REDS MADE PERM CITY OF DEATH

Inhabitants Still Tremble at Memory of Bolshevist Regime

DOOMED DIG GRAVES

Women Forced to Make Trenches—Rehearsals of Executions Staged

By the Associated Press

Omsk, Central Siberia, Jan. 17.

Death stalked the streets of Perm until the city was captured by General Gaida, according to the official report of an investigator who has just returned from the Ural front. So terrible were conditions under the Bolshevist regime that the frightened people of Perm have not yet recovered. It is said that the few pedestrians encountered there were emaciated with livid lips and a constant nervous trembling of the head and hands. There are no children less than a year old in Perm, all having died, says the report, which adds that in three months the whole population would probably have perished.

The reports state that the Bolsheviki regarded all bourgeois inhabitants of the city, even those ruined and dying, as outside the law. When the jail was overcrowded the inmates which had been imprisoned longest were shot to make room for the newcomers, it is declared. There are well authenticated cases of torture, according to the report, which says more of the condemned were compelled to dig their own graves and rehearsals of executions were staged during the hours before the doomed people were put to death.

Men were plunged into water until nearly drowned, and were then revived so that their torture could continue while some prisoners were buried alive and others were mutilated, the report states. Women were forced to dig trenches, were often flogged and sometimes even killed, it is said.

Peasants were forbidden last June to take provisions into the city. Some people hid supplies but these were found and seized by the Bolsheviki, who spread terror throughout the whole region near Perm.

RAPS "PARLOR" BOLSHEVISTS

Butler Declares It War Against Civilization

New York, Jan. 28.—Rev. A. Parker Butler, president of Columbia College, told members of the United War League of America here:

"Under the Bolshevist system," he said, "neither the man who works nor the man who has saved can expect any quarter unless he accepts the degrading anarchistic doctrine that might makes right and that the least competent shall organize government and set the pace for the State."

Doctor Butler condemned the "new parlor, editorial and academic Bolshevists" in this country who, "with the safety of their own roofs and income assured, profess sympathy with the teachings and aims of the blood-and-iron autocracy, who, though a pitiful minority, are in control in Russia." He expressed confidence that "the hearts of the American people are sound and their heads clear" to resist the doctrines of "envy, hatred and malice."

U. S. Takes Hand at Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—The United States Government has taken a hand in the threatened strike of 35,000 coal miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania zone, according to a statement issued here late yesterday following a meeting of 250 delegates representing the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Shop Laborers. It was stated that a telegram had been received from G. L. Hanger, of Washington, asking that a special session of the delegates convene here today to meet representatives of the government.

Deaths of a Day

Louis Kruppenbach

Suddenly stricken with heart disease, Louis Kruppenbach, seventy-nine years old, a dealer in leaf tobacco, died yesterday at his home, 1416 North Marshall street. Mr. Kruppenbach was well known in this section of the city, having resided at the Eleventh street address since 1876. He came to this country from Frankfort, Germany, when a very young man and has lived in Philadelphia since that time.

He is survived by a widow, Anna Wolf Kruppenbach, and two daughters, both of whom are married and live in this city. They are Mrs. C. G. Kayser and Mrs. A. N. Hampton. He was a member of the Widows of Hamilton Lodge, No. 200, Knights Templar, Lu Lu Temple, Mystic Shriners and the Philadelphia Elks. The funeral will be held Thursday morning. Interment will be made at Mount Peace Cemetery.

Major Evan S. Wiremeyer

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 28.—Major Evan S. Wiremeyer, who for years was a long an officer of the National Guard, died yesterday following an illness. He enlisted in 1870 and during the Spanish War was a captain in the company D, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he later became colonel.

Mrs. Samuel B. Huey

Mrs. Samuel Boyd Huey, wife of a prominent lawyer who at the time of his death in 1905 was president of the Board of Education, died yesterday at her home, 4142 Walnut street.

Before her marriage Mrs. Huey was Miss Mary E. Abrams. For many years she was a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. She had been an invalid several years. The surviving children are Miss Dorothy Huey, Mrs. Alexander Winter, Jr., Arthur B. Huey, an attorney, Samuel C. Huey, a member of the stock exchange, and Captain Malcolm S. Huey, U. S. A., who is in France with an ordnance command.

Little Nations Fall in Line With Powers

Continued from Page One

subjects is becoming apparent, as the commissions are beginning to formulate detailed projects for presentation to the conference.

Representatives of the Powers with special interests yesterday afternoon appointed members of the missions decided upon at the session of the Peace Conference on Saturday.

Names of Members Appointed

The official statement, giving the names of the members appointed, follows:

The representatives of the Powers with special interests met this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay, under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon, ambassador and French delegate at the Peace Conference, to appoint members of the missions in accordance with the decisions of the plenary session of Saturday, January 25. The following were appointed: League of nations—Paul Hymans, Belgium; Epitacio Pessoa, Brazil; Wellington Koo, plenipotentiary, China; M. R. Vesnitch, Serbia; Janme Batalha Reis, minister plenipotentiary, Portugal.

Responsibility for the war—Belgium, not yet appointed; Serbia, Slobodan Vesnitch; Rumania, Mr. Rosenthal; Greece, M. Politis; Poland, not yet appointed.

International labor legislation—Belgium, M. Vandervelde and M. Mahaim; Cuba, A. S. Bustamante; Poland, not yet appointed; the Czecho-Slovak republic, M. Benes.

Regulation of ports, waterways and railroads—Belgium, not yet appointed; China, H. E. Thomas and C. T. Wang, plenipotentiary delegate; Greece, M. Coromilas; Serbia, M. Trumbitch; Uruguay, Carlos Blanco.

The members from the five great Powers on these missions were named Saturday.

RUSSIANS AWAITING ALLIES' INVITATION

Archangel, Jan. 28 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—Officials of the government of Northern Russia are silent regarding the proposal for a conference of the Russian factions on the Prinkos Islands pending receipt of an official invitation asking them to take part. The official press also has nothing to say, but editorial comment in other newspapers today indicates there probably will be strong objection to parleying with the Bolsheviki.

The independent newspaper Utro says:

"The proposition to conference with the Bolsheviki is similar to the proposal made by the Pope during the war. The Allies to negotiate with the Hun[illegible] soldiers. At that time the Allies answered that they did not wish to negotiate and fight with murderers and criminals. In the same way and with analogous grounds it is necessary to state clearly that it is impossible to hold conferences with the Bolsheviki.

"Bolshevism, the principal an before the debacle in Germany, is not only a threat to Russia but to the entire world."

SAYS PRESIDENT HAS SOUTH AFRICAN PLAN

London, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—In referring to discussions of the future status of Germany's colonies by the Peace Congress, the Paris correspondent of the Mail writes:

"President Wilson appears to have put forward an original scheme which [illegible] the terms of the international organization of [illegible] possessions. This plan is not exactly defined but in principle it would mean a mandatory for the various Powers to administer the colonies subject to the control of the League of Nations.

"British delegates do not object to such principles regarding the colonies in Africa, although they consider capable British colonies should be given to Great Britain, and Premier Hughes, of Australia, is reported to have stated that Australia and Southwest Africa are absolutely necessary to Australia. Australia, he argues, is a country of great distances and has a population of only 5,000,000 people, and British influence in the Pacific.

"Australia also refers to the Angra Pequena district of German Southwest Africa which, it is said, is necessary to Australia's security in the Pacific. Australia, New Zealand and the United States and Japan have delegates in the Peace Congress who are strongly opposed to any annexation of German colonies by any Power. Australia, New Zealand and the United States are in favor of the mandatory system, but Japan is opposed to it. Japan is in favor of the outright annexation of the former German possessions in the Pacific by the Allied Powers.

"Japan's position is based on the agreement with Great Britain, France and Italy, which provides that Japan should have the former German possessions in the Pacific north of the equator, while Australia and New Zealand are interested in the German possessions south of the equator. The Australian and New Zealand delegates have emphasized the contributions made by their respective countries to the Allied cause in the war and the reasonableness of some compensation. Furthermore they argued that any attempt to apply the right of self-determination to the southern islands would lead to a ridiculous failure.

"The French Government, which the correspondent represents as full of admiration for the exertions of the British dominions, is anxious, he says, to show its deep appreciation. He declares furthermore that at the opening of the conference on the Pacific islands Premier Lloyd George, in agreement with President Wilson, stated that there was no question of returning the colonies to Germany."

Spreading Strikes Menacing England

Continued from Page One

public or private purposes. The officials intimated that they had no power to make such terms. Sunday evening services in the churches were abandoned.

The strikers get little sympathy from the rest of the population, owing to their arbitrary action in refusing to negotiate with the employers. They are being urged on by labor delegates from the Clyde. Heavy snowstorms have added to the sufferings of the populace.

Captain James O'Grady, M. P., who is general secretary of the National Federation of General Workers, which embraces ten trade unions and a membership of over 1,000,000, in a statement given to the Daily Chronicle, says:

"The public generally will be making a big mistake if it regards the events of the last few weeks as an indication of the real state of mind of the general body of work people. Most of the outbreaks at the present are being engineered by irresponsible young men in factories who have been bitten with certain ideas which are floating around."

In England there are threats of a national railway strike on February 9. Delegates from district councils of the national union of railway men from all parts of the kingdom met in London yesterday and issued a statement that if the government desires to prevent a national stoppage of railways on February 9 it is up to them to negotiate with the railwaymen's executive committee."

The threatened strike of London and provincial policemen has been avoided by a promise of an inquiry into the disabilities complained of.

The Sheffield engineers and Allied workers have decided to demand a forty-four hour week and to take drastic action if it is not conceded. They have given the forty-seven-hour system a months trial and have condemned it.

A dispute which will cause great inconvenience if it matures is on a dispute between the railway and their firemen. The men are asking for the abolition of night baking.

BANK CLERKS OF BERLIN NOW THREATEN STRIKE

By JOSEPH HERRINGS

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger

(Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co. and New York Times Co.)

Berlin, Jan. 28.—(Copenhagen, Jan. 28.)—Berlin is again threatened by a strike that of bank officials who say they decide to lay down their goose quills next Thursday in order to hide the employes of the Mutual Insurance Institution, to gain higher wages and other compensation, for which end they have submitted an ultimatum to the director of that institution.

The ultimatum having been sent, are now trying to mail the management and negotiations ensue, and was quite ready to believe that the company's bad talked about treaty. The management declared after beginning with the intention to propose for nearly a week that it decided to add considerable sums of its willingness to meet the demands as far as possible and had concluded many increases in salaries and other extra compensations for the bank's employes, notwithstanding the fact that the bank's financial position did not permit the granting of certain advantages to commercial establishments.

The bank had also signed a contract covering practically thousands of employes, which was to be put into effect on January 1, but the officials returned from the war ministry, the General Association of German Bank Clerks states that if the demands of the Mutual bank's employes are not granted all other banks in Berlin and perhaps many other cities will be affected.

Carey Bares Deutsch Election Methods

Continued from Page One

[illegible] declined to cross-examine and endeavored to get the gunman's testimony stricken out as irrelevant. Judge Audenried refused.

In an effort to show that the Mayor had knowledge of conditions in the Fifth Ward before the primary election of September, 1917, the Commonwealth has introduced the "Carey letter," delivered by Isadore Stern to the Mayor eight days before the primary.

Through Lieutenant Harry A. McNally, son of the late State Senator McNally, the prosecution also has tried to show that the Mayor was informed of the political activity of the Fifth Ward politicians and warned that serious disorder was liable to result.

To offset this testimony, the defense so far has placed the chief reliance on Captain of Detectives Alfred I. Souder and on Joseph C. Smith, the Mayor's brother and secretary.

Souder was selected as the Mayor's personal investigator to investigate conditions in the Fifth Ward.

The detective chief yesterday testified he told the Mayor "everything was quiet there" and that he turned the reports of his men over to Joseph Smith. The latter testified he never gave these reports to the Mayor until after the primary election.

When Judge Audenried last night ruled that Maloney's testimony could be brought out by the prosecution, Mr. Taulane asked the witness about the visit paid him on September 17, 1917, by Isaac Deutsch.

Coming to "Rough Things Up"

The witness said Deutsch called at the office of the Val O'Farrell detective agency two days fefore the primary. He said Deutsch told him there was a crowd coming down from the Tenth ward to "rough things up" and he wanted some men for the Fifth ward.

Maloney told how Deutsch and he agreed on bringing in men from New York and that the imported "election guards" were to wear distinctive hats and bits of white ribbon. On cross-examination, Maloney admitted he had been leader of the Fifth Ward prior to the ascendancy of James A. Carey in that bailiwick.

Maloney's testimony was corroborated by "Mike" Sullivan, who described himself as "outside manager" for the detective agency. Sullivan was followed on the stand by Deuchy and Burkhardt.

OMSK PREPARES SIBERIAN BOOM

Financial Minister Looks to Continental Railway for Big Benefits

RECEIPTS FALL SHORT

Reds Looted the Banks, but New Government Has Substantial Balance

By the Associated Press

Omsk, Central Siberia, Jan. 28.—The trans-siberian railroad is losing 80,000,000 rubles a month, according to Ivan Mikhailoff, Minister of Finance of the All-Russian government here, in discussing the government's program for financial rehabilitation with the Associated Press today.

M. Mikhailoff, who is only twenty-nine years of age, strongly supported the government's decision to accept the Allied proposal for the management of the Trans-Siberian Railway, saying that if sufficient power is put into the work, results will be sure to follow.

He pointed out that the reorganization of the railway would be immediately beneficial by increasing custom receipts. He said that Russia would furnish money to meet the running expenses of the work, but the plans of John F. Stevens, head of the railroad commission, will entail the purchase abroad of a large amount of material. To make payments of such purchases, Russia, he said, would request a loan from Allied nations.

M. Mikhailoff declared that the Bolsheviks had carried off gold, silver and currency valued at several million rubles from Siberian banks, but added that the present government has 250,000,000 rubles in bank notes and 5,000,000 rubles in gold and specie, as a basis for the reconstruction of the country.

He said that the monthly expenditures jumped from 157,000,000 rubles in August to 400,000,000 in December. The receipts in December were 75,000,000 rubles against 20,000,000 in August. Deficiencies are being met, he said, by the issuance of treasury bonds. The budget for 1919 calls for six hundred millions monthly to meet the expenses attendant upon enlarging the territory under control. He said that 100,000,000 rubles would be appropriated for railroad work.

In addition, assistance will be generously accorded private industries, he declared, in the effort to build up the country. Refuting the statement that peasants are not paying taxes on their land, he showed that receipts from this source had mounted from 78,000 rubles in July to 3,500,000 in December.

"These increases," he said, "are an indication of the regeneration of Russia and of the people's confidence in the stability of the government."

Advices received from Omsk state that Bolsheviks began an insurrection about twenty miles west of that place and set up a government, but were attacked and defeated with heavy casualties by patrols from Irkutsk on New Year's. There are few fears of a new Bolshevist uprising.

In the opinion of people here the hands of the government have been strengthened by the acceptance of the Foreign Ministry by Sergius Sazonoff and the final conclusion of the agreement between the United States and Japan, by which John F. Stevens became chairman of the technical commission in charge of the rehabilitation of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Fifth Day's Proceedings in Mayor Smith's Trial

Yesterday—Fifth day of Mayor Smith's trial.

Charges—Conspiracy to violate Shern act and misdemeanor in office.

Place of trial—Quarter Sessions Court No. 2, Room 653, City Hall.

Trial Judge—Charles Y. Audenried.

Fifth day's proceedings held in three sessions, beginning at 10 a. m. and ending at 10 p. m.

Chief developments were:

Joseph C. Smith, the Mayor's brother and secretary, swore he never gave the Souder reports on Fifth Ward conditions to the Mayor until several days after the primary of 1917 when a policeman was killed.

Captain of Detectives Alfred I. Souder, then in charge of the Mayor's special investigating squad, testified he told the Mayor at various times that "everything was quiet in the Fifth Ward and that he had no cause for worry."

The trial's lengthiest argument, so far, began when the Commonwealth called Samuel C. Maloney as a witness. The defense strove to block Maloney's testimony regarding the hiring of strong-arm men for the Fifth Ward. The Commonwealth won the argument and Maloney testified last night.

Police on Watch in Plain Clothes

Continued from Page One

record upon my return to the city and the next day I was told to report for a physical examination.

"The day following I was back on my old job. It seems to me that this procedure could be followed out in the present case. I would rather take an army man on the police force than any other man. Your army man is inured to hardships and he is perfectly disciplined. He stands up in times of stress and is a most valuable asset, more valuable than the raw, untrained civilian who comes into the department and who has to be taught at much labor and expense to the city."

Held Up by Six Auto Bandits

Six gunmen in an automobile, answering the description of one stolen from Leslie J. Krewson, of Hatboro, N. J., attacked S. Finnerty, of 360 Felton street.

Finnerty was walking down Nineteenth street between Wolf and Ritner early this morning when a large touring car pulled up alongside of him. Five men jumped from the car and confronted him with revolvers. While the men held up Finnerty another leaped from the car and rifled his pockets of $290 in cash, two rings, and a gold watch.

Patrolman Fiegert, of the Twenty-eighth and Ritner streets station, turned a corner and saw the men climbing into the machine. He drew his revolver and fired at the departing automobile. One man was seen to drop, but was supported by his accomplices.

Herbert Hardy, a negro, of Thirteenth and Catharine streets, was held without bail for court today by Magistrate Imber at the Second and Christian streets station on the charge of highway robbery.

At the hearing, Michael Zoll, Sixty-first and Vine streets, appeared against Hardy and testified that the prisoner with three other negroes had assaulted him early last evening and had stolen his watch and chain and about $50 in cash.

Dry Amendment Is Unopposed

Continued from Page One

amendment and opposed such "autocratic action" after fighting a war for democracy.

He said he was not before the committee to defend the liquor interests, but declared the "boys over there" should have a voice in the matter.

He declared the question is not now and never was a political issue and was not a matter for assemblies to decide.

Bungard announced in answer to a question from Mr. Maurer that it was not the intention of the committee at this time o hold public hearings. The resolution to ratify the prohibition amendment was presented to the House shortly after it convened this morning by Representative H. M. Showalter, of Union. No time was specified for first reading.

Wets Ask Hearings

Public hearings may be held on the resolution before a vote is taken. Such action has been requested by the wet forces. Representative Ramsay, a member of the Law and Order Committee, requested public hearings, and Chairman Bungard says the request probably will be granted.

A hearing also has been demanded by former Representative James H. Maurer, of Reading, president of the State Federation of Labor, on behalf of organized labor. R. Francis Wood, an attorney in Philadelphia, also has requested a hearing.

There is considerabit opposition among the "drys" to the proposition for hearings, as they consider it a trick to delay action on the resolution.

The "wets" are anxious to get measures passed which would permit license holders to renew their licenses monthly instead of yearly before any action is taken on the resolution.

Some question has arisen as to what majority will be required for ratification. Most of the legislative parliamentarians insist that as it is a joint resolution, it must take the same course as a bill, and therefore requires a constitutional majority.

Will Ask Opinion

A constitutional majority votes 101 votes in the House and twenty-six in the Senate. Some of the "drys" insist that the majority of a quorum in either branch is sufficient. An opinion will be sought from the Attorney General.

Senator Marlow, of York, introduced a resolution in the Senate similar to the Vickerman resolution in the House for ratification of the amendment. The resolution was referred to the Senate Law and Order Committee, which is controlled by the "wets."

Representative James Dunn, of Philadelphia, and Senator Whitten, of Allegheny, introduced bills providing for the return of a pro-rata portion of yearly license fees to license holders in the event the sale or manufacture of liquors be stopped by State or Federal law before the expiration of their yearly licenses.

URGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Baker Impressed by Baltimore's Plan for Spanning Chesapeake Bay

Baltimore, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—A delegation headed by General Felix Agnus, representing the Maryland State Commission on constructing a bridge across Chesapeake Bay to connect the eastern and western shores of Maryland, went to Washington yesterday and conferred with Secretary of War Baker on the project.

Mr. Baker was impressed with the idea advanced of making the bridge a memorial to Maryland's soldiers and sailors. He assured the delegation that he would call for an immediate investigation of the scheme and a report upon its feasibility.

The report submitted to the Secretary was prepared by Arthur W. Thompson, former Federal director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is estimated that the bridge will cost about $10,000,000.

Commission Probes Light Rates

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.—The Public Service Commission has begun an extended series of hearings, including arguments in the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company rates. An executive session will be held today. On Wednesday hearings will be held in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Smethport.

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