

# STATES EUROPE FACES DANGER GREATER THAN CONFLICT NOW ENDED

### Much-Mooted Article 10 is the "Backbone" of the Covenant Wilson Maintains in His Dis- cussion of Treaty--De- lay is Dangerous.

### Points Scored by Wilson in His Debate on League and Treaty with Senators Today:

- 1—Unless the Peace Treaty is ratified disaster is sure to fall upon Europe this winter; a disaster that may be more terrible than the war itself.
- 2—Until the Treaty is ratified business cannot go on in an orderly way; the channels of trade are barred at home and abroad.
- 3—America has no representatives in Central Europe while the treaty is in abeyance and other nations are now prepared to trade with the millions of people living in Central Europe.
- 4—The President maintained the much disputed Article Ten is the backbone of the League of Nations and without it the covenant would be merely a debating society.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson told the Committee at its first conference today that he could see no "reasonable objection" to interpretations of how the United States accepts the League of Nations provided such interpretations did not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, he contended, long delays would follow as other governments would have to "accept in effect" the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty, before ratification would be complete. "Most of the interpretations," he said, "seemed to him to suggest the plain meaning of the instrument itself."

The much discussed Article X, the President told the committee, was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said, could only "advise" and as its action must be unanimous the affirmative vote of the United States would be necessary to any question affecting it.

Article 16, the President said, provided that where there is a dispute found to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties under international law, the League Council shall report and make no recommendation for its settlement. Immigration, tariffs and the like, the President said, clearly came under that provision.

The President said in part: "I venture again to urge my advice that the action of the Senate with regard to the treaty be taken the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are now faced in the adjustment of our national life of the most pressing and critical character will receive for the proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people."

"The copper mines of Montana, and Alaska for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss in part upon borrowed money, the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former markets; there is an immediate need for cotton bolls, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be obtained from the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it, and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

"Fardon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been entirely unreserved and plain spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed, I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the Senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly insusceptible of being thrust on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simply and as unreservedly as possible."

After the President had delivered his statement, Senator Lodge said: "Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned—and I think I represent perhaps the majority of the committee in that respect—we have no thought of entering upon arguments as to interpretations or points of character; but the committee was very serious of getting information on certain points which seem not clear and which they thought information would be of value to have in consideration of the treaty which they, I think I may say for myself and others, desire to hasten in every possible way."

those wrought by the war itself. "Nothing, I am led to believe, stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained anywhere else in existence or in the past."

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned, had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconceivable about the first draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made in saying explicitly in the text that there was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in the making of it, and especially submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording."

"The right of any sovereign state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, as soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to an important question to inference."

"The Monroe Doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression 'regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine' was used, not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement with any anything contained in the covenant, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely nothing is concealed in the phrase."

"Article Ten is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only 'advise' and that is the meaning of the obligations that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary for any advice can be given, and a unanimous vote of council is required. If she is a party, the trouble is hers anyhow. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to accept or to reject the advice which could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our Congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No treaty can be made which would limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under Article Ten to 'respect and preserve' against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. It is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our Congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It binds in conscience only, not in law."

"Article Ten is to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society."

There can be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. Most of the questions which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. If such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal reason of ratification long delays will be the inevitable consequence of the manner in which many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty ratification would be complete."

After the assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it, and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

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Your reference to the necessity of action leads me to ask one question. If we have to restore peace to the world, it is necessary, I assume, that there should be treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Those treaties are all more or less connected with the treaty with Germany. The question I should like to ask is what are the prospects of receiving those treaties for action?

The President: I think it is very good, sir, and so far as I can judge from the contents of the despatches from my colleagues on the other side of the water, the chief delay is due to the uncertainty as to what is going to happen to this treaty. This treaty is a model of the others. I saw enough of the others before I saw this one to know that they are being framed upon the same set of principles and that the treaty with Germany is the model. I think that is chief element of delay, sir.

Senator Lodge: They are not regarded as essential to the consideration of this treaty?

The President: They are not regarded as such, no; they follow this treaty.

Senator Lodge: I do not know about the other treaties, but the treaty with Poland, as an example, has been completed?

The President: Yes and signed, but it is dependent upon this treaty. I thought you to submit it upon the action on this treaty.

Senator Lodge then asked whether the President could show the committee the tentative League of Nations drafts submitted by Great Britain, France and Italy.

The President: I would have sent them to the committee with pleasure Senator, if I had found that I had them; but the papers that remain in my hands remain there in a haphazard way. I can tell the character of the other drafts. The British draft was the only one as I remember, was in the form of a definite constitution of a League. The French and Italian drafts were in the form of a series of proposals which would establish rules and assuming that the committee or whatever body made the final formulations would build upon those principles if they were adopted. They were principles much consistent with the final action.

I remember saying to the committee when I was here in March something to the effect that the British draft had constituted the basis. I thought it forward that that was my leading and I am very glad to tell the committee just what I meant.

Some months before the conference assembled, a plan for the League of Nations would be drawn up by a British committee, and it was in the hands of Mr. Phillimore—I believe the Mr. Phillimore who was known as the authority on international law. A copy of that document was sent to me and I built upon that a redraft. It was better or not an improvement but I built on that a draft which was quite different, inasmuch as it put definiteness where it had been what seemed indefiniteness in the Phillimore suggestions. Then, between that time and the time of the formation of the commission on the League of Nations, I had the advantage of seeing a paper by General Smuts of South Africa, which seemed to me to have done, some very clear thinking, particularly with regard to what to be done with the pieces of the dismembered empire.

After I got to Paris, therefore, I rewrote the document to which I have alluded, and you may have noticed that it consisted of a series of articles and then supplementary agreements. It was in the supplementary agreements that I introduced the ideas that had come to me not only from General Smuts' paper, but from other discussions. That is the full story of how the plan which I sent to the committee was built up.

Senator Lodge: Then of course it is obvious that the General Smuts plan had been used. That appears on the face of the document.

The President:—No; that was privately my own.

Senator Lodge: Was it before our commission?

The President:—No.

The President said a draft of Article X which Senator Johnson had presented to the committee "was part of the draft which preceded the draft which was sent to you."

Senator Johnson: It was the original plan?

The President: It was the original form of Article Ten.

Asked by Senator Lodge whether he had seen the resolutions for a League submitted by Secretary Lansing, the President replied: "Yes."

Senator Lodge: No specific action was taken upon them?

The President: Not in a formal way. Senator Lodge then asked whether the United States would receive any part of the German reparations funds.

The President: I left that question open, Senator, because I did not feel that I had any final right to decide it.

The President added that pre-war claims were not covered by the reparations clause, and said the reparations commission would decide.

# Bolshevik And British Sea Fight

### Admiralty Confirms Report of Battle in Gulf of Finland.

Helsingfors, Finland, Monday, Aug. 18.—The Bolshevik battleship Andrea Pervosan, the battle cruiser Petrovovsk, a transport and a guard-ship are reported today to have been sunk during an engagement with the British fleet in the Gulf of Finland on Sunday.

The British were said to have lost three motorboats and to have had eight officers and three men killed.

The Andrea-Pervosan was reported as probably sunk by the torpedo near Kronstadt. At the same time it was said the Bolshevik battleship Petrovovsk had hoisted the white flag.

Stockholm, Aug. 19.—The reinforced British fleet which has been engaged with Bolshevik war vessels, is concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, a Helsingfors despatch says. Kronstadt is burning it is said.

The Bolshevik submarine depot ship Viaska is reported to have been sunk in an engagement off the Tolbukhin lighthouse, several miles northwest of Kronstadt.

# K. OF C. ACCOUNTS FOR \$18,906,703 USED IN WAR WORK

### Supplies Furnished Free to Soldiers, in Which Field the Order Claims to Lead.

### 1,075 Overseas Workers Represented All States

### Cost of Administration Only 2.63 Per Cent. of Total Disbursements.

New York, Aug. 19.—Disposition of the \$17,000,000 received by the Knights of Columbus from the United War Work fund of \$170,500,000 is shown in the report of the Supreme Board of Directors of the organization for the fiscal year ending on June 30, which has just been issued. The quota of the "Caseys" was \$25,000,000. They also give an account of the \$1,750,409 of their private fund which was collected independently by them.

On June 30 the Knights had received from the war drive fund \$17,130,294.87, including salvage items and miscellaneous refunds. The disbursements for the year were \$16,955,082.62, for activities overseas, and \$5,468,060.79 in this country, a total of \$12,018,143.11, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,112,151.46.

The monthly expenditure on war work, including new construction and additions, rentals, operations, maintenance and equipment. The Knights had 178 buildings and 24 tents in the Eastern-Northeastern department, 39 buildings and 5 tents in the Southern department, 152 buildings and 7 tents in the Central-Southern department and 42 buildings and 6 tents in the Western department, making a total of 461 buildings and 32 tents. Eleven buildings were being constructed at permanent army posts on June 30.

Personnel expenses, including salaries, traveling expenses, uniforms and other equipment, but excluding headquarters staff, cost the Knights \$1,046,680.11 for a total personnel of 1,137. Activities or service programs, including athletics and sports, motion pictures and other entertainments, educational, social and employment service, cost \$745,659.

Motor transport, service cost \$160,244.01. On supplies for free distribution, including stationery, periodicals, tobacco, food and candy and miscellaneous supplies, such as soap, shaving materials, etc., the Knights spent \$1,062,288.63. Freight and insurance cost the Knights \$92,413.53 and general administration, \$138,058.18, this item covering salaries and expenses of headquarters staff, publicity and rents and office supplies and incidental expenses. Freight and insurance, including funds at offices of department directors and camps and hospitals to meet the hourly needs of operations, amounted to \$908,616.48.

Of their overseas expenditures of \$9,550,982.62, there was \$50,294.41 spent on building and equipment; \$438,428.19 on athletics, social and moving picture entertainments, etc.; \$110,022.83 for motor transport service; \$4,562,982.96 for supplies for free distribution; \$166,923.21 for freight and insurance; \$89,252.51 for general insurance; \$89,252.51 for general administration and \$3,509,448.33 for disbursements to overseas commissionaires or representatives.

Overseas the Knights maintained 125 huts and clubs of substantial size, while other more or less ephemeral clubs were equipped and maintained to bring the total number of K. C. points of contact with the troops to 250. Of these clubs thirty-two were in Germany, four in Italy and nine in the British Isles, with one recently opened in Antwerp. In Siberia the K. of C. have a secretary and more are enroute. The Knights have also recently opened clubs in Panama, Hawaii and Alaska, and clubs have been operated in Cuba and Porto Rico and large quantities of goods shipped to Haiti. All this latter work is now included in the domestic department.

# Charge of Collusion in Strike

### District Attorney Swann Continues His Investi- gations.

New York, Aug. 19.—With the two days' strike of the 14,000 employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at an end and virtually normal traffic resumed on the subway and elevated lines in all parts of the city, attention was turned today on investigations as to the cause of the strike.

District Attorney Swann of New York county and Martin of the Bronx continued their investigations of the charges made by Mayor Hylan that the strike had been brought about by collusion between officials of the transit company and leaders of the Brotherhood for the alleged purpose of forcing an increase in fares from five to eight cents.

Swann, who asserted that he had uncovered evidence seeming to indicate such a conspiracy, subpoenaed more than 50 witnesses to testify before a grand jury.

Members of the Brotherhood who are said to have declared they were "not in collusion" were questioned by Mr. Martin.

# SIR RALEIGH DISCOVERED TWO VALUABLE CROPS

The potato and tobacco were discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, and first introduced by him into Ireland. On Aug. 19, 17, Sir Walter Raleigh sailed from Cork with fourteen vessels on his last voyage to the New World. Within the celebrated Tower of London on the River Thames, which today again looms up in fearful honor as a possible dungeon and domicile of an ex-emperor, of William Hohenzollern, there is a tiny cell or dungeon of surpassing squalor and gloom, some fascination. You have to stoop almost double to enter this dungeon. It is a cell, and which the oldest part of the Tower of London, called the White Tower, he wrote his History of the World. The Tower of London, the four Towers which compose the grim pile of shocking history, and which the oldest visits today as one of the most magnificently horrible sights of London, was built by William the Conqueror about 1078. Its list of celebrated prisoners is a long one. The building, which still shows, and the very axe of a dreadful, dreadful red-wood color, which severed the spinal cord of the great and the unfortunate of the earth. The words of England's own poets aptly describe the terrible Tower of London: "By many a foul and midnight murder fed."

To enter the gateway of the Bloody Tower, is an experience in a life. The air seems impregnated with the groans and sobs of illustrious victims. Sir Walter lived in the stirring reign of Queen Elizabeth. He had meagre means, though his father was a country gentleman of old family. He was a royal favorite, and his courtly life represented his estate. It was Sir Walter Raleigh who took his velvet mantle from his shoulders and spread it in the mud for the Queen to pass dry-shod over a puddle, in honor of his royal mistress through London. Vain Queen Bess did not forget that graceful deed, and she made him the court's favorite. The age was astir with maritime adventures, with colonial enterprises. In conflict with the Spaniards in America. It was after Sir Walter Raleigh's return from his first voyage to America, that he introduced on his estates in Ireland, granted to him by the crown, the cultivation of the potato and tobacco. The latter he brought back with him from the New World.

It was in his ventures in colonization that he gave to a vast unnamed territory the name of Virginia, in honor of his Virgin Queen, of Great Elizabeth. It was in 1587 that Sir Walter lost his popularity at court, called upon to fight for the place as favorite with the dashing young Earl of Essex. Fickle Queen Bess accused him of a liaison with a maid of honor, and he was thrown into the Tower of London. Released after a short session in the dreadful prison, he fell, however, from royal favor. It was after the Queen's death, and upon the accusation of conspiracies against James I., her successor, that Sir Walter was again committed to the Tower, and this for a term of years. He was executed in 1618.

What would the Kaiser do in Sir Walter's cell today?

U. S. MAY MAKE  
TREATY TO GIVE  
AID TO FRANCE

Washington, Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution in the opinion of the Senate Judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

The Knights sent 1,075 workers overseas out of a total number of 7,414 applicants. New York state led with 282. Massachusetts supplied 116, Illinois 93, Pennsylvania 61, Connecticut 49, Indiana 35. Every state in the Union was represented in the ranks of the K. of C.

The total amount expended by the Knights on free creature comforts during the year was within a few dollars of \$7,000,000, an amount said to be greater than that spent for a similar purpose by all the other organizations.

# RESCUED AIR PILOTS ACCOMPANY CAVALRY; BANDITS LOSE \$7,500

### PROSPERITY FOR NEGROES UPON RETURN SOUTH

### Farmers and Planters of Dixie Willing to Pay Transportation.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 19.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await Southern negroes who have gone to the North and who are said to be clamoring to return to the South, according to employers here.

Southern farmers and plantation owners want the Southern negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them it is declared the expense of their return to Dixie would be willingly borne. This will hold especially true for the next few weeks, because there is need of negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crop.

But these employers say they do not want northern born and reared negroes. They would prefer to bring in foreign labor, they assert.

"We would not hesitate to pay the expenses of a hundred or more negroes from Chicago or other Northern cities to our place if we can get Southern negroes, particularly negroes who have gone from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in Northeastern Arkansas. "I think it is safe to say that every Southern negro in the North would be brought back without expense to him, if Southern farmers and plantation owners knew where and how to get in touch with the Southern-born. We don't want and will not have Northern negroes."

### STEADY QUICK WORK REQUIRED TO DRY CORN

Dried sweet corn is a delicious food fully equal, if not superior, to canned corn, and capable of use for practically as wide a variety of purposes. Any of the varieties of sweet corn having qualities desirable for table use will make a good dried product. Corn intended for drying should be gathered when in the milk stage, before glazing and hardening have begun and when the corn is in an ideal condition for immediate table use. It should be gathered only as rapidly as can be prepared for drying, as corn deteriorates rapidly.

Husk the ears and trim with a knife to remove any injuries. The silk need not be removed, as it can be readily separated from the corn after drying. Place the ears in wire baskets or wire-bottom boxes and plunge into boiling water for 3 to 12 minutes, or until the milk is set. A little salt may be added to the blanching water if desired. Divide the corn into older and younger lots before drying, as the younger ears require somewhat longer cooking than the older ones.

After cooking, remove corn from the water, allow it to drain and cool sufficiently to be handled and cut from the cobs with a strong sharp knife, taking care that none of the cob is removed with the kernels. The glumes or the hull attachments at the tip of the grains are easily screened out after the corn becomes dry. Spread the kernels upon trays to a depth of one inch if drying is done in a drier, or one-eighth to five-eighths inch if the corn is to be dried in the sun. Stir the grains thoroughly several times during the drying process to break up any compact masses.

It is practically impossible to bring corn to a sufficient degree of dryness by the unaided heat of the sun. If corn is dried in the sun, it should be finished by drying in the oven of the stove, and warming to 160 degrees to 165 degrees F. for two hours. Whether the drying is done in the sun, in a cook-stove drier, or in a commercial drier, it should be continued until the grains are hard, semi-transparent and will break with clean glass-like fractures if crushed.

Before storing, free the corn of silks, glumes and bits of cob. This may be done by pouring the corn from one vessel to another in a strong draft. When the corn is dry, store in closely woven muslin bags or heavy paper bags. Tie tightly at the neck and place within a larger muslin bag, which also should be tightly tied.

Do not allow the drying process to stop from the time it is started until the corn is fairly dry. Corn is a product which contains considerable sugar and protein, and if the drying process is allowed to stop, bacteria are apt to develop. Protect it from insects. If sun drying is interrupted by cloudy weather or showers, remove corn to the stove and continue drying or the product may spoil.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### PASSED OVER VETO

Washington, Aug. 19.—Repeal of the daylight saving law was passed today over President Wilson's veto by the House on a vote of 223 to 101, seven more than the necessary two-thirds. The repeal now goes to the Senate, where its supporters claim victory.

### ONE TRUTHFUL ONE.

Frank—"When you proposed to her I suppose she said: 'This is so sudden!'"

Ernest—"No, she was honest and said: 'This suspense has been terrible.'"—Exchange.

### Captain Matlick Rides Away With Second Aviator Refusing to Heed Demand of Gang For Second Sum of Money—Planes Aid in Chase.

Candelaria, Texas, Aug. 19.—Accompanied by the ransomed aviators Peterson and Davis, troops of the eighth cavalry, crossed the Mexican border this morning at 6:40 o'clock in pursuit of the bandits, who had obtained \$7,500 for the release of the airmen, but who were tricked out of the remainder of the stipulated \$15,000 ransom by Captain Matlick.

The freed aviators acted as guides for the cavalry, while American aeroplanes circled over the Ojina district south of Candelaria in an effort to locate the bandits.

The punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandits is being conducted with the full knowledge of the Washington authorities. Specific instructions were received here from Secretary of War Baker, ordering the pursuit of Mexican bandits.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 19.—Lieutenants H. G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, aviators of the United States army, held captive for more than a week by Mexican bandits, who demanded a ransom of \$15,000, were rescued early today by Captain Matlick of the Eighth Cavalry and are safe in American territory.

Captain Matlick brought back with him one-half the ransom money. He said after Peterson had been released, Davis was brought forward by the bandits and the two mounted Captain Matlick's horses. The bandits demanded the remainder of the ransom money and Captain Matlick and Davis answered by riding rapidly away.

The aviators landed on the American side of the river, Lieut. Peterson said. Upon their arrival at Candelaria a Mexican bandit gang, their engine developed trouble and they were forced to land, smashing their landing gear and fuselage in doing so.

The two aviators then tried to find their way to the nearest army camp and became lost. Peterson and Davis swam down the Rio Grande during Monday. Lieut. Peterson developed a fever. They had started for Candelaria when an armed Mexican overtook them and made them prisoners. They were chained together.

They were overtaken by a band of armed bandits, Lieut. Peterson said, and a crowd of people from a little town. They continued on their forced journey until Friday night when the bandits compelled the aviators to write messages demanding ransom and telling of the death threat.

The leader of the bandits, he said, had worked on a railroad in Kansas and lost a hand and foot in an accident there.

The messages were sent to the border by messenger Sunday. Peterson immediately sent a message to his father at Hutchinson, Minn., saying: "Seeing that I have had no experience." Davis also sent a similar message to his parents at Strathmore, Calif.

Captain Matlick returned with Davis at 2 o'clock this morning, both men riding the captain's horse. According to the agreement, Captain Matlick made the journey into the Mexican rendezvous unaccompanied. He was accompanied by \$7,500 for the release of one aviator and the remainder when the second aviator was released. Under the agreement Matlick was to return with the aviators by foot to the American side and then come on the Marfa train to Marfa.

### 3,500 RIVETERS AND HELPERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19.—Approximately 3,500 men, composed chiefly of riveters and their helpers, employed at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation went on strike today. Company officials said the strike was due to the refusal of the men to wait for the adjustment of a dispute over the employment of a non-union man in the riveting department, whose discharge they had demanded. Strike leaders said the men were a gang of non-union riveters was involved.

### GET STATE TROOPS TO QUELL RIOT SCORE INJURED

Butler, Pa., Aug. 19.—More than a score of persons were injured, several seriously, in a riot this morning between strikers of the Standard Steel Car Company's plant and non-union employes, two miles from the plant. A troop of state police, which was guarding the works, was rushed to the scene.

ONE TRUTHFUL ONE.  
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Ernest—"No, she was honest and said: 'This suspense has been terrible.'"—Exchange.

# GERMANS ATTACK POLISH LINES; TAKE 2 TOWNS

Warsaw, Monday, Aug. 18.—Hostilities broke out early today between the Germans and Poles on the southeastern Silesian frontier, the Germans suddenly attacking the Polish lines and occupying two villages. The Polish population rose and drove them out and occupied two villages on the German side of the line of demarcation.

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Allied Relief Organization, immediately ordered American officers in the area to co-operate in an effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities. Colonel Goodyear was summoned from Vienna and Colonel Ryan of the American contingent in Berlin, was ordered to co-operate with him and with Colonel Barber, who is here.