

GRAFT CHARGED TO HIGHER UPS ON SHIP BOARD

GREEK UPSET ADDS TO BRITAIN'S FEARS FOR EMPIRE IN EAST

VENIZELOS' FALL LIKE BOMBSHELL AMONG ALLIES

Upheaval Takes Place Just As Reds Link Up With Rebel Turks.

Part U. S. Millions Play in Restoring Ex-King Big Belief.

N. Y. World-Great Falls Tribune Cable. Copyright 1920 by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

London, Nov. 20.—Although the downfall of Premier Venizelos and the apparent demand of the majority of the Greek people for a return to the throne of the banished ex-king Constantine is regarded here of the most serious importance, what is of graver consequence to the British government at this moment is the fact that the Greek upheaval has taken place just when the Bolsheviks have linked up with the Turkish Nationalists. These two facts coupled have created an extremely dangerous situation in the near east and middle east.

Mustapha Kemal, with the support of soviet Russia, may jeopardize the whole British possessions in the middle east. Although it was known that the Greek army was split before the elections took place, the defeat of Premier Venizelos was scouted. The results of the voting therefore came like a bombshell to the allies, and for the moment Britain, France and Italy are sitting tight, awaiting developments.

Agreed in General Policy. There has been no interchange of opinions, so The World correspondent was informed in official quarters tonight, but it was stated that the two countries were in principle agreed that Constantine should not be restored to the throne. The fact that George Rhalis, despite his anti-Venizelist slant, has been entrusted with the formation of the government, is regarded here as of good augury, for it is thought that this astute statesman, who is much more moderate than Demetrios Gounaris, will go slowly and cautiously.

Risk Civil War. If Constantine should return to Greece at this juncture it is believed civil war would be precipitated. Constantine is thought to be invested with too much common sense to risk sparking the country and creating international issues which might mean the collapse of the Greater Greece created by the Allies.

It is thought that as a first move Rhalis will try to reach some compromise with the Venizelists and then sound out the views of the great powers. Rather than see Greece shorn of some of the vast territories which were allotted to her by the Allies, it is held that Constantine would probably agree to a compromise which would place his eldest son, the Duke of Sparta, on the throne, although in his master's voice.

Cause For Alienation. One of the things which is thought to have alienated a considerable proportion of the Greeks from the Venizelist standard is the rough-and-ready way in which the Venizelist faction has recently handled Constantine's followers. It is wondered here how important a part the American millions of the former Mrs. W. B. Leeds, who is the wife of Constantine's brother, has played in the furthering of Constantine's propaganda in Greece, it has been reported for a long time that considerable sums of money were being used for that purpose.

Middle East Worries. For the last week there has been much anxiety here in government quarters about the situation in the middle east, and it was admitted tonight that it was occasioned by the growth of Mustapha Kemal's strength and influence through assistance from soviet Russia. It has already had its repercussion on the Turkish government at Constantinople in further delaying the signing of the peace treaty, and has rallied Turkish opinion to Mustapha Kemal. The Turkish Nationalist terms of peace with Armenia, it is stated, place the Armenian railroads completely in Turkish hands, and Armenia itself, as a consequence, once more under Turkish control.

Diners Donate \$10,000 to Boost Irrigation Project in Washington

Spokane, Nov. 20.—For the purpose of conducting publicity and organization work on behalf of the Columbia basin irrigation project, the Western States Reclamation association and the Northwest Reclamation league, \$10,000 of a proposed \$25,000 fund was subscribed at a dinner here Friday night. The balance, it was announced, is to be solicited by canvassers next Monday and Tuesday.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE TO QUEL IRISH ARMY

London, Nov. 20.—The Globe said Saturday that great military activity is reported in Ballydehob and Schull in County Cork, Ireland. Many troops armed with rifles and machine guns have left Skibbereen for the alleged purpose of founding members of the republican army, the report states.

Bourbons Spend \$1,300,000, Still Have Cash Left

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Democratic national committee today made a report of receipts during the campaign of \$1,321,655.84 and expenditures of \$1,308,007.32. The statement was signed by Willbur W. Marsh, national treasurer, Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates, respectively, each gave \$5,000. Other contributors included Bernard M. Baruch, New York, \$45,000; Allan A. Ryan, New York, \$45,000; Thomas L. Chaddourn, New York, \$20,000; Joseph E. Guffey, Pittsburgh, \$21,000; L. Doheny, New York, \$8,300; Rembrandt Peale, Carrollton, Pa., \$10,300; Charles R. Crane, New York, \$7,500.

BILLIONS SPENT BY SHIP BOARD LACK APPROVAL

U. S. Treasury Reveals Vouchers Unsupported by Proper "Papers."

Disregard of Law Is Hinted in Comptroller's Official Report.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Nearly one-half of the total disbursements of the United States shipping board Emergency Fleet corporation over a period of 17 months, amounting to more than two billion dollars, were unsupported by proper vouchers, according to the audit of the corporation's accounts submitted to Secretary Houston Saturday by the comptroller of the treasury in his annual report.

The audit was made by direction of congress for the period of October, 1918, to February, 1920, and showed that total disbursements of the fleet corporation were \$2,273,915,213, of which exception to the payment of \$1,843,324,243 was taken by the comptroller because of the "lack of supporting papers." Subsequent production of supporting papers, however, the comptroller said, resulted in a credit to the corporation of \$70,625,898, leaving a balance as of February of \$1,113,700,345 disapproved by the auditors.

\$1,500,000,000 Disapproved. The comptroller presented figures only up to February, but Martin J. Gillett, former special assistant to the chairman of the shipping board under Secretary Payne, declared before the congressional select committee on shipping board operations in New York last week that up to March first \$2,700,000,000 had been submitted for the audit and approved because the vouchers were not supported by the necessary data.

Comptroller Warwick declared that at least 25 per cent of all vouchers received were unsupported by documents and other papers explaining or justifying the payment. "It would appear," he added, "as if the Emergency Fleet corporation considered the approval of the resident or district auditor as sufficient authority or certification for a voucher, especially in reference to 'impost funds.'"

Impost Funds Explained. Impost funds are explained as funds established by corporation and set up in banks adjacent to the plants of the ship contractors and expenditures were made from them under general orders of the corporation.

Effective October 1, 1918, the comptroller continued, the corporation's accounts were to be rendered in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the treasury but the "audit of the accounts of February, 1920, would indicate that strict adherence thereto has not been made. Little improvement, if any, is noted in the 1920 account over the previous period."

Hopeless Task. Despite the fleet corporation's original desire to obtain an audit of its accounts by the treasury, Comptroller Warwick asserted, "the corporation apparently found it well nigh hopeless to bring together the scattered supporting papers necessary to a systemized rendering of its accounts."

"At least," he continued, "no accounts were submitted in answer to the request of the department until the interchange of correspondence on the subject promised to reach an acute stage."

Congress Finally Acts. The audit was originally asked by Chairman Hurley, Comptroller Warwick explained, but was declined because of the limitations imposed on the treasury by law, until July 1, 1918, when congress directed the secretary of the treasury to make the audit. "While there was no reason to impose other motives for the delay than those already afforded by the difficulties of bringing order out of conditions not hitherto required to be orderly in accordance with government standards," the comptroller continued, "the situation presented began to look like a disregard of the law, however, excusable. Consequently I viewed it as a duty devolving upon my office to recommend to the secretary of the treasury that some action be taken to exact compliance with the law."

Reds Announce Attack On Polish Volunteers, Who Violate Armistice

London, Nov. 20.—The Russian soviet government declares in a wireless message from Moscow that it is compelled to carry the war into the neutral zone between Poland and Russia because of attacks being made on the soviet forces by Polish volunteer forces which refused to cease fighting when the Polish-Russian peace was made, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin Saturday.

BRITISH PRESENT INDIA WITH 100 AEROPLANES

Washington, Nov. 20.—The British government has presented to the government of India 100 De Havilland and Avro aeroplanes, according to report to the department of commerce, the only conditions being that the machines be used for purposes of demonstration and instruction and should not be sold.

SANDS BRANDED BLACKMAILER FOR BOLLING CHARGES, SAYS BENSON, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

Washington, Nov. 20.—Chairman Benson of the shipping board in a formal statement regarding charges of bribery made before the Walsh committee in New York against R. W. Bolling, treasurer of the board, declared Mr. Bolling's explanation of the report was "perfectly satisfactory."

"While the attitude of the chairman of the shipping board is to give every possible assistance to the Walsh investigating committee," Chairman Benson's formal statement said, "and to do everything possible to aid them in carrying out the duties assigned to the committee, he feels that in view of the serious charges that have been made against a responsible official of the shipping board, in order to reassure the public mind at the earliest possible date, he should make a statement in regard thereto."

The chairman said that after he took office and Mr. Bolling was appointed treasurer, Mr. Bolling told him the whole story of the charges made by Tucker K. Sands. "His explanation was perfectly satisfactory to the chairman of the shipping board," Admiral Benson said. "In addition, after the same subject has been brought to my attention, the matter was discussed with Colonel Goff, our general counsel, and together we directed that a thorough and complete investigation of the various allegations and charges be made."

Attached to the chairman's statement was a copy of the report of the investigation made by the division of investigation on September 23, 1920.

It was signed by Frank Burke, chief of division, who said inquiry had been as to "charges made that Mr. R. W. Bolling, now employed by the shipping board, had participated in commissions, said to have been paid by the Downey Shipbuilding company to Tucker Sands."

"I saw Mr. Houston Thompson, vice president of the Federal Trade commission and who was for some time an advisor of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bolling wrote a letter to Sands telling him that while he regretted exceedingly that he had become involved with the government, he could not and would not approach the president on any such proposition."

Investigation by the department of justice of the charges against Mr. Bolling was then ordered at Mr. Bolling's repeated request, Mr. Thompson said.

"Expert bank accountants from the department of justice traced out all checks, notes, drafts and other papers" that could possibly have any bearing on the case, the report said and "failed to find anything that corroborated the statement of Sands," adding:

"In the belief of Mr. Thompson, it was blackmail, engineered by Sands to force Mr. Bolling to intercede with the president to save Sands from further prosecution by the department of justice."

After receipt of a second unsigned letter which "they believed emanated from the Sands family," Mr. Thompson said, Mr. Bolling had told him that Tucker Sands had made a "very urgent demand that he (Bolling) see the president and use his influence with the president to have the activities of the department of justice stopped and have the prosecution against Sands dropped."

"Sands at this time," the statement continued, "was under indictment by a federal grand jury charged with violation of the banking act. On advice of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bolling wrote a letter to Sands telling him that while he regretted exceedingly that he had become involved with the government, he could not and would not approach the president on any such proposition."

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BUILDER PAYS \$40,000 FOR JOB SAYS WITNESS

Mrs. Wilson's Brother Shares in Split, Probers Are Told.

New Yorker Testifies He Got Price for Introducing Bolling.

New York, Nov. 20.—Allegations tending to implicate men now and formerly connected with the United States shipping board with alleged collusion in obtaining contracts for the Wallace Downey Shipbuilding company of New York, were made here Saturday by Tucker K. Sands, a witness before the Walsh committee investigating shipping board affairs.

The men named and alleged to have participated in a distribution of more than \$80,000 were R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, and now treasurer of the shipping board; Lester Sisler, formerly secretary of the board; John Cranor, a representative of the Downey Shipbuilding company and Sands himself. He testified that he received the money in the form of "notes" some of which he discounted, and at different times described payments to Bolling and Sisler as both "payments" and "loans."

Commission For Loan. In another part of this testimony he asserted that the money was to be accounted as a commission to him for obtaining a loan from the bank to the shipbuilding company, with which the witness was then connected.

The testimony of Sands was predicated on the affidavit of Mr. McCann, a reporter for the New York Globe, who swore he had obtained from Sands an affidavit detailing the entire transaction. McCann further testified that when he took the affidavit to Sands for him to sign he declined to do so, on advice of his attorney. Previous to submitting the affidavit for Sands' signature, however, McCann said he had taken the document to the shipping board and had it photostated. On one of these copies carrying notations in what was testified to Sands' handwriting, and which Sands afterward testified to being "correct except in some of the facts may be a little different," was presented by McCann as evidence. The document, however, was not made a part of the stenographer's minutes of the hearing.

Loaned Bolling Money. Questioned by Chairman Walsh and Congressman Kelley, Sands said he did not think Bolling ever got a cent from anybody for aiding to get contracts—that money given him was a "loan." At another time he stuck to the statement that Bolling was to get his share of the transaction—that he "knew Sisler \$5,000"—and that he had loaned Sisler for one of his companies \$5,000 on his note which note he still has. He said he had never had any controversy with Bolling and was on friendly terms with him. He also testified to his testimony details of a purchase by him from Bolling of a lot for \$900.

Sands testified he was now under indictment "for allowing a company to overdraw—a shipping company in which I was interested." He testified that he was then connected with Commercial National bank of Washington "as its cashier"; he also testified he had endeavored without success to secure Mr. Bolling's influence to have this case settled.

This document says," Chairman Walsh informed the witness: "Divide \$40,000."

"Referring to the photostate, that \$40,000 is to be divided in the following manner: \$25,000 to be paid in one lot and equally divided is the sum of \$6,250 for each of the four of us—Sisler, Bolling, Cranor and myself." Mr. Cranor win a share in this commission too, was he?"

"Yes, sir." "The representative of Mr. Downey?" "Yes, sir."

"And you say 'during the negotiations Mr. Downey came to Washington. He ratified the agreement where \$40,000 compensation was to be paid?'" "I think I did," the witness replied.

Sands said he introduced Cranor to Bolling and Sisler. He testified receiving the notes from the representative of Downey but added there was one thing he "would have to look up"—referring to the photostate document—"and that was whether I paid Mr. Bolling any of the proceeds of these notes."

"Don't you know you never paid him?" Mr. Walsh asked. "I don't recall that I did pay him on this deal. I don't think I did."

Purchase Lot for \$900. Sands then testified he had purchased a lot from Bolling and that he still owed Bolling \$900. He also testified to asking Mr. Bolling to intercede for him with the department of justice to get the case against him brought by the bank out of the department of justice. Mr. Bolling had refused, he testified.

"So Mr. Cranor came to Washington and had several conferences with you and Mr. Bolling and Mr. Sisler?" Chairman Walsh inquired. "Yes, sir," Sands replied. "And you went to use your influence (Continued on Page Two)

PARIS HAS NEW PLAN TO OUST REDS

TOWNSHEND IS FAVORED TO HIT BOLSHIEVKS

Allied Interests Want Expedition Into Trans-Caucasus.

N. Y. World-Great Falls Tribune Cable. Copyright 1920 by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

Paris, Nov. 20.—There is not the slightest indication as yet that official France will change its stand on the Russian problem as a result of the disaster to General Wrangel, although even the newspapers which have warmly supported the Milnerian policy show symptoms of profound chagrin at the sudden collapse of the Crimean expedition.

That General Wrangel's defeat is regarded here rather in the light of one of a series of episodes in the counter-revolutionary war, and that future exploits are still expected to yield better fruit if the lessons of former campaigns are kept in mind, is realized from the fact, just learned by The World correspondent, that at the moment when the Allied cavalry were smashing their way through Wrangel's last defense on the Persepok sector another scheme was being promoted in Paris whereby Russia was to be liberated from the incubus of sovietism.

Plan of New Crusade. With the base this time upon Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia, and backed by an important group of French, Belgian and British coal and iron interests, the proposed crusade was to take the Caucasus route, traversing Turkish and Russian Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kuban and Don Cossack territories to reach at last the coveted oil fields or the Donetz Basin, in southern Russia.

Among the advantages this march across the Caucasus mountains northward would possess over Denikin's and Wrangel's campaigns would be, first, the possibility of conciliating the Caucasus population with the Russian "liberation" movement by granting each community a generous measure of independence, instead of having to fight them simultaneously with the principal enemy at Moscow, and, second, the possession of the Armenian cotton crops, the Kuban grain and the Baku oil fields, the last with the hope of running an oil pipeline to the sea.

With the good will of those peoples assured by this policy of conciliation, and with the raw materials of the Raku and Donetz provinces and Kuban wheat and Armenian cotton at their disposal for export and exchange for uniforms and munitions, the organization of the new scheme, The World correspondent learns, hoped to be in a better position than any previous anti-bolshevik leader to march on Moscow. This, especially, because they planned to confine their route northward to the strip between the Don and the Volga, these rivers protecting respectively the right and left wings of the expedition.

Severe Penalty for Drug Possession Plan Washington Druggists

Spokane, Nov. 20.—Severe penalties for possession of narcotic drugs will be recommended to the next legislature by the Washington State Pharmacists' association, it was decided at a meeting here Friday of the legislative committee on the present state law provides no such penalty.

A recommendation that diplomas from a recognized school of pharmacy as well as passage of the state examination be required of applicants for pharmacists' licenses also was adopted by the committee.

WRANGLER READY TO RECOMMENCE WAR ON SOVIETS

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—General Wrangel declares that he and his army and navy are ready to commence fighting immediately, but says his future course had not yet been determined.

General Wrangel's ship is anchored in the sea of Marmora but he has refused to depart, insisting on sharing the hardships on the crowded vessel. General Wrangel expressed his thanks to the American nation for the aid given him by the American Red Cross. Theodosia, East Crimea, has been shelled by a French warship following the firing by the bolsheviks on French destroyers carrying refugees. Two sailors on the French destroyers were wounded.

General Wrangel has appointed Admiral Kuptsov commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet in Turkish waters. Russian warships and steamers are flying the French flag.

On Board Steamship Parismina, Nov. 20.—(By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—Sailing through a quiet sea, the steamer Parismina, with President-Elect Warren G. Harding and his party aboard, Saturday night approached the halfway mark in her voyage from New Orleans to Panama, where the first stage in Mr. Harding's vacation trip will be reached.

Except for the light rain and moderate wind which virtually always is expected in the neighborhood of the Yucatan channel, fair weather favored the distinguished passenger and he spent most of the day on deck, walking, reading and playing ship games.

Mrs. Harding remained in her stateroom during Saturday on advice of her physician. It was explained she was not ill and that her appetite continues good, but she was just in need of rest after the excitement of the campaign, the trying Texas experiences and the welcome accorded the party in New Orleans.

Alleged Firebug Alive, State Says Warrant Is Issued

Superior, Wis., Nov. 20.—A warrant charging arson against E. J. Silstead, wealthy manufacturer of Eau Claire, Wis., who is alleged to have perished in a fire which destroyed a cottage at Lake Nebagamon, Wis., last August was issued here Saturday by District Attorney Archie McKay at the request of Charles Goff of Ashland, deputy state fire marshal.

Belief that Silstead is alive and did not die in the fire was expressed by Goff. "We are not yet ready to show our hand," said Goff Saturday night. "However we have not the slightest doubt that Silstead is alive and that we will eventually bring him back to Superior to stand trial on a charge of arson."

Appropriation Bills Most Important Work for Incoming Congress

Washington, Nov. 20.—Speaker Gillett of the house of representatives thinks the passage of appropriation bills will be the most important work done at the final session of the sixty-sixth congress which begins December 6 and ends next March 4. Mr. Gillett Saturday said that in his opinion all matters pertaining to re-adjustment of the tax laws probably would have to go over until the special session of congress.

ARMENIANS RETREAT BEFORE TURK INVASION EARLY

Page, Nov. 20.—The day says the Armenians retreated in good order from the Turkish nationalist army which was attacking the Old City.