

# 6,000 in City Shout Long Live Germany

## Relief Meeting, Called to Start \$35,000,000 Fund, Sees Great Outburst for Fatherland

### Kultur Campaign Urged on America We Can Forgive, but Not Forget, and Must Get Together, Speakers Say

Six hundred men and women met last night in the Deutscher Liederkreis, 111 East Fifty-eighth Street, cheered the statement that the German spirit is not dead and will never die, and wildly applauded the proposition that what America needs is German propaganda, German education and German culture.

The meeting was called, it was said, by permission of the Department of State for the purpose of deciding upon means of supplying food and clothing to the "starving, unclothed population of the Fatherland." The Central Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria was formed. It will comprise thirty-five prominent German-Americans, twenty-five men and ten women. Its aim will be to raise \$35,000,000 or more for supplies to be bought in this country and distributed through the German Red Cross.

Speeches in German Although the temporary officers of the body did their best to confine the meeting to organizing for the work of raising the fund, they were unable to restrain the volubility and ardor of several of the speakers or the enthusiasm for Germany and things German entertained by the audience. All the speeches were delivered in German.

One speaker, A. K. Nippert, of Cincinnati, spoke in English when he referred to the primary duty of all German-Americans to uphold their adopted country. He lapsed into German, however, to deliver the following sentiment, received with cheers: "One hundred thousand times we can forgive, but never can we forget. We have borne the yoke of sad hearts for five years. Let us show that we can work, not only for America, but for our own Fatherland."

Henry Ruben, a Chicago architect, said: "Hunger has brought Germany to the present position. Some say that many now must die."

"Never!" Shouts Audience "Never, never!" shouted the audience, while men and women rose from their seats and amid the clamor expressed their disapproval of the idea. The hall was in confusion until Mr. Ruben assured his hearers: "No, Germany will never die. Never, never. Germany lives on, though wounded sorely. We must do all in our power to bring the German spirit to the American people and to the world. There is a great need of propaganda for our objects."

Abraham Brahms, who said he did not come from Cincinnati or Chicago, as did other speakers, but "from an enforced stay of six months on Ellis Island," spoke, amid the greatest excitement, of the "injustices done Germany." He launched into an attack upon the English-language press in America and called for the greatest effort of those at the speakers' table to stop him.

"There has been too much of it," he shouted. "We Germans must get together and show!" At this point Mr. Brahms was forcibly returned to his seat.

Hubert Cillis Presided Hubert Cillis, president of the Guardian, formerly the Germania Fire Insurance Company, and who entertained Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, when the prince visited this city on the yacht Hohenzollern in 1902, was chairman of the meeting. He appealed for a city, state and national organization of German-Americans to provide funds for the relief of the German people who, he said, were "living on thorns."

White, he said, the quota had been tentatively set at \$25,000,000, it was hoped that at least \$50,000,000 would be subscribed, as such a sum would mean that the 65,000,000 men, women and children in Germany would receive only a dollar. Henry Heide, the candy manufacturer, subscribed \$5,000 to the fund, and Albert Leisel, of Newark, \$2,000. Other subscriptions were announced.

Mr. Nippert, in the English portion of his speech, referred to the "spirit of the German people in Cincinnati." "I come from Cincinnati," he said, "where we can have such a meeting as this any time. But never have we had a meeting on behalf of anything German in America. We feel we should do our duty to the United States. I gave my son to the United States army, and did 19,000,000 other Germans. "But thank God the war is over. We have done our duty to the United States and we should now do our duty and help reconstruct that which has been destroyed."

Mother in Any Race "The women of Germany deserve our food and money as well as the women of France and Belgium. A mother is a mother, whether she is English, French, German or Chinese. She sees her child die with the same feelings as an American mother. We feel we should do our duty to the United States. I gave my son to the United States army, and did 19,000,000 other Germans. "But thank God the war is over. We have done our duty to the United States and we should now do our duty and help reconstruct that which has been destroyed."

## Futile Forays Made Mexicans Despise U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William B. Mitchell, former manager of the Bank of London in Mexico City, told the House Rules Committee today that the sending of two American military expeditions into Mexico and their subsequent withdrawal were largely responsible for the anti-American feeling in the Southern republic.

"Do you think that the feeling against Americans was strengthened by the belief that America or its people were afraid to assert their rights?" asked a member of the committee.

"Yes," said the witness. "Twice American expeditions entered the country and then withdrew." "The Mexicans then had contempt for Americans?"

"Yes." The witness said that Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, was openly insulted on the streets of Mexico City while en route to attend the inauguration of President Carranza, while the German Ambassador was cheered.

## Thirsty Throng Oasis, Openly Selling to All

Since dry Manhattan succeeded the dry Martini there has not been a moment when any one familiar with Broadway had to do without a drink if needed, providing he had the price. And it was learned yesterday that a whole lot of sympathy has been wasted on the strangers within our gates. They are provided for also.

The transient hotels are observing the law strictly so far as selling intoxicants on the premises are concerned. But each arid hotel terrace has its nearby oasis, and the thirsting wayfarer in most of the best known hotels, if he is of engaging and convincing personality, can find the trail with the aid of a hotel clerk.

"The room clerk at the hotel holds the key to the situation," is the way an experienced traveler put it yesterday. "If you look good to him he directs you, and the rest is easy. When you arrive at the oasis all you have to say is: 'Tom Jones, of such and such a hotel, sent me here; he's a friend of mine.'"

In proof of his statements the experienced traveler led the way to a saloon which, prior to July 1, would have been considered a little down at the heel and a little off the line of march of events to be a big success as a saloon. Yesterday, however, opulent motor cars were parked in the vicinity.

Within was such a crowd as might formerly have been found at the Waldorf-Astoria late in the afternoon. The manager said that he had to close at 7 p. m. the following day because his bartenders were exhausted. He added that justices and city officials were among his customers.

"Sure, I'm breaking the law," he smiled in answer to a question. "I am. Let me come and get me. The only difference between my place and lot of others is that I sell drinks in the open. I've been at it twenty-three days."

Further downtown another oasis, equally busy, was found. The statement given out by General Barragan concludes as follows: "To-morrow there will be made public various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit Villa, which were recovered in Juarez, in the last fight in that city. Among these documents appears a letter addressed to Villa by Charles E. Hunt offering Villa a visit by Senator Fall and other persons to confer with him (Villa) for the purpose of helping to push to success the campaign against the Mexican government, and the reply given by Villa."

"These documents are very important," for Senator Fall is of those who have been working the hardest against our government in the American Senate.

Intervention "Scare" Printed The constantly increasing space devoted by Mexico city newspapers during the last few weeks to the relations between the United States and Mexico culminated to-day in the issue of an extra edition of "El Universal" carrying the seven-column headline, "Mexico and the United States." Underneath is another seven-column headline in smaller type, saying: "United States Press Affirm Preparations Continue for Armed Intervention: General Division Chief of Southern Operations."

The body of the reading matter contains summaries of stories, most of them taken from New York newspapers and sent by special correspondents or clipping bureaus, regarding recent incidents in Mexico involving Americans, such as the Cheyenne affair at Tampico and the reported mobilization of large armed forces along the frontier.

Other stories tell of anti-Mexican cartoons appearing in American papers and of declarations with regard to Mexico made by Assistant Secretary of State Polk and Major General Leonard Wood.

Refer to "Mexican Campaign" Mention is made of a recent report published here that officers of the American army of occupation in Germany are studying a campaign for an invasion of Mexico.

## Mexico Shifts Culpability For Outrages

### Official Report Asserts Sailors Ventured Into Territory of the Rebels and Were Robbed

### Slayings Explained By Carranzistas

MEXICO CITY, July 23 (By The Associated Press).—Official accounts of the robbing of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne on July 6 and of deaths of Americans was given out to-day by General Juan Barragan, chief of the presidential staff, in the form of governmental dispatches. One of these stated that the sailors went up the river Tamesi into rebel territory.

General Ricardo Gonzales, chief of the Tampico garrison, in a dispatch reporting on the murder of John W. Correll near Tampico on June 16 stated the murder was committed by Tamesi bandits, that he had ordered a pursuit of the outlaws and that four of them had been killed and twenty horses recovered in a fight at their headquarters.

Other official dispatches on deaths of Americans placed the responsibility for the incidents in some cases upon the men killed.

Letter Names Senator Fall General Barragan also announced that to-morrow there would be made public "various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit Villa recovered in Juarez, and including a letter addressed to Villa by Colonel Charles E. Hunt, offering a visit from Senator Fall and others, in an effort to aid Villa's campaign."

Among the dispatches furnished by General Barragan to The Associated Press was one from General Gonzales regarding the Cheyenne case, in which the chief of the Tampico garrison says: "This was due to their (American sailors) imprudence, for, without advising with Mexican military headquarters, where they could have learned how far they could have passed safely up the River Tamesi, they ventured beyond the last outpost into rebel territory and were robbed of one watch, a little money and their shoes."

Must Stop at Outpost General Gonzales reports that he has called the attention of the American Consul to this fact, and also that he has given orders that nobody shall pass the last Mexican outpost in the future. The killing of Hiram Hughes, an American, near Tampico on July 4 occurred according to the Gonzales dispatches, after Hughes, while intoxicated, had insulted passersby and had been arrested. Asked if he carried a pistol, he replied he had a pocket knife in his pocket. Hughes is then declared to have shot the gendarme in the hand, and was himself mortally wounded during the ensuing struggle.

The death of Peter Catron (on or about July 7) is blamed by General Gonzales on Catron's neighbors, who robbed him of his cattle. The names of the slayers are known and Gonzales has promised their early capture.

Promises Villa Disclosure The statement given out by General Barragan concludes as follows: "To-morrow there will be made public various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit Francisco Villa, which were recovered in Juarez, in the last fight in that city. Among these documents appears a letter addressed to Villa by Charles E. Hunt offering Villa a visit by Senator Fall and other persons to confer with him (Villa) for the purpose of helping to push to success the campaign against the Mexican government, and the reply given by Villa."

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The newspapers of the capital have been publishing statements by various persons, notably Ygnacio Bonilla, Ambassador to the United States, and General Candido Aguilar, former Foreign Minister, dealing with the present cordial relations between the United States and Mexico, and Mexico's anxiety to enact legislation, especially regarding oil claims, that will satisfy all parties.

## Ford Admits He Kept Son Out of Army

### Testifies Edsel Wanted to Go to War, but Persuaded by Father to Remain in Auto Factory

### Associate Says He Wanted Navy Sunk

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 23.—According to the testimony of Henry Ford to-day, his son Edsel wished to go to war, but was dissuaded by his father.

The examination of the elder Ford, who took the stand eight days ago in his libel suit against "The Chicago Daily Tribune," was concluded and he left the courtroom. He was examined by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson for "The Tribune" and by his own lawyer, Alfred Lucking. It was the latter who brought up the subject of the exemption of Edsel Ford, which has figured in the recent speeches in the United States Senate.

"Will you state whether your son when the United States entered the war had become necessary to the work of your great factory in order to relieve you of the detail of it?" asked Mr. Lucking.

"We have worked together all his life," said the witness. "Had he reached a position where he was a great relief to you?" "Yes, he is a great relief to me."

"In looking after war work?" "Yes." "Son Wanted to Fight" "He personally was willing to go to war?" "Yes, he had many offers."

"You felt you needed him in the factory?" "Yes." "Was he offered a commission in the army, although he would stay right in the factory?" "Yes."

"On war work?" "Yes, but he declined it." "Do you remember saying that you didn't care to see him camouflage; to wear a uniform and appear in the service, when he was actually attending to necessary war work in the factory?" "Yes."

Attorney Stevenson asked Mr. Ford if he assumed all responsibility for his son's not enlisting.

"Yes, I think I did," replied the manufacturer.

"He was more useful to you in the factory?" "Yes."

Draft Board Disagreed "The draft board disagreed with you?" "I think so."

Mr. Ford was turned over to Attorney Stevenson after Mr. Lucking had completed his examination.

"Do you mean by any of your replies to Mr. Lucking to change or qualify any of your direct admissions to me?" asked "The Tribune" lawyer.

"No, sir."

# Taft Asks 6 League Reservations; Would Bar Vote of Colonies and Have U. S. Withdraw in 10 Years

Wait Till Old Bill Gets to This One



## Germans Must Turn Over All Cash to State

PARIS, July 23.—The Japanese delegation to the peace conference today issued a demand of assurances that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause of the league of nations covenant.

## Japanese Delegates Deny Shantung Deal

PARIS, July 23.—The Japanese delegation to the peace conference today issued a demand of assurances that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause of the league of nations covenant.

## Germany to Lose 303,700 Animals

WEIMAR, July 23 (By The Associated Press).—In order to determine exactly how much property in Germany is available for inevitable taxation the Imperial Finance Ministry has decided to withdraw all current paper money, which will be replaced by bonds or emergency papers. These, in turn, can be exchanged for new paper money when issued.

Every one will be compelled to surrender all cash on hand, and he will get back only what he has turned in on the basis of bonds, as the old paper money will be declared invalid. All stocks and bonds will be subjected to stamping and thus brought under control. All unstamped papers will lose their value. Similar measures will be taken with contracts of companies to determine invested values.

## British Heir Guest of U. S. Next Month

LONDON, July 23.—The Prince of Wales will visit the United States next month as a guest of the American government. King George, on behalf of the Prince, has accepted an invitation sent the Prince by President Wilson to visit the United States.

## King Accepts Invitation of President for Prince of Wales to Visit Him in Washington in August

EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, president of the Council, has sent the following letter to John W. Davis, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, concerning the visit of the Prince:

"I am desired by His Majesty the King to say that he has received with especial gratification that invitation which you have conveyed to his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, from the President of the United States to visit that country as the guest of the American government on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the Dominion of Canada."

King Expresses Pleasure "It gives the King the greatest pleasure to accept this invitation for the Prince of Wales, both on personal grounds and as a mark of the intimate relations that so happily exist between the American and British peoples, drawn ever more closely together by the imperishable memories of comradeship in the recent war."

The King would propose that at the close of his Canadian tour the Prince of Wales, on his return from the West, should accept the hospitality of the United States government for a few days at Washington and that from there he should proceed for a further brief visit to New York before embarking at that port on his homeward journey. At New York the Prince of Wales, while a guest of the American government

## Britain Names Fisher As Ambassador to U. S.

LONDON, July 23.—In view of the urgency of appointing an ambassador to Washington before the departure of the Prince of Wales for America, the British government has decided to designate no longer, and the name of H. A. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, has been forwarded to Washington.

Upon the acceptance of Mr. Fisher by American announcement of his appointment will be made formally. Among the numerous candidates whose names were mentioned for the post until the last minute were Lord Rothemann and Lord Lytton.

Mr. Fisher has been a member of the House of Commons from the Hallam division of Sheffield and president of the Board of Education since 1916. He was born in London March 21, 1865, and was educated at Oxford, Paris and Goettingen. In 1909 he married the eldest daughter of Sir Courtenay Herbert. Mr. Fisher is the author of many historical novels.

Exchange of Present Money for New One of Means Adopted to Prevent a Concealment of Wealth

Every one will be compelled to surrender all cash on hand, and he will get back only what he has turned in on the basis of bonds, as the old paper money will be declared invalid. All stocks and bonds will be subjected to stamping and thus brought under control. All unstamped papers will lose their value. Similar measures will be taken with contracts of companies to determine invested values.

BERLIN, July 23 (By The Associated Press).—Germany's financial programme, calling for the raising of 25,000,000,000 marks annually (normally \$2,500,000,000), agreed upon by Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, and a group of experts, was published to-day by the "North German Gazette." The conference was said to be in complete agreement on the financial reforms.

## Treaty Suits Him, but He'd Compromise

Would Make the Council Purely Advisory, Leave Tariff and Immigration to Individual States

## Monroe Doctrine Further Protected

In Letters to Hays He Charges Wilson with Partisanship at Paris

WASHINGTON, July 23 (By The Associated Press).—William Howard Taft, whose staunch support of the league of nations idea in the form of the League to Enforce Peace antedates that of President Wilson, has written six reservations to the league covenant which he thinks the Senate might unite upon.

The former President, in two letters to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, copies of which Mr. Taft himself sent to at least three Senators, still holds the opinion that the league should be ratified, if possible, without reservations. He outlines, however, the reservations which in his opinion might remove sufficient opposition to permit the ratification of the treaty by the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate.

In one of his letters to Mr. Hays Mr. Taft severely criticized President Wilson for his "partisan" course during the war and in the peace negotiations, and in the other gave the impression that no serious opposition is to be feared to any portion of the peace treaty except the league covenant. The Shantung provision, he wrote, had been the subject of "deliberate exaggeration."

Substance of Taft League Stipulations The two letters to Mr. Hays do not outline definitely the six stipulations suggested by Mr. Taft, but they are referred to as having been contained in a previous unpublished communication. These six stipulations are understood to be substantially as follows:

- 1.—That the United States reserves the right to withdraw unconditionally at the end of ten years or at least to terminate then her obligations under Article X.
- 2.—That self-governed colonies and dominions could not be represented on the league council at the same time with the mother government, or be included in any of those clauses where the parties to the dispute are excluded from its settlement.
- 3.—That upon two years' notice the United States could cease to be a member of the league without having the league pass upon whether she had fulfilled all her obligations under the covenant.
- 4.—That the functioning of the council under Article X shall be advisory only and that each member shall be left free to determine questions of war in its own way, the decision of the United States resting with Congress.
- 5.—That the Monroe Doctrine is to be reserved for administration by the United States.
- 6.—That differences between the nations regarding immigration, the tariff and other domestic questions shall not be left to the league for settlement.

## Would Have America Withdraw in Ten Years

While all the Taft reservations get at the disputed points in a slightly different way from the famous Root reservations, Mr. Taft proposes two which have not been discussed at all. One of these serves formal notice that the United States will withdraw from the league at the expiration of ten years.

The second would bar Canada, Australia and other British dominions from a seat and vote at the council if the home government continues to be represented, or in any dispute from the consideration of which, by the council, the parties to the dispute are excluded.

While there have been many attacks upon the point that the British Empire will have six votes in the league to one by the United States, no opponent of the league has objected to this particular operation of the membership in the league of Britain's overseas dominions. The British Empire is not mentioned by Mr. Taft, but he refers to "self-governed colonies," and Sena-

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