidarity with the Russian soviet government and armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia.

"The proletariat of Hungary from today has taken its own hands. By the decision of the Paris conference to occupy Hungary, provisioning of revolutionary Hungary becomes utterly impossible.

"Under these circumstances the sole means open for the Hungarian government is a dictatorship of the proletariat.

RED ARMY ADVANCING.

Copenhagen, March 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The new Hungarian soviet government endeavors to effect an alliance with the Russian bolsheviks, according to a telegram which the Ber-

IN O'LEARY ESPIONAGE CASE JURY DISAGREES

New York, March 23.—After deliberating 54 hours and failing to reach a verdict, the jury which heard the case of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, charged with violation of the espionage law, was discharged by Federal Judge Hand at 5:55 o'clock today.

Of the eight counts in the indictment, three had been eliminated by the court. The jury reported that it had acquitted O'Leary, former editor of the anti-British magazine Bull, of four of the remaining counts, but had been unable to agree on the other.

The same was true in the case of the Bull Publishing company and American society, co-defendants with O'Leary, but Adolph Stern, business manager of the magazine, and the third co-defendant, was acquitted on all counts.

The three counts eliminated charged violation of the espionage act by written

BLOCKADE MUST BE LIFTED TO SAVE GERMANY

Only Providing of Food and Supplies Can Head Off Bolshevism.

GERMANY WON'T SUBMIT TO HEAVY INDEMNITIES

Paris, March 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor of The Nation, has just returned to Paris from a week's observation of conditions in Germany and made a report to the American peace commissioners and the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, by which they are said to have been profoundly impressed.

"The drift toward bolshevism is rapid in Germany," said Mr. Villard today, "and it can be stayed only by prompt food relief and the lifting of the blockade so that trade may begin again and the idle German factories may receive raw materials as fast as arrangements can be made to pay for them."

"Food alone, Mr. Villard declared, would not save the situation, though many Germans thought so.

"The brutalities of the Noske troops have put down the uprising for the Ebert government," he continued, "but have produced a profound reaction. I did not expect another general strike, with more fighting, this month.

"The Ebert government owes its continued existence, in part, to the lack of strong leaders on the other side for the people to turn to.

"Politically, conditions are worse in Bavaria, where the food conditions are better. Everything is quiet in Saxony, though lack of food is greatest there. In Wuertemberg, hitherto the least disturbed German state, there is most disquieting peasant uneasiness, due to the recent bolshevik doctrines."

"It is positively stated in Berlin that there will be few trains moving in six weeks because of the total exhaustion of the stock of lubricants. The people are very bitter against the old regime and the officers, who dare not show themselves in the streets of Munich and who carry revolvers in Berlin for self-protection.

"Many people are still ignorant of the atrocities of German troops in France, Belgium and Rumania, but soldiers returning from these countries are telling the truth and openly accusing their officers of wholesale thefts and deliberate

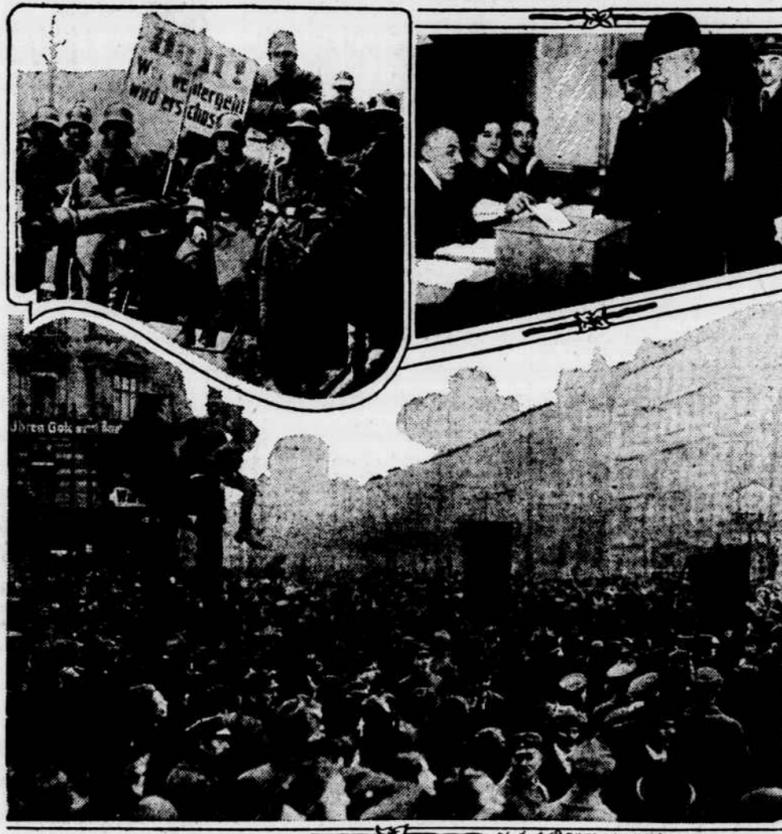
opinions and utterances of the defendant. After Judge Hand had thanked the jury for their patience and conscientiousness in the case, which consumed eight weeks, O'Leary also thanked the jurors. O'Leary expressed satisfaction at the fairness Judge Hand had shown during the trial and said he had no ill feeling against the government attorneys, whom he had criticized vigorously during the trial.

O'Leary was taken back to the Tombs to spend the night, but it was announced an application for his release on bond would be made tomorrow.

A large number of O'Leary's friends were in court when the jury reported. The judge had remained there through the night in their eagerness to hear the verdict. There was no demonstration when the jury reported,

TO GIVE POLAND A SEAPORT MIGHT BRING WAR

SCENES FROM REVOLUTION SWEEP CAPITAL OF GERMANY



Republican guard, above, at left, and scene at polls during national election, above at right, and crowd watching Liebknecht funeral procession.

Photographs constantly arriving from Berlin show the condition of unrest and the high spots in the history-making period of the country. One of the recent photos shows the republican guard—all youngsters hardly over sixteen years of age—in a group behind a heavy gun at the Schloss Platz. The sign reads, "Halt! Who goes further will be shot."

PRESIDENT RIDES OVER THE FRENCH BATTLE GROUNDS

Spends Sunday Making Study of Fields of Recent Actions; Sees Site of Big Bertha.

Paris, March 23.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Benes, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Rear Admiral Grayson, spent the day visiting Soissons to Chemin des Dames, Courcy, les-Chateaux, Chauny Nonoy, Montdidier and the neighboring regions. The president followed with great interest the movement of arms in those regions, and received a very vivid impression of the havoc that had been wrought there.

"The day has been very instructive to me. It has been in many ways exceedingly painful, because what I saw was deeply distressing. But it has enabled me to have a fuller conception than ever of the extraordinary suffering and hardships of the people of France in the baptism of cruel fire thru which they have passed."

At one place a pleasant incident occurred. The president's car stopped to get oil, and a little group of people of the village, together with some who had driven from Montdidier, gathered around the car and chatted. The president and Mrs. Wilson were presented with several bouquets of flowers by children.

The party had lunch at a half repaired inn at Soissons, where a great crowd of people gathered to meet the president. The party also visited the site of the "Big Bertha" which a year ago opened fire on Paris.

War Medals Conferred on New York Soldiers

New York, March 23.—One hundred thousand persons thronged the great sheep meadow in central park today to see Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th division, decorate 31 former New York national guardsmen with war medals, 28 distinguished service crosses and three war crosses were awarded.

Girl in a State of Coma 73 Days

Kansas City, Mo., March 23.—Adelaide O'Dowd, a 16-year-old school girl, who has lived in a state of coma here for 73 days, died today. She became ill with typhoid fever three weeks before losing consciousness.

BERNSTORFF WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE

Former Ambassador to America to Act in an Advisory Capacity Only.

Berlin, Saturday, March 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—A group of 38 who will accompany the peace commissioners to Paris comprises leaders in the commercial, industrial, labor and intellectual and religious elements in Germany. This body will be augmented by an economic parliament, under the direction of Count von Bernstorff, which will sit in Berlin and serve the government in an advisory capacity.

Among the delegates announced today, religion is represented by Bishop Kohn, Catholic; Professor Baumgarten, an Evangelical theologian, and Herman Shuck, a Zionist leader. The only woman delegate is Maria Juchacz Sheddard Bernstein, who represents the social democracy.

The scientific element is represented by Professor Brentano of Bonn; Max Weber, agricultural expert, and Herr Hergesell, an aviation expert. Herman Legien, Hartmann and Stegerwald are heads of three German labor federations. The group of industrialists and bankers is headed by Herr Rathenau of the General Electric, while Herr Heineken and Herr Cuno, the Bremen and Hamburg

(Continued on Page Two.)

NO USE TO PLACE WAR CLAIMS IN THE HANDS OF ATTORNEYS

War Department Says Settlement of Claims Cannot Thus Be Expected.

Washington, March 23.—Officers and enlisted men discharged from the service will not expedite settlement of their claims for arrears in prices by placing them in the hands of attorneys or claim agents, said a statement issued today by the war department. It was explained that adjustment of claims which is delayed "by reason of additional filing and handling of unnecessary papers of the intermediary."

"The claim of the soldier is all that is required," said the statement, "and such claims should be submitted directly by the discharged officer or soldier to the war department director of finance, who will give them as prompt and careful consideration as possible. Any fee paid by the soldier to an attorney or claim agent as a needless expense."

Claims for the \$60 additional bonus authorized in the war revenue act, the department said, should be sent to the zone finance office at Washington and the application should be accompanied by a certified copy of the discharge certificate to be made by the nearest recruiting officer, a statement of all military service since the declaration of war against Germany and the address to which the check should be sent.

Claims for arrears of pay due officers and enlisted men at the time of their death in the service should be addressed to the zone finance office and all allowance and compensation for death or disability, under the war risk insurance act, should be made direct to the war risk insurance, treasury department, and not to the war department. It was reiterated it also was unnecessary to employ attorneys or other claim agents in order to have these claims adjusted.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S

Melbourne, Australia, March 23, via Montreal.—It is estimated that the commonwealth's wheat crop this year will be 40,000,000 bushels less than in 1917-18.

Polish Question Is One Upon Which the Peace Conference Is Struggling; Would Put Over Million Germans Within Polish Territory.

WILSON IS DISSATISFIED

Plan Is to Give Poland a Corridor Sixty Miles Wide Running Through Eastern Prussia to the Sea; This Would Cause German Unrest.

Paris, Saturday, March 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the council of great powers met today it was in an atmosphere of considerable apprehension over Poland, which is the chief subject of discussion. This is not on account of Poland itself but because of differences which have arisen affecting the fundamental question of nationalism to which President Wilson has given his strong approval and also his thirteenth "point" which called for a Polish state with access to the sea.

The last clause has introduced an issue over which there is a wide divergence of views. A committee under the chairmanship of Jules Cambon, with Sir William Tyrrell as the British ambassador, and Dr. Reber, H. Lord as the American, reported the plan giving Poland this access to the sea by means of a "corridor" 60 miles wide running across East Prussia. But the effect of this concession is to place about 1,500,000 Germans in the new Poland

(Continued on Page Two)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SHOULD NOT INCLUDE EQUALITY OF RACES

California Senator Objects to Constitution Clause Desired by the Japanese.

San Francisco, March 23.—Pressing emphatic objections to the demand of the Japanese delegates to the peace conference at Paris for "race equality and just treatment," United States Senator James D. Phelan today called the American peace delegates at Paris affirming his views that questions of immigration, naturalization, land ownership and marriage are domestic questions and therefore not to be treated of in the league of nations constitution.

Senator Phelan's message follows:

"Lansing, American delegation, Hotel Crillon Paris. "Any declaration in constitution of 'race equality or just treatment' which may be construed to give jurisdiction to league over immigration, naturalization, elective franchise, land ownership and marriage should be avoided. An affirmative declaration that they are domestic questions should be made in consonance with established American policy. I believe western senators and others will oppose any loop-hole by which Oriental peoples will possess equality with the white race in the United States. It is a valuable question of self preservation. (Signed)—James D. Phelan."

Senator Phelan also sent all western governors and senators copies of his cablegram and suggested that in a similar manner they re-inforce his plea.

Heroes of the Argonne Make Triumphal Return

New York, March 23.—Headquarters of the Thirty-seventh division, former Ohio national guardsmen, who helped break the German lines in the Argonne and later put German troops to flight in Belgium, arrived in this port today on three transports. They comprised the first large contingent of the division to return to the United States.

The troops were welcomed by Governor Cox of Ohio, Adjutant General Roy E. Layton, Mayor Davis of Cleveland, Mayor Schreiber of Toledo and a host of friends and relatives who came from Ohio cities.

APPROPRIATIONS APPROXIMATED

57 BILLIONS

Over 22,000 Bills and Resolutions Introduced by 65th Congress.

LAWS SIGNED IN FOREIGN COUNTRY FOR FIRST TIME

Washington, March 23.—Accomplishments of the sixty-fifth congress, are officially reviewed in the final number of the monthly compendium of the house of representatives appearing today. Unfinished business of the congress which must be considered in the legislative program of the new congress soon to convene, also is contained in the publication.

The sixty-fifth congress is shown to have appropriated approximately \$37,000,000,000, passed 349 public laws, 48 private resolutions, 48 private laws and conducted 32 congressional investigations. A total of 22,594 bills and resolutions were introduced of which 16,684 originated in the house and the remainder in the senate. President Wilson vetoed five measures.

President Wilson's part in congressional matters is set out by a list of notable dates, including his approval of history making laws and his numerous addresses. It is shown that for the first time laws were signed in a foreign country; that for the first time a measure, a revenue bill, was signed on a railroad train; that for the first time a president had addressed the senate in favor of women suffrage; had signed a bill to "move the sun forward and then backward," and had gone on the floor of the house to shake hands with members of foreign war missions.

Another unprecedented feature of the congress pointed out by the compendium was that practically one-fourth of all the laws of the three sessions were approved during the last nine days of the congress. The president signed 116 bills and resolutions from February 24 to March 4. Fifteen representatives, ten senators and twenty ex-members died during the congress. Two former presiding officers of the senate, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, also are included in the death roll.

Japan Tells China to Keep Hands Off War Loan Balance

Peking, March 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan officially is advising China not to touch the 17,000,000 yen unpaid balance of the war loan. Meantime negotiations have nearly been completed between the Okura company and the Chinese war ministry for a loan of 100,000,000 yen, the security for which is to be the Feng Huang Shan iron mines and surrounding territory.

The plan is to organize a China-Japanese company which will give the Okura company first call on all its products. The company offers an immediate advance of 30,000,000 yen. The war minister is being urged to accept this deposit. The proposed transaction is being freely criticized.

Filipinos Will Ask for Independence

San Francisco, March 23.—The Philippine islands independence committee, consisting of twenty-five representatives of the political, industrial and commercial interests of the islands, arrived here today on the United States army transport Sherman.

The committee is on its way to Washington to ask for independence for the islands and incidentally will visit all sections of the country for the purpose of promoting closer trade relations.

152 Belgian citations, two crosses of the Order of Leopold, two of the Legion of Honor, 14 other French decorations of the higher order, and 221 French war crosses.

The division was twice cited by the Belgian chief of staff, and King Albert spent a half day with the division after the signing of the armistice, fraternizing with the men and praising their work.

The Thirty-seventh first went into action on the Vosges front on July 22, 1918, after three weeks' foreign training.