

WEATHER FORECAST. Snow to-day. To-morrow snow or rain. Moderate northeast and east winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 28; lowest, 16. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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CLUB RECORDS STAMP HOOVER AS REPUBLICAN

For Eight Years Was an Active Member in Local Organization.

QUIT FOR WAR WORK Party Sympathy and Loyalty Not Questioned in Withdrawal.

BACKED WILSON AS DUTY

Indorsement of Call for Congress Victory Not Sign of Changed Politics.

If long time membership in the Republican Club fixes a member's status as a Republican in politics (and such partisan club membership is accepted in political circles as prima facie evidence of a man's political convictions and sympathies), then Herbert Hoover, fast looming as a powerful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, is actually a Republican.

He certainly was for almost eight years, as the books of the Republican Club of New York city reveal. The records show that Mr. Hoover was proposed for membership on August 12, 1909; that he was qualified on December 11, 1909; that he paid his dues annually until he resigned on June 30, 1917, the resignation being formally accepted on September 12, 1917. He had been appointed by President Wilson as Food Administrator on April 7, 1917.

Mr. Hoover was proposed for membership in a staid, distinctively Republican organization—a straight-out party organization—by the late Lindon Bates, Jr., who, it will be recalled, lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed on May 7, 1915. Mr. Hoover was seconded by John Henry Hammond, a well known Republican. It is clearly recalled that when the proposal came before the committee on membership, and subsequently before the club body, not a question was raised as to Mr. Hoover's partisan fitness to take part in the deliberations, be it in campaign or even secret. He was vouchsafed for as a gentleman and a Republican by men who were aware of the genuineness of each qualification and he was so accepted.

Paid Dues Eight Years.

The books of the club show that after paying the customary \$50 initiation fee Mr. Hoover continued to pay annual dues of \$50 as follows: 1910—Herbert C. Hoover, 14 East Sixth street, \$50. 1911—Herbert C. Hoover, 14 East Sixth street, \$50. 1912—Herbert C. Hoover, 14 East Sixth street, \$50. 1913—Herbert C. Hoover, 14 East Sixth street, \$50. 1914—Herbert C. Hoover, 14 East Sixth street, \$50. 1915—Herbert C. Hoover, 1 London Wall Building, London, E. C. \$50. 1916—Herbert C. Hoover, 1 London Wall Building, London, E. C. \$50. 1917—Herbert C. Hoover, 120 Broadway, \$50.

While often abroad, Mr. Hoover was frequently in this country and, of course, in New York, up to about the time the war began on August 1, 1914, at which time he happened to be in London. Thereafter for two years, and almost until the time this country went into the war, Mr. Hoover was abroad directing the great humanitarian work of feeding the Belgians. In 1917 he came back to America to become the Food Administrator and established his headquarters at 120 Broadway.

Members of the club recalled yesterday that they had seen Mr. Hoover in the clubhouse on a number of occasions, not particularly often, as they remembered, but several times. He had, and the fact that he was largely out of touch with partisan matters and completely wrapped up in tremendous international affairs. Some thought, though, that he had been invited to party to a feeling of delicacy on Mr. Hoover's part against remaining a member of the Republican Club while, technically, at least, as Food Administrator, he was a Democratic office holder. On the other hand, other prominent Republicans were doing war work under Democratic direction. It is positive that there was never a suspicion in the club ranks in 1917, when Mr. Hoover resigned, that he had changed his politics. The question was asked yesterday if Mr. Hoover in his long connection with a club, always energetic in raising money for Republican campaigns State and national, had ever contributed to the party campaign funds. The question was not precisely answered, because, as is well known, committees intruded with collecting hands of this nature "end" after the campaign is at a close and leave as few records as possible. It was assumed at the Republican Club yesterday, however, that Mr. Hoover doubtless accepted any obligation, following the usual partisan club usage, that might have been placed upon him.

The records obtained yesterday through the courtesy of the secretary, J. H. C. of the Republican Club, and of other

Dutch Port Workers Ask Increase; May Walk Out

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21 (delayed).—A serious strike is threatening the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where the transport workers and sailors are demanding a higher standard of wages. The decision regarding a strike, which is considered inevitable, will be taken within the month. The workers concerned at Rotterdam number 15,000.

1,000 NEW 'FLU' CASES IN CITY

Big Increase Reported, but Dangerous Features of 1918 Are Absent.

EMERGENCY FUND ASKED

Copeland Seeks \$80,000 for Precautionary Measures—Hopeful of Outlook.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, will ask the Board of Estimate this morning for \$80,000—the full emergency appropriation allowed his department under the city charter—to be used in combating the spread of Spanish influenza and pneumonia in New York city.

Although the Commissioner expects that reports in his office this morning will show that approximately 1,000 new cases of influenza developed in New York yesterday as against 500 for the day before, he said he does not regard the situation as particularly alarming. The appropriation he seeks will be used to hire such physicians and nurses as may be needed and to cover such other expenses in connection with the spread of the malady as may arise.

The disease, said Dr. Copeland, is not spreading nearly so rapidly here as in 1918 and the type is far from as malignant. In fact, comparison with the death records from pneumonia and influenza for 1917, a normal year, showed the 1917 death rate day by day consistently higher than at present. Yesterday's deaths from influenza and pneumonia were seventy as against seventy-one for the corresponding day of 1917. Secondary pneumonias, the cause of most of the deaths in the epidemic of 1918, Dr. Copeland said, apparently is developing now with far less frequency than in 1918.

Dr. Copeland is confident his department is organized to cope with the situation. He conferred with the Ambulance Board yesterday and now has 100 ambulances at the disposal of his department. In addition to which there are about thirty belonging to the Women's Motor Corps, which could be pressed into service if needed. The Commissioner said a survey has shown that there are about 45,000 hospital beds available, including 5,000 at the hospital of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.

CHICAGO REPORTS 2,226 MORE CASES

High Mark of Last Year's Epidemic Is Passed.

King Albert in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—King Albert of Belgium conferred for a long time yesterday with Premier Poincare.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

See list Jan. 23 to 24—Advt.

NISSI ALARMED OVER THREATS OF REVOLUTION

Premier Fears Radicals May Force Upehaul in Italy in Trying to Aid Russia.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Anarchist Malatesta Now Engaged in Agitating for Soviet Regime.

PEACE COUNCIL HALTED

May Extend Trade Relief, Already Partly Given, to All Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. LONDON, Jan. 22.—Threat of a revolution in Italy is one cause which will delay the Peace Conference from taking up any important work for some time.

Grave reports are received from Italy, not the least of which is that the notorious anarchist Malatesta has returned there with the declared purpose of starting a revolution. He promises it will be bloodless if the propertied classes will yield.

Premier Nitti is alarmed. It now develops that it was his urgent representations which finally brought about the decision to resume trade relations with Russia. Nitti informed the Allies that the radicals of his country would force a revolution unless the policy toward Russia were modified.

The bars were let down for Russian trade in reply to this plea, but it is impossible to tell as yet whether the step was taken in time.

JUGO-SLAV DECISION GRATIFYING TO ROME

Nitti Is Advised to Be Firm in Adriatic Case.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. ROME, Jan. 22.—The news that Jugoslavia has rejected negatively the last proposals for an Adriatic settlement presented by Premier Clemenceau, has gratified Nitti, leaving as only alternative the application of the treaty of London, was received here this afternoon with a sigh of great relief.

Premier Nitti Back in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Premier Nitti has returned to Rome. The reassembling of the Chamber has been postponed from January 23 to February 2.

Governor of Barcelona Forbids Carrying Arms

BARCELONA, Jan. 22.—The Civil Governor has issued strict orders against the carrying of arms. The order provides that all persons having arms in their possession shall register them and such arms may not be sold without a special permit. The police are required to make a special search for revolvers and to seize all such weapons found unless their owners have obtained licenses for them.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—Members of the Cabinet meeting with the Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the social unrest.

SIBERIANS KILL 2 U. S. SOLDIERS

Gen. Semenov's Men Attack Americans Without Cause.

FIVE RUSSIANS SLAIN

Gen. Graves Says the Incident "Will Be Peacefully Adjusted."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Two American soldiers were killed and one wounded severely in a clash January 19 with a Russian detachment of Gen. Semenov's forces near Posolskaya, while five Russians were killed, one was wounded and fifty-five were captured, including one General and six other officers, who still are held.

AMERICAN REGIMENT MAY BE IN DANGER

Col. Morrow and Men Decried by Poor Rail Service.

By the Associated Press. VIADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Jan. 13.—Factional fighting has broken out among Siberian American forces as withdrawing from along the Suchan mine railway and are reported to have been engaged in skirmishes with Siberian partisans.

SEMENOFF ASSUMES CONTROL IN SIBERIA

Admiral Kolchak Believed to Be Under Arrest by Reds.

SIBERIAN SITUATION MADE MUCH GRAVER

Semenoff's Men Angered by Departure of Americans.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The encounter wherein Americans seem to have been exchanged castles, particularly the fact that the Chamber with members of the Extreme Left amid pandemonium.

NEW CABINET OF FRANCE NOW ON BRINK OF CRISIS

Fierce Attack on Minister Threatens Millerand Government.

VOTE IS MORAL DEFEAT

Chamber Registers Confidence by 272 to 23, but 300 Remain Silent.

STEEG CALLED TRAITOR

President Poincare Is Mentioned as Successor if Premier Resigns.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Millerand Government, which has just taken office, suffered a virtual defeat in the Chamber of Deputies this evening when it failed to obtain the full vote of confidence for which it had asked. The actual vote was 272 to 23 in favor of the new Government, but more than 300 Deputies refrained from voting.

The resignation of Premier Millerand and his entire Cabinet is now predicted here, but what is more certain is the resignation of Jules Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, who was the storm center of the debate to-day. Apparently the hostility of the Chamber is not directed against any other member of the Cabinet. There seems to be, however, a feeling of distrust of the Government as a whole growing out of the dislike by a majority of the Chamber for Steeg, who is accused of being a "Malvyist," or accomplice of the former Minister of the Interior, who was banished after he had been convicted of communicating with the enemy.

DAUDET IN SAVAGE ATTACK ON STEEG

Calls Minister Accomplish of Exiled Malvo.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The vote in the Chamber generally in the lobbies to-day meant that the Millerand Cabinet cannot last as now constituted and that the Premier will have to resign. Steeg Premier will be overthrown on the first question involving the interior policy in a question of confidence.

CHAMBER WAS UNRULY

The opening speech of Premier Millerand was received with respectful indifference by the Deputies, but with M. Chamber became extremely noisy and unruly. The Cabinet's initial bow to the House was made amid conditions which caused many to predict that its life would be short. There even were moments when the question of the Cabinet's fall on the very day of its inauguration was discussed seriously.

ANOTHER AMNESIA CASE

Victim Believed to Be Veteran of Chateau Thierry.

NEWARK, Jan. 22.—A new case of amnesia yesterday. A man who could not tell his name but is believed to be Thomas Starbuck, 28, employed in the Newark Police Department, was found shortly after midnight apparently lost at the corner of Broad and Market streets, Newark. He could only remember that he had left taken a subway and a boat ride. An envelope found in his pocket led the police to Mr. Beck, who believes the man is Starbuck. Starbuck had been missing since he was last seen at Chateau Thierry, where he was serving in the 10th Regiment of Engineers and had suffered since from nervous trouble.

ALBANY INVESTIGATORS SAY THEY SEE PROOF OF 'INVISIBLE ALIEN EMPIRE'

274 TAKEN OFF THE POWHATAN

Passengers Transferred From Transport When Seas Abate.

WARSHIPS STAND BY

Voyagers Suffered Severely From Lack of Heat on Crippled Ship.

All of the 274 passengers of the army transport Powhatan, which has been helpless and adrift about 700 miles east of Sandy Hook for six days and nights, were transferred to the transport Northern Pacific last night, according to wireless messages received shortly before midnight by the Port and Zone Transportation Service in New York. By 10 o'clock the work had been completed, the last passenger had clambered aboard the Northern Pacific and the latter vessel had steamed straight for New York. She is expected to dock Saturday morning.

The reception that the smoke waves broke in honor of the former Miss Mary Moffett Borden, daughter of Herbert L. Borden, president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and Kenneth Nelman, Chairman of Harper's Eastern, who had been married in the crystal room earlier in the evening. The guests were in the midst of a dance when the effect of the smoldering fire above their heads became noticeable and they quickly dispersed, many of them going away from the neighborhood.

LAWYER-LANDLORD IN BAD WITH JUDGE

Lucky He Wasn't Defendant, Who Is Fined \$2.

Charles Galewski, an attorney, also is a landlord, who did not make a deal with Magistrate Frederick B. House in the Traffic Court yesterday. Fletcher Blackwell, 33, a chauffeur, was charged with a traffic violation.

FOOD PRICES ARE UP 89 PER CENT. OVER 1913

22 Articles Reached Record Levels in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Twenty-two articles of food reached record prices in December, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The prices were 2.6 per cent. higher than in November, 5 per cent. higher than in the preceding December, and 89 per cent. higher than in December, 1913.

STARVED FOLK DIE IN STREETS

Hungarian Troops and Workmen Reported in Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Diplomatic advice from Budapest states that the Hungarian food stocks are at the lowest point yet recorded and that persons who have succumbed to starvation are being picked up in the streets.

FIRE DRIVES OUT RTZ DANCERS

Chambers-Borden Wedding Guests Flee Blaze in Grand Ball Room.

GREAT CEILING RUINED

Crystal Room Also Damaged and Smoke Sends Diners From the Grill.

The blaze occurred in the pipe gallery, situated above the main ballroom, and is said to have been the result of defective insulation. While the fire did not at any time become serious, it occasioned so much smoke that two engine companies were unable to combat it, and the rescue squads with their smoke helmets finally were summoned to put it out.

The damage he said, was nearly all caused by the smoke and water, the ceiling of the main ballroom having been drenched, and some of the elaborate fixtures badly discolored. Mr. Host could give no estimate of the exact amount of damage, but said it would be in the thousands.

PRINTERS QUIT OVER MR. FUNNY'S JOKE

Turns Eagle into a Donkey, Then Gets Mule Headed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from London Times Service. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. WARSAW, Jan. 22.—One of the principal Warsaw papers, the Kurier, is engaged in a struggle with its printing staff. The cause of the trouble was a misprint.

ITALY'S RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS

TO TUNNEL UNDER MONT BLANC.

CHAMONIX, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—French and Italian engineers are making studies on the ground for a tunnel under Mont Blanc, directly joining France and Italy.

HILLQUIET IS AROUSED AGAIN.

The clash over the introduction of documentary evidence came at the beginning of the afternoon session. Former Justice Sutherland of counsel to the committee suggested that a number of witnesses were present with books, documents and papers which he thought might be produced, marked for identification and left with the committee.

Mr. Hillquit was on his feet in an instant. "Your intention," he asked, addressing Mr. Sutherland, "is to call for witnesses, to have them produce documents and mark them for identification and leave the documents in the custody of the committee until they are introduced in evidence that was the plan.

Five Accused Socialist Assemblymen Fight Documentary Evidence.

CLAESSENS IS QUOTED

Legislators Who Aid Army Projects Are Ejected, Book Shows.

HILLQUIET GETS SETBACK

Ground Work of State Case Laid on First Day of Testimony at Albany Inquiry.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Honors were divided at the conclusion of the first day's testimony in the investigation of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen. While the testimony adduced so far by the Judiciary Committee against the Socialists is of a preliminary nature it nevertheless was important in forcing the groundwork of the State's case.

This testimony consisted principally in the introduction of a radical pamphlet entitled "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," purporting to set forth the principles and doctrines of the party, and the stenographic record of a speech made in New York city by Assemblyman August Claessens, one of the five accused, two days after the elections last November.

Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the Socialists, bitterly opposed the admission of the pamphlet in evidence, and at one point in the investigation threw up his hands, declaring that its admission in the circumstances in which John B. Stanchfield introduced it made the investigation a "travesty on justice," and that he and his associates could not dignify such proceedings by taking further part in them.

Five minutes later, however, when Chairman Martin had ordered the investigation to proceed, Mr. Hillquit was cross-examining the witness and did succeed in eliciting from him and getting into the record the fact that the pamphlet contained the arguments of opponents as well as defenders of the proletarian dictatorship.

Denial by Accused Men. Again, when Mr. Stanchfield had introduced through Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the New York local of the party, the provision of the party constitution that compels members seeking election to public office to sign an agreement that they will file their resignations with their executive councils as a guarantee that they will conform to party principles, Mr. Hillquit drew an emphatic denial from Gerber that any of the accused Assemblymen had signed such resignations.

The answer was stricken from the record over the protests of Mr. Hillquit, but the point will be again raised. It is one of the committee's attorneys regarded as important in that it establishes, if proved, the allegiance of the Socialists to the "invisible alien empire" referred to yesterday by Martin W. Littleton.

Another point against the Socialists was made by Mr. Stanchfield when he got into the record a section of the national Socialist constitution, which provides for the expulsion from the party of any member who in a legislative body approves an appropriation for any military or naval purpose or for the conduct of a war. But Mr. Hillquit carried his point after a somewhat protracted wrangle over the admission of documentary evidence, in which he was first overruled by Chairman Martin.