

OUR WOMEN DRIVEN INSANE BY OUIJA BOARD

SEEKING SECRET OF HOLE IN STREET, COSTS REASON

Children Taken in and Hair Snipped to Burn in Invocation, Along With \$700 in Banknotes, as Votive Offering; Three Men Survive Strain, But Girl Must Be Watched to Save Her Mind.

Martinez, Calif., March 4.—A craving for the revelations of the ouija board, which prompted them to neglect food and sleep until their emaciation showed plainly in their faces, resulted here Thursday in the commitment to state hospitals for the insane of Mrs. S. Bottini, her 15-year-old daughter, Adelina, Mrs. Joseph Soldavini and Mrs. Edward Moro, residents of El Cerrito, near here.

Charles Soldavini, Harry Serrario and Louis Serrario, arrested with the women at the conclusion of a 24-hour seance with the ouija board, were permitted to go. They testified that they had tried to induce the women to stop their ouija invocations, but in vain.

Rosa Bottini, the 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. Bottini, was in such mental condition as a result of the seances, the committing magistrate held, that she would have to be watched carefully if her reason was to be saved.

The women reiterated their faith in the ouija board, on the stand, saying that the mystery of a deep hole in front of the house in which they were arrested was to be solved on Sunday had their seance not been interrupted.

The group was arrested Wednesday after neighbors had complained that children had been taken into the house and their hair shorn as the result of sacrifices demanded by the ouija. Police said they discovered that \$700 in bank notes had been burned as part of the ouija rites.

Former Head of Treasury Urges Billion Slash in Tax SENATE ADOPTS WALSH TREATY PROVISIO

LODGE DECLINES FURTHER DICKER OF COMPROMISE

Montana Man's Reservation Deals With American Representation in Nations League.

For Sake of Civility, Reference to China and Japan Is Omitted in Shantung Stand.

Washington, March 4.—Over the opposition of Republican leaders, the senate today voted, 37 to 32, to substitute a reservation drawn by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, and agreed to in the bipartisan conference, for the one adopted last session regarding the choice of American representatives in the league of nations.

Mild reservation Republicans voted with the Democrats for the Walsh substitute after Senator Lodge, Republican leader, had told the senate that because of the Democratic attitude he was "through with" the compromise program agreed to in the bipartisan conference.

Having displaced the Republican reservation with that presented by Senator Walsh, the senate then adopted the latter, 55 to 14. 17 Democrats voting with the Republicans.

First Republican Change. Making its first change in the Republican reservations to the peace treaty which were adopted last November, the senate voted today, on motion of Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, the Republican leader, to strike from the Shantung reservation all direct reference to Japan and China.

The change, worked out in the recent bipartisan conference had the approval of Democratic leaders was accepted, 60 to 2, Senators Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Sutherland, Republican, West Virginia, voting against it.

Senator Lodge told the senate that the modification had been suggested by Democratic members of the bipartisan conference and did not change the meaning of the reservation "one iota." It has been thought "more civil," he said, to omit mention of Japan and China by name.

Hitchcock's Substitute Rejected. Although Senators Lenroot, Wisconsin, and Kellogg, Minnesota, declared Democrats had agreed in the bipartisan conference to accept the reservation as amended, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the Democratic leader declared that the revised draft was unacceptable. He presented a substitute arguing that the Republican reservation could do "no possible good" toward restoring to China any right in Shantung.

Under Senator Hitchcock's substitute the United States would have expressed its understanding that the rights obtained through the treaty by Japan in the Shantung peninsula would be returned to China.

Senator Hitchcock's substitute for the Shantung reservation was rejected 27 to 41 by Republicans and Senators Gore, Oklahoma; Reed, Missouri; Shields, Tennessee; Smith, Georgia; and Thomas, Colorado, voted for the reservation. In November it was supported by only five Democrats.

Five Democrats Now 10. The Shantung reservations to the peace treaty as modified in the bipartisan compromise conference, was re-adopted. The vote was 48 to 21, as compared to a vote of 53 to 41 when the reservation first was adopted in November.

Ten Democratic senators Chamberlain, Oregon; Gore, Oklahoma; Henderson, and Pittman, Nevada; Walsh, Montana; Nugent, Idaho; Reed, Missouri; Shields, Tennessee; Smith, Georgia; and Thomas, Colorado, voted for the reservation. In November it was supported by only five Democrats.

Red Cross Disaster Bodies for Every Community Planned

Geneva, March 3.—The congress of Red Cross societies in session here has authorized the administrative department of the International Red Cross league to proceed at once with a worldwide scheme of preparedness for disasters.

The plan contemplated a Red Cross disaster organization in every community. Each organization, under the plan suggested, would include physicians, nurses, social workers, canteen workers, motor corps, a number of business men and supplies of cots, blankets, cooking utensils, hospital facilities and food.

Faces 20 Years for "Hands Off Russia" Editorial Espionage

Duluth, Minn., March 4.—Jack Carney, editor of "The Truth," a radical newspaper published here, was convicted in two hours by a jury on a charge of violating the espionage act. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$10,000 or 20 years imprisonment or both.

The indictment was based on an editorial entitled "Hands off soviet Russia."

CALLAUX THREATENED KING OF SPAIN WITH DEATH WHILE PREMIER, FORMER ENVOY SAYS

Coil of Rope Was Carried in Tragedy Parade I. W. W. Says

Montesano, Wash., March 4.—Ten I. W. W. defense witnesses testified today that two of Centralia's prominent citizens carried a small coil of rope as they marched over the city's main business thoroughfare and back as Armistice day parade participants. The rope bearers were P. H. McCleary, postmaster of Centralia, and H. W. Thompson, a retired minister. State counsel, on cross-examination, brought out that McCleary was close to 75 years of age, and that Thompson was a Civil war veteran. Significance of the carrying of the rope was not indicated.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY HAS DEVELOPED TILL FORMIDABLE

Shows Evidence of High Training Under Skilled Military Men, Says American Officer.

Cleverly Annihilated One Foe Force After Another, Now Question Is Who's to Be Next?

This is the first of a series of articles just received by The Tribune from Col. Henry J. Reilly, formerly in command of the 149th Field Artillery, A. E. F., and now commanding officer in the Seventh Infantry, I. N. G. Colonel Reilly, who is now in Europe for the Great Falls Tribune and The Chicago Tribune discuss the military strength and significance of the bolshevik armies and the movement which animates them.

By COLONEL HENRY J. REILLY, Cable to Great Falls Daily Tribune and Chicago Tribune. (Copyright 1920 by The Tribune Co.)

The bolshevik campaigns conducted against General Yudenitch in the north, Admiral Kolchak in the Urals, and Siemir, and against General Denikine, in the Ukraine, show a proper understanding of strategy. This has been so evident that it is certain general staff officers who knew their business were in charge. This has now been confirmed. It has been learned that many of the old Russian generals and staff officers are in bolshevik employ.

In spite of limited transport facilities, a concentration was first made against General Yudenitch in Europe, which was virtually destroyed. Admiral Kolchak was concentrated on next and driven into Siberia. The last concentration was against General Denikine, with the result that his summer gains, which had led to the hope of the fall of Moscow, were taken from him.

Free for New Fields.

The defeat of the white armies has freed whatever forces the bolsheviks have for further efforts. That some effort will be made, unless peace is brought about, is now the universal opinion in Europe. French opinion is that a peace now only means a postponement of the attack.

The opinion is expressed in many quarters, that just as the French revolutionaries, after driving their enemies' armies from France, decided to spread their doctrine throughout Europe by force, the bolsheviks will make a similar effort.

While various figures are given, the minimum strength of the bolshevik army is commonly put at 1,200,000, which number is steadily increasing. The army is organized in accordance with modern principles into divisions. Besides Russian divisions, there are German, Hungarian, Chinese and Lettish divisions. The recent successes against Yudenitch, Kolchak and Denikine have brought many deserters and prisoners from these three armies into the bolshevik one. At

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Three Ambassadors Testify at Treason Trial; One Classes Accused With 'Dark Forces' of Russia; Jules Cambon Regarded His Old Chief Patriot.

Paris, March 4.—Joseph Caillaux, while French premier, threatened the king of Spain with assassination, according to the testimony of former Ambassador Martin, who held the Madrid post until January, 1912.

The accusation was made directly to him by King Alfonso, according to M. Martin. It was the sensation of today's trial of the former premier, under charges of having intrigued to promote a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany, conviction of which probably means that he will have to face a firing squad.

M. Martin reported a conversation which he had with King Alfonso previous to his departure for Paris in January, 1912, in which it was alleged that Caillaux had sent an emissary to the king, threatening him with death. King Alfonso, according to M. Martin, said that

while not afraid of the threat, he had made a note of it and placed a copy in a safe place so that the truth would be known should anything happen.

Branded "Dark Force."

The court will decide Friday whether documents produced by Caillaux in denial of this story shall be disclosed in public session or read at a private sitting of the court.

It was ambassadors' day at the trial. Besides Martin, Maurice Paleologue, formerly at Petrograd, and Jules Cambon, formerly at Berlin, testified, and their testimonies were as varied as their opinions concerning the accused.

M. Paleologue, after informing the court that he realized he faced a man who was defending his honor and perhaps his life and would weigh every word, launched into a scathing arraignment of M. Caillaux. He concluded by

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SUGAR PRICE KNAVERY CHARGED ON PALMER; HOUSE VOTES A PROBE

Attorney General Accused of Promising Immunity From Profiteering Prosecutions to Louisiana Planters Demanding 18 Cents.

Washington, March 4.—A row broke out in the house when the Republicans forced through a resolution authorizing investigation by the judiciary committee of the acts of Attorney General Palmer in connection with prices charged for Louisiana sugar. The Democrats opposed the project, charging that it was designed as an indirect impeachment of Mr. Palmer and only intended as a means of checking the "growing popularity" of a Democratic presidential aspirant.

In reply, the Republicans charged that the president and Mr. Palmer were directly responsible for prevailing high sugar prices, that Mr. Palmer had no authority to recognize the high figures at which Louisiana sugar sold, and that he had failed to press actions against profiteers.

In two hours of debate on the resolution offered by Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, Democratic members asserted it was a "covert" attack on Mr. Palmer and was calculated to divert public attention from failures of the "incapable" Republican leadership in congress. When the time limit expired, the resolution was put through by a party vote, 162 to 124, and the committee will proceed with its inquiry.

The resolution directs that the investigation be directed to the admitted concurrence of the attorney general in maximum fixed prices" of 17 and 18 cents a pound for Louisiana sugar, the basis on which the prices were fixed, and whether immunity from prosecution for profiteering was given any one for charging these prices.

Just a One-Day Crop.

Republicans asserted that the actions of the attorney general in regard to the Louisiana growers caused increased prices for the Cuban crop, but this was defined by the Democrats, who in turn asserted that his action was a "saving to the consumers."

The Louisiana crop was just enough to supply the United States with sugar for one day," Representative Martin, Democrat, of Louisiana, asserted.

SAILORS IN IRONS AS STRIKE SHIP ENTERS HARBOR

Bluejackets Guard 34 Who Stopped Work as Signing Expired.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—The shipping board steamer, *Poughkeepsie*, 34 members of the crew in irons, guarded by bluejackets from destroyers, has arrived at Hampton Roads.

Department of justice agents brought the prisoners to Norfolk for arraignment before the United States commissioner.

Cable dispatches from Hamilton, Bermuda, said members of the crew of the steamer had notified on February 5, when their articles expired, and the United States consul general sustained the contention of the captain that they must work the ship to her port of discharge in the United States. The *Poughkeepsie* was towed into Hamilton in distress on January 22.

A temporary crew was secured and seven days ago the *Poughkeepsie* sailed for this port. The delay in arrival was due to a broken propeller blade. A detachment of bluejackets remained on the steamer to guard the men under arrest.

FRENCH OPPOSE EASING TREATY TO AID GERMANY

Would Overthrow Government Is Official View of Matter.

Paris, March 4.—(By The Associated Press.)—The French government will make determined opposition to any revision of the treaty of Versailles that would modify her claims on Germany, it is learned.

The attitude of the French government, according to the official point of view, is in perfect accord with the sentiments of the new chamber of deputies. It is held that any further concessions by the French government to Germany would not be tolerated by parliament, and, if made, the government would be overthrown.

The French official view of the economic situation, it was stated in authoritative circles, is quite the same as that set forth in London, that is that all Europe must be put on a prosperous basis. The French however it was pointed out, are beginning to think their allies have forgotten that France herself is not on a prosperous basis and not in a position to make concessions that would affect her own economic interests to any one, least of all to Germany.

FINANCING U. S. HURTS BUSINESS M'ADOO WARNS

Ex-Secretary Proposes Delay of Two Years in Starting Sinking Fund as One Way to Cut.

Would Fund European Inability to Pay Interest Till 500 Million Is Forthcoming, Later.

Washington, March 4.—An immediate billion dollar reduction in federal taxes was suggested in a statement issued here by William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury. The present tax burden is too great, he said, and is "having an injurious effect on business."

Mr. McAdoo proposed that collection of a tax to establish a sinking fund for retirement of the war debt, which was recommended by former Secretary Glass to begin with the fiscal year 1920, be postponed for two years, and that the deferred payments of European interest be funded until Europe is in position to pay its interest charges.

"The financial policies of the nation as embodied in future congressional legislation," said Mr. McAdoo, "should realize the utmost economy in expenditure and might well fund in long-term bonds \$1,000,000,000 per annum for two years of the amount now raised by taxation."

Can Juggle \$750,000,000 Out. Under the laws, a tax to establish a one per cent sinking fund to retire bonds now outstanding is to be collected beginning with the fiscal year 1920. This might well be postponed for at least two years and thus reduce the tax burden by \$250,000,000 annually. There, too, is the debt which Europe owes us and which now amounts to about ten billion dollars. If the economic restoration of Europe had proceeded far enough so that Europe could now pay interest on this debt, as she will be able to within a few years, we should have an income of \$600,000,000 from this source. But that is not now available. Why not fund that amount against the day when it will come back to us? By postponing for two years the establishment of a sinking fund and funding the deferred payments of European interest we should cover \$750,000,000 of the billion dollars by which our taxation might be reduced. By discounting purchases of liberty bonds for retirement under provisions of existing law, the treasury would be relieved of a large burden now reflected in the floating debt and which otherwise will have to be made up by taxation. It would seem that reduction of our tax bill for the next two years in this manner could be accomplished, and that it would involve the issuance of additional bonds to the extent of probably no more than one and a half million dollars.

Doing Little of Damage. "I trust that the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, in which all tax measures must, of course, originate, will consider this question in its broad relations to our general economic welfare. The immediate burden of taxation is too great. It is having an injurious effect on business. It is a contributing factor of large proportions in the high cost of living. Its inevitable tendency is to stifle new enterprise and to throttle initiative. It is both unscientific and inequitable. In view of the approaching decline in our export trade, with the inevitable reduction in the volume of business in the country, it will become doubly important to revise and to reduce taxation in order that business may not have to carry an unnecessary tax burden throughout this period of readjustment."

Typus in Poland Menaces All Europe

New York, March 4.—Poland is confronted with "the worst typhus fever epidemic in the history of the world," according to a cable message received by the American relief administration from Colonel Gilchrist, United States army medical corps, head of the American anti-typhus expedition. "Typhus blotted out at once," he states, "the present epidemic will threaten all Europe."

Spoon Unlocks Cell, Alleged Robber Gone

Los Angeles, March 4.—Roy Dickerson, aged 24, alleged bank robber, escaped from the city jail here tonight. He was the seventh prisoner to get away since early morning. Dickerson's cell had been unlocked with a key formed from a spoon.

SWEDES VOTE TO ENTER LEAGUE

Stockholm, March 4.—By a vote of 152 to 47, the lower house of the diet voted in favor of Swedish membership in the league of nations.

DANES WILL JOIN LEAGUE.

Copenhagen, March 4.—Both chambers unanimously adopted a proposal to join the league of nations.

RELIEF BY BONUS FLATLY OPPOSED BY SERVICE MAN

Former Artillery Captain Says It Would Be Waste of Money and a Bond Depresser.

Washington, March 4.—Flat opposition to financial relief legislation for former service men, the first to be expressed by a former soldier, was asserted before the house ways and means committee by Walter W. Burns, of Green Point, N. Y., a former artillery captain. A "money hand-out" to the ex-service men, he said, "would be simply thrown away." Virtually no former soldiers or sailors are without employment, Burns said, adding that most of them do not know the effect the payment of a bonus would have. Outstanding government obligations would depreciate if a bond issue was authorized, Burns said. All soldiers would take a money grant if congress authorized it, he told the committee.

Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, replied that this was true even of members of congress, "who talk and vote against salaries and mileage allowances but always take the money."

Gory Sufficient Reward. Burns contended that the satisfaction of having fought to defend the country was sufficient reward. "If the war had continued two weeks more every American soldier would have been so tickled they wouldn't want any bonus," he added.

Representative Garner, Democrat, of Texas, said not a former service man in his district had written in favor of the proposed financial relief.

"They don't know you are in congress then," a representative of the soldier organization seater in the committee room interjected.

Even the American Legion is divided on the question, Burns said, adding that he was a member of that organization and had talked with many others opposed to the legion's plans. Those who need a bonus would squander it and those who don't need it would put it in a bank, he argued.

Reclamation of arid lands in the west and south, with preferential rights to all former service men to entry on existing drained public lands, was urged by a delegation headed by Representative Smith, Republican, of Idaho.

Bolshevism Failure in Gorky's Opinion; Nobody Made Better

Stockholm, March 4.—Bitter disappointment with bolshevism is expressed in an article recently published by Maxim Gorky, the Russian radical, according to a Helsingfors dispatch.

"The revolution has not been followed by any spiritual revival," the article is said to declare, "and has proved itself unable to make men more honest. Men in power now are just as brutal as those in authority under the imperial regime and send as many men to prison. Bolshevism leaders driven by ambition are performing experiments upon living organisms, especially the working classes."

Three Are Convicted in \$30,000,000 Army Salvage Fraud Case

Detroit, March 4.—Three of the six defendants, Grant Hugh Browne, of New York, and Soterious Nicholson and Lester Waterbury, two former army officers, were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government in the purchase of army salvage by a jury in federal district court here tonight. The case involved goods to the value of \$30,000,000.

DRAFT DODGER'S TERRORISM PLEA TO SERVE 17000

Civil Trial Claimed as Court-Martial Takes Up Speed Fiend's Evasion of Army Duty.

New York, March 4.—Counsel for Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wealthy young Philadelphian speed fiend, charged with desertion from the army in evading the draft law, Friday will try to have him declared a "civilian and not a soldier," and ordered out of the jurisdiction of the military authorities, it was announced after the opening of his court-martial on Governor's Island.

Harry Weinberg, Jr., Bergdoll's counsel, said further, he would try to show Federal Judge Hand that there never was a violation of the draft law in Bergdoll's case, and that the action of the draft board for Division 32 in Philadelphia, prevented Bergdoll from answering the draft call by "scaring" him and rendering him unanswerable, physically and mentally, for his acts.

Precedent for 17,000. Weinberger said Bergdoll's case was important as a precedent for 17,000 others throughout the country in exactly his position, and that he would carry the case to the United States supreme court, if necessary, to procure a civil trial. The court-martial then was adjourned until Saturday morning, pending outcome of Bergdoll's petition in federal court.

After Bergdoll, at the opening of the court-martial, had pleaded not guilty to the charge facing him, his counsel fought every effort of the prosecution to advance the case, repeatedly asking continuance and claiming the board had no jurisdiction.

Auto Race Victim; Had Air Fall.

A report of the military medical board which held Bergdoll under observation for nearly a month, declaring "Bergdoll now has sufficient mental capacity to be brought to trial" and "had the necessary criminal mind at the time of the alleged desertion to commit the act," was admitted into evidence over objections by the defense.

Testimony of Mrs. Bergdoll, mother of the defendant, before the board, was a feature of the report. She testified that between the ages of 18 and 21 her son had been allowed \$5,000 a year, and that he had possessed several racing cars and two aeroplanes. He had been seriously injured in a race on the automobile speedway at the world's exposition in San Francisco and once had fallen from his plane.