MORE HORRORS IN COREA BARED; REFORMS NEAR

Letters Charge Girls Were Stripped, Beaten and Burned by Police.

SLAIN TOTAL HUNDREDS

Japanese Premier Tells Federal Council of Churches He Will Act.

Corea's desire for independence, her protest against denationalization and the rigors of Japanese military rule are set forth at length in a booklet issued yesterday by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second street.

The pamphlet includes numerous letters and statements from Christian missionaries, Corean nationalists and men and women natives of Corea, citing personal experiences in political and religious uprisings. For reasons that the counsel insist are obvious the names of the deponents and the correspondents are withheld.

Coupled with a synopsis of the Japanese Colonial system, the pamphlet contains an anonymous article citing President Wilson's unwillingness to cause Corea's problems to be discussed at the Peace Conference.

"The genius of the Japanese people is attracted by systems which are autocratic," this writer says. "Their police system is German to the core and in their colonial government they have taken the Prussian rather than the British method as their model. The lesson of Poland and other countries seems to be lost upon the Japanese.

"At the present moment the militarist element is vociferating in the daily press that it is impossible for Japan to ratify the action of its delegates at the Peace Conference in regard to the abolition of conscription.

Wilson Interview Cited.

"The following story is told to a representative group of missionaries by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Government General of Chosen. He stated that the Government had information that a Corean had interviewed President Wilson before he had left for Paris and asked the President if he would bring up the question of Corea at the conference.

The President replied, it is alleged, that the conference could only deal with countries which were affected by the war and that the question of a country at peace as Corea was could not be properly raised. The interviewer then asked whether if it could be unmistakably shown that the Coreans were dissatisfied would the case of Corea then be discussed. To which the President is reported to have said that in that case he "would not say that it could not be."

The pamphlet then goes on to cite the provisions of the proposed League of Nations making Corea's demands analogous to those of the Nationalist party in Ireland.

Before setting forth a score of letters citing brutalities committed upon Corean nationalists and the converts to Christianity, the pamphlet displays a cablegram from T. Hara, the Japanese Premier, received July 10, 1919, by the Commission on Relations with the Orient. The message reads:

"I desire to assure you that the report of abuses committed by agents of the Japanese Government in Corea has been engaging my most serious attention. I am fully prepared to look squarely at actual facts. As I have declared on various occasions, the regime of administration inaugurated in Corea at the time of the annexation, nearly ten years ago, calls for substantial modification to meet the altered conditions of things.

"Ever since the formation of the present Cabinet in September last, I have been occupied in working out the scheme of needed administrative reforms in Corea. A comprehensive plan of reorganization with this object in view has already been on the tapis. For obvious reasons it has not been possible to proceed at once to its formal adoption in the presence of the disturbances which have unfortunately broken out in various parts of the peninsula.

"In view, however, of the recent improvement in the situation, the contemplated reform can now be, in my estimation, safely introduced, and will be carried into effect as soon as the legal requirements of procedure to make them definite shall have been completed. Announcement of the plan in a more complete form shall be withheld for the present, but I trust that the fixed determination with which my colleagues and I have been endeavoring to promote the lasting welfare of our Corean kinsmen, and to insure a distinct betterment of conditions in the country will not be misunderstood or misconstrued."

"Sane Attitude" Praised.

Another cablegram was received on May 15, 1919, from Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, as follows:

"Premier Hara has for some time past been most deeply concerned in regard to the introduction of reforms into the governmental administration of Chosen. He is now in the midst of special investigations as to the best methods for the realization of these reforms, which might be seriously interfered with and made more difficult were the press or foreign countries rashly at this time to incite additional excitement.

"Therefore you are instructed to explain the situation as above stated to the members of the Federal Council Commission, conveying to them at the same time the appreciation on my part of their cordial and friendly spirit which has prompted them to take action in this present trouble.

"It is also the desire of the Premier that you should call their attention more especially to the gravity of the whole affair if it is not handled in a proper way, and ask for the continuance of their sane and moderate attitude."

Then follows a summary of the Nationalist and Independence uprisings in Corea last spring. It is cited that Japanese officials place the blame upon Christian missionaries. Third degree measures that include everything from beatings and flayings to hanging by thumbs are charged against the Japanese police. Such punishments appear to be the portion of natives only, but many indignities, it is said, are heaped upon the missionaries. The pamphlet says:

"The mission body has not escaped uninjured. At Pyengyang two ladies were prodded with rifle butts as they walked along the street. Two male missionaries were arrested there while trying to protect by their presence only a body of native women whom the police were trying to arrest. After being marched through the streets guarded by soldiers after a stay of a few minutes in the police station they were released. One of these men was the Rev. Stacy L. Roberts and the other the Rev. E. W. Thwing of Pekin, whose work in anti-opium movements has made him an international figure.

"In southern Corea two lady members of the Australian Presbyterian Mission were arrested and subsequently released. On March 30 the Rev. John Thomas, a missionary of the Oriental Missionary Society, was attacked by soldiers at Kokai and severely beaten. When he produced his British passport it was thrown on the ground and stamped on, as was also a preaching permit which had been given him by the authorities. All of these cases involved consular action, which was promptly taken.

"At Syenchun the homes of the missionaries were searched shortly after the demonstrations began. On March 17 a body of police, led by a procurator, came to the Severance Union Medical College, placed guards at all the gates and at intervals through the compound and searched the various buildings of the institution.

Refuses to Warn Nationals.

"As already mentioned in connection with the Hamheung incidents, the authorities have tried to get rid of their responsibilities for the protection of foreigners. Rumor has it that a certain Consul was asked to warn his nationals to keep off the street, as they could not guarantee to protect them, and the Consul is said to have replied that he would issue no such warning and would hold the authorities responsible in case any of his nationals were molested. Two or three days ago the leading newspaper in the capital in an inspired editorial invited the missionaries to confer with the authorities as to the best means of bringing the troubles to a close, and the suggestions of the missionary body have been invited by some representative Japanese. That is the status of the matter at this moment.

"One of the inevitable concomitants of this turmoil was the charge that missionaries are the instigators and abettors of the whole movement, a charge which bitter articles in the vernacular press violently supported. We inclose a copy of such an article taken from the second most prominent Japanese paper in the peninsula. The American Consul General at Seoul protested to the authorities against these articles, but although this particular one was afterward officially 'withdrawn,' articles of a similar import have appeared in all parts of the country, and of course in Japan.

"It is only natural that a strong anti-foreign feeling should be aroused, especially directed toward Americans. You have doubtless heard ere now of the attack upon the Rev. John Thomas of the Oriental Missionary Society, who was set upon and severely beaten by police and soldiers under the belief that he was an American instigator of these demonstrations.

"There have been reports that Japanese were going to beat up some of the missionaries, and, as a matter of fact, Japanese thugs, armed with clubs and knives, have held a parade through the streets of Seoul headed by a mounted gendarme. These men have been brought in not merely to intimidate Coreans and to precipitate violent rioting but to take part in any underhand work that it may seem wise for the authorities to wink at in these disturbed days. So far as foreigners are concerned the Japanese officials told a newspaper correspondent that if he would carry a lighted cigarette at night he would be safe because no Japanese would then mistake him for a missionary.

"As to the possible success of the independence movement we can only give our personal judgment that it is hopeless; that unless there is outside international interference (which is scarcely conceivable in the present state of the world), administrative reform, and possibly in the future some measure of self-government is the most that can ever be secured. Japan would scarcely grant autonomy without a complete change of heart and the overthrow of the military party in Japan, and of course the revolt may be a flat failure and secure nothing."

Girl's Story of Barbarities.

Typical of a dozen anonymous statements of alleged barbarities by the Colonial police is the following:

"To-day, March 28, 1919, a girl —, about 21 years of age, came to our home and told the following: 'I was arrested on the streets of Pyengyang the 3d of March and taken to the police station. There were many others, both men and women. They asked if we smoked, if we drank, and if we were Christians. Soon all were let out with little or no punishment, with the exception of twelve Methodist women, two Presbyterians and one Chundokyo woman. Three of the Methodist women were Bible women. They stripped all the women naked in the presence of many men. They found nothing against me except that I had been on the street and had shouted 'Mangei!' They beat me until the perspiration stood out all over my body. Then they said: 'Oh, you are hot,' and threw cold water over my naked body.

"'My arms were pulled tight behind my back and tied. Then they beat me again until my body was covered with perspiration, and then threw the cold water over me. Then, saying I was cold, they stuck me with the lighted end of their cigarettes. (Some were stuck with hot irons.) My offence was very little compared with those who made flags, took part in the independence, &c.'

"'Some were beaten until they were unconscious. One young woman resisted having her clothes taken off. They tore off her clothing and beat her all the harder—but did not pour the cold water on her. After four days we were taken to the prison. Here we were packed in a room with men and women. One day an old man was beaten until he died. One of the Bible women was right next to him. She asked to be moved, but they compelled her to watch the dead body all night. One of the Bible women not only had her hands bound, but had her feet put in stocks.

"'They took our Bibles away and would not allow us to talk or pray. They made vile and indecent remarks to us. All this was done by the Japanese. Though there were Corean policemen in the room they took no part in the beating or in the vileness.

"'The Japanese know the Bible and blaspheme the name of Christ, and asked us if there was not a man by the name of Saul who was put in prison. They asked us most of all as to what the foreigners had said, and were most vile and cruel to those who had been with the missionaries, or who had taught in the mission schools. Some of the girls were so changed that they did not look like persons.'"

Harsh Measures Denounced.

From the Japan *Advertiser* the following is quoted:

"April 27, 1919.

"Special to the Japan *Advertiser:*

"SEOUL, April 28.—The Governor-General of Corea denounces the harsh measures taken by some of his subordinates, and some of these, guilty of one of the worst atrocities reported, have already been subjected to appropriate punishment.

"The Governor-General yesterday received a delegation of prominent missionaries who had visited certain Corean villages which had been burned by soldiers this month. After listening carefully to their description of their investigation, he replied that their statements of what had occurred were true, and that it was to be deplored.

"The ones responsible had been punished, and strict orders had been sent throughout the peninsula forbidding further acts of this kind. His hearers might rest assured, he declared, and might assure other foreigners, that there would be no recurrence of such happenings.

"The Governor-General added that at any time the missionaries had anything important to discuss they could lay it before him personally.

"The Governor-General's assurance that these harsh, repressive measures by subordinate officers were not countenanced and would not be tolerated by the Government is most gratifying.

"A committee appointed by a representative meeting of the foreign community waited on Gov. Matsunaga to ascertain if they could assist in relieving the sufferers from the late trouble. The Governor outlined what the Government was doing, and said that private Japanese had also contributed. He was willing to receive foreign contributions, which he would distribute and personally give account for. After thanking the Governor, the committee withdrew to report to the central committee."

Nine Police, 361 Coreans Killed.

In a recapitulation of the numbers of raids upon Christian meetings and strongholds, the pamphlet says:

"Official records from March 1 to April 11 show that nine police and gendarmes have been killed and 109 wounded, while among the Coreans 361 have been killed and 860 wounded. The report of police casualties is doubtless accurate; that of the Corean casualties falls far short of the true figures, and only takes cognizance of those officially known to be dead and wounded, and does not include those killed and wounded by indiscriminate shooting in the dark down village streets. Individual cases reported in the Government press have totalled more than 600 killed, and those do not include more recent shootings.

"Treatment of the wounded has been most cruel. In many cases they have not been allowed to go to hospitals. Those brought to mission hospitals have often been smuggled in secretly by their friends. Our physicians can testify to the fact that wounded men have been taken out of hospitals and beaten, and that others have been taken out of hospitals to prison before being discharged by the doctors as cured.

"At the Mission Hospital in Pyeng Yang the doctors were told that they must not report patients as having died of gunshot wounds, but that they must say they died a natural death.

"The jails, of course, overflowed from the first day. Prisoners in most cases received brutal treatment, though there were notable exceptions. Wholesale arrests have followed from the first outbreak. Examinations have been made as rapidly as possible, and considerable numbers have been discharged after detention ranging from one day to six weeks. In some cases girls and women have received considerate treatment in prison, in others quite the reverse; the girls arrested in Seoul complain uniformly of the brutality of the women jailers and police officials. The whole number reported under arrest varies from 10,000 to 40,000.

"Trials according to Japanese law have been proceeding throughout the past weeks, the Coreans for the most part making no defence, but asserting their innocence of any other act than an expression of their desire for independence, which they do not disavow. Sentences have been imposed, ranging from six months to three years at hard labor, while in numerous cases flogging (which cannot be administered legally to Japanese) has been administered with from fifteen to ninety blows.

"A was indicated above, firemen, armed with clubs and polehooks, were in many places given free hand to do what they wished to beat, scatter and terrorize the crowds; in other places civilians apparently (possibly the reservists) were armed with clubs and hooks and turned loose upon the Coreans. It must be constantly borne in mind that these Corean crowds were unarmed, the people having been disarmed nine years ago.

They Wear Corean Garb.

"The police paraded bodies of armed thugs (Japanese in Corean clothing) through the streets to indicate what might be expected. Rumor freely circulated that missionaries were to be beaten by them. Government officials told a newspaper correspondent and an American official that if they carried lighted cigarettes at night they would be safe from molestation, since they would not be mistaken for missionaries, while a missionary was warned by friendly officials to keep off the streets at night. These thugs have since been withdrawn, owing, it is said, to a protest by the American Consul General.

"The Corean demonstrations continued for over a month and have now almost entirely ceased. The soldiery in the country districts, however, are increasingly violent, using fire and sword and terrifying the populace.

"Throughout the country the police immediately began to arrest pastors, elders and other church officers. Some of these have been released after weeks of imprisonment and examination. Sentences against others are being daily announced, even in the case of men who took no part in the demonstrations, ranging from six months to three years of penal servitude. Of course, no apology is intended for those who took part in the uprising deliberately and expecting the consequences. We are emphasizing the fact of the wholesale arrest and beating of 'Christians simply because they are Christians.

"In some places the men and women of the village were called together; all those who admitted they were Christians were maltreated or arrested and the others sent away. Wayfarers met by soldiers and gendarmes are asked whether they are Christians, and beaten and abused on the admission of the fact.

Corean Christians remaining in the villages are given all sorts of announcements by local police and gendarmes. They are told that Christianity is to be exterminated, that all Christians are to be shot, that meetings are to be forbidden. It has been stated that Chunt Kyo is to be completely abolished because it is a native religion but that Christianity because of its foreign affiliations, while not being abolished, will be reduced by legislative restrictions to half its present size.

"There is of course no uniformity in these announcements, but they are all evidently part of a campaign of intimidation. That they are not groundless statements is evidenced by the fact that nineteen churches have been partly or wholly wrecked by soldiers; bells, furniture, Bibles and hymn books being smashed or burned. Seven other churches have been burned to the ground. We have no record of churches of other missions involved except as noted below.

Many Churches Suspend.

"The effect of this treatment varies in different localities. In some places worship is entirely suspended, church officers not under arrest are in hiding and the congregations are scattered. In some places church meetings have been forbidden; in others the services are continued, but with reduced attendance and with police detectives and spies present; in still others the disturbances have had no effect on the congregational gatherings and many new inquirers are present, attracted doubtless by the reputation for patriotism which Christians have acquired.

"It may be said that the local officials are always ready with some absurd explanation of the destruction of church property such as that the Christians burn their own churches to show their abandonment of Christianity or that non-Christians burn them in hostility to Christians.

"The question of the fitness of the Corean people to govern themselves has been much to the fore. Fears have been expressed that if Japan left Corea alone to-day, the result would be anarchy and Bolshevism. That there would be factions no one will deny—is there any country in this old world where there are not? But that Coreans would go to extremes no one who knows their peace loving character will grant.

"It is manifestly unfair to saddle upon new Corea the faults of a former autocratic regime. Times have changed. Coreans of good standing and ability have received their education in Japan and America. They have received American ideals through American missionaries. The Japanese system has not tended to produce big men, but despite it capable men are to be found. The government of a church differs greatly from the administration of a country, but the fundamental faculty is the same. If the ability shown by the Corean Christians in their church courts is any criterion, one might even hope for their successful administration of national affairs. The very efficiency and courage which they have shown in their present revolt is no mean proof of their ability, and the unanimity with which all classes throughout the entire land followed the lead of their committees shows a remarkable power of organization and a wonderful willingness to be led.

"The Coreans are divided in their political aims. Some desire a form of self-government under the suzerainty of Japan along the lines of Britain's self-governing dominions. Others maintain that as Corea and Japan are two distinct races with different national spirit, absolute autonomy alone will provide the necessary opportunity for national progress."

Mails and Cables to Germany Reopened

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Resumption of mail service between the United States and Germany, effective immediately, was provided in an order signed late to-day by Postmaster-General Burleson.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that business messages in plain English or French will be accepted for all parts of Germany. Messages of a personal nature are not permitted.

BAY STATE LEAGUE ADVOCATES ACTIVE

Send Chain Letter Urging Pleas for Ratification.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—League of Nations advocates in New England, striving to counteract the effect of the recent crusade of Senator Johnson (Cal.) through that territory, have resorted to the chain letter with a view to influencing Massachusetts Senators and others in favor of the Wilson plan. Under the letter head of "The League of Free Nations," Courtenay Crocker, Grafton D. Cushing and Joseph Walker, all former members of the Bay State Legislature, have petitioned all members and ex-members of the Republican party in that body to address to Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Walsh (Mass.) a plea for favorable action on the Peace Treaty with its League of Nations compact without amendment of reservation. The plea prepared for these Republican signatures follows:

"We, the undersigned Republicans, earnestly urge that the United States, without unreasonable delay, will ratify the treaty of peace, including the covenant of the League of Nations, without complicating the situation by reservation or amendment."

Thus far, only two of the pleas have reached the Capitol. Both were addressed to Senator Lodge. Neither was signed, and the senders in both instances, scorning the suggestion of the League of Free Nations, told the Republican leader to go ahead and make the pact a workable document without transgressing any American rights. Albert P. Wadleigh of Essex, one of the legislators, said to Senator Lodge in a note appended to the proposed plea:

"As a Republican member of the Massachusetts Legislature I am in receipt of this communication, which is self-explanatory. As one of the strongest followers of the Republican party—yet an American first—I express the hope that the covenant of the League of Nations, if we are finally obliged to have such an agreement, will be amended with reservations which will not only keep intact the Monroe Doctrine, but will safeguard the interests of the United States of America from either internationalism or any form of domination over, or restrictions upon, the right of the United States to have the last word and determination upon its national affairs."

G. O. P. PAYS PUBLICITY MAN.

War Inquiry Committee Extends Privilege to Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—At an executive session to-day of the special House committee investigating War Department expenditures, Representative Doremus (Mich.), Democrat, inquired whether George G. Hill, who is acting as publicity agent of the committee, was on the payroll of the Republican National Committee.

Other committee members said Chairman Graham (Ill.), Republican, replied that Hill was, and added that the Democratic National Committee might also have a publicity agent to whom access to the committee's records would be given.

KIWANIS GETS CHARTER.

New York Club Affiliated With International Body.

Nearly 200 business men attended the luncheon of the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. E. C. Doble, president of the organization, was in the chair. R. A. Mansfield Hobbs introduced H. J. Elliott of Montreal, International President of Kiwanis, who delivered the charter affiliating the New York organization with the international. A gold watch was presented to Charles J. Craig in recognition of his good work in the club's behalf.

Behind the speakers table were draped the American and British colors. There was loud applause at references by the different speakers to the joint efforts of the two countries in the war and to their mutual interests and aims.

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WILLIAMS TERMS EVIDENCE UNTRUE

"That Is Your Opinion," Chairman of Committee Retorts.

ON DEFENCE ALL DAY

Comptroller Says He Severed All Other Connections on Accepting Office.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Resuming his testimony to-day before the Senate Banking Committee, John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, defended the administration of his office and accused Wade Cooper, a Washington banker, of having circulated "untrue, false and damaging statements" against him and his office.

The Comptroller defended his action in sending to bankers a memorandum attacking Mr. Cooper. Pressed by Chairman McLean for his motives in doing this, Mr. Williams said it was to counteract statements circulated by Mr. Cooper and to inform the public and stockholders in respect of the management of banks operated by Mr. Cooper and his brother. Mr. Williams said his statement gave no false impression of the case, while the testimony of Mr. Cooper was "grossly false."

"That is your opinion," interrupted Chairman McLean.

"I am prepared to substantiate that," the witness replied.

The Comptroller was before the committee the entire day and made a general denial of the Cooper charges, which he branded as "wantonly false and malicious." He submitted to the committee a letter from Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, absolving him from any connection with making a compensation contract with the Georgia and Florida Railroad. Previous witnesses had charged that the Comptroller by his silence as director of finance of the Railroad Administration approved a contract greatly to the advantage of the Georgia and Florida road, with which formerly he had been connected.

"That is a fair sample of the gross inaccuracies of statements made to this committee by that witness," declared Mr. Williams, referring to the testimony of Mr. Cooper after he had read Director Hines's letter.

Mr. Williams also denied accusations made by Mr. Cooper that the bank of John L. Williams & Sons at Richmond, Va., with which Mr. Williams was formerly connected, had been permitted to overdraw its account with a Washington bank, and read a memorandum filed by a national bank examiner which declared that "Mr. Cooper's charges are wantonly untrue and malicious in every particular and have not a shadow of foundation upon which to rest."

Upon entering the service of the Treasury Department in Washington, Mr. Williams told the committee, he had severed all connections with banks, railroads and other lines of business in order to devote his entire attention without embarrassment to the conduct of his official work.

MARK GRAVES MAY WIN PLUM.

Expected He Will Head New Income Tax Bureau of State.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, July 15.—Outline of the organization of the new income tax bureau of the State Comptroller's office has been completed and agreed upon by Comptroller Travis, Gov. Smith and the Chairman of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees, it was announced to-day. It is expected that Mark Graves of the Comptroller's office in Albany will head the bureau at $6,000 a year, and Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany probably will be named Deputy.

Comptroller Travis, with Mr. Graves and Deputy Comptrollers Wendell and Maier, appeared before the State Civil Service Commission to-day and asked for the exemption from civil service rules of twelve of the more important places. The commission will act on this application July 28.

BIDS LOWEST OF SIX FIRMS.

McHarg-Barton Co. May Build Barge Canal Terminal.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, July 15.—The McHarg-Barton Company of New York city was the lowest of six firms bidding for the job of constructing the barge canal terminal and freight house at Flushing. Their bid was $151,340, compared to the engineers' estimate of $165,138. The next lowest bid was from Anderson and Wheeler, Inc. of West New Brighton, $162,314.

The Lansing Company of New York bid $9,250 for freight handling machinery for the barge canal terminals in New York.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TROLLEY.

25 Hurt, Some Probably Fatally, in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Twenty-five persons were injured, several probably fatally, when lightning struck a crowded Hamilton avenue street car at Fifth and Wood streets, in the centre of the downtown district, during a severe electrical storm this afternoon.

J. T. Hoffman, motorman, was severely burned when the lightning which struck the trolley wire came down into the car and exploded the controller.

A number of women and children were trampled in a panic which followed.

JURY FINDS DOWSEY WAS NOT MURDERED

"Suspicious" Scalp Wound Notwithstanding, Natural Death Is Verdict.

RELATIVES ARE ACTING

Brothers in New York Are Trying to Trace Last Movements.

SEATTLE, July 15.—The Coroner's jury impanelled to inquire into the death on May 2 of Frederick A. Dowsey, special agent of the Federal Shipping Board, returned a verdict to-night that his death was due to natural causes, probably apoplexy, and that he was not murdered as had been charged. The jury took less than an hour for its deliberations.

The verdict was returned despite an affidavit prepared by Coroner C. C. Tiffin to-day in which he expressed the opinion that a wound found upon Dowsey's scalp was in a "suspicious place." It was upon this wound and two minor bruises, all of which were disclosed through an examination made by physicians employed by Dowsey's relatives in New York, that the suspicion of murder was based.

At the time of Dowsey's death Coroner Tiffin ascribed it to apoplexy. In his affidavit he said: "It is possible to conceive of a man having been struck on the head hard enough to cause apoplexy."

No fracture of the skull was found, Tiffin declared, although it developed that there had been an extensive hemorrhage under the skull. The affidavit was made a part of the record at the inquest and various witnesses were questioned concerning alleged threats of death to the graft investigator.

James Dowsey of 64 Broadway, brother of Frederick A. Dowsey, said yesterday that he had no additional statement to make in connection with his charge that his brother was murdered. He said the family was pursuing a private hunt for the persons responsible, which they will continue independently of the official investigation.

"We are endeavoring," he said, "to trace my brother's movements on the day of his death. We believe that if we succeed in finding out something about one or two matters that transpired a short while before he came to his end, we will have a better idea of how the plot against his life was accomplished."

Dr. George A. Dowsey, another brother, was said yesterday at his office at 60 Wall street to have left town on important matters. It is believed that his trip is in connection with the investigation, and that he may be on his way to Seattle.

Friends of Frederick A. Dowsey in this city are convinced he was murdered at the instance of a ring of men whose enmity he incurred through his graft investigation.

William M. Offley, superintendent of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, who knew Dowsey for several years, characterized him as an "aggressive type of investigator and a remarkably able one.

"I was greatly surprised," said Mr. Offley, "when informed two months ago that Dowsey was reported to have died of appoplexy. He had always appeared to me to be in remarkably good health and I never would have taken him for an apoplectic individual."

Mr. Dowsey and Mr. Offley came into contact frequently when the former was actively engaged with the German situation here, as an official of the Customs Department. Department of Justice agents in Seattle are aiding in the investigation into his death.

WILLIAMS' SALARY IN PERIL.

B. R. T. President May Lose $25,000 Paid by Subsidiaries.

Col. T. S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and subsidiary companies, may find himself without salary in the near future, according to intimations following a meeting yesterday of the operating heads and directors. Prior to the appointment of Lindley M. Garrison as receiver for the B. R. T., Col. Williams received $75,000 a year as president. The B. R. T. paid $50,000 of this and the subsidiaries $25,000. Judge Garrison promptly lopped off the $50,000. Now there is a report that further drastic changes are imminent.

There is some apprehension in Brooklyn that the appointment of Judge Garrison as receiver for all the lines may lead to separation of some of the companies from the B. R. T. system and consequent demands for extra fares. Judge Garrison and officials of the various companies are at present seeking permission from Louis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, to charge two cents for transfers.

Miss Ennis Not Corespondent.

In the account of a divorce action published Sunday, July 6, it was erroneously stated that Miss Agnes E. Ennis, a teacher of the Inwood High School staff, residing at 455 Convent avenue, had been named as a corespondent. The action was brought by Mrs. Edna M. Jackson against her husband, Harry H. Jackson, Sr., in the Supreme Court, Bronx county, and resulted in a final decree in favor of Mrs. Jackson in April, 1919. Miss Ennis was not mentioned in the testimony of the suit, and THE SUN desires to correct the injustice done to Miss Ennis.

United States Railroad Administration
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Beginning July 20
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Lv. NEW YORK	Penna. Station	5:04 P. M.
	Hudson Terminal	5:00 P. M.
Ar. CINCINNATI		10:00 A. M.
Ar. INDIANAPOLIS		11:12 A. M.
Ar. ST. LOUIS		4:54 P. M.

Stopping at Columbus, Dayton, Terre Haute, etc.
The New Yorker returning will leave St. Louis 12:02 P. M. and arrive New York 1:52 P.
Club Car, Drawing-Room and Compartment Sleeping Cars. Dining Car. No Coaches.
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BLACK SEEKS OFFICE IN KINGS COUNTY

Brooklyn Club Backs Him for Attorneyship.

State Senator Loring M. Black has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney of Kings county. He has been indorsed by the Brooklyn Young Democratic Club.

Because of the factional fight in the Democratic organization in the Eighth Assembly district in Kings county Alderman Francis P. Kenny has been turned down for renomination. Alderman Kenny, who has been in the Board of Aldermen twenty years, has been chairman of the finance committee for the last two years. The office carries a salary of $4,000.

William J. Tighe, son of a former police magistrate, was designated for the honor, defeating James J. Kelly, who contested with him for it. Alderman Kenny, who understood he was out of the race, did not make a fight. He refused to comment on his rejection.

Frederick S. Martyn has announced his candidacy for the nomination for County Judge on the Republican ticket. He defeated Senator A. J. Gilchrist, the organization choice in the primaries last year, but failed of election at the polls.

COAL MINERS TO ACT TO FORCE CONTROL

British Federation Threatens Strike Unless Promise Is Carried Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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RESWICK, England, July 15.—"If the Government is not strong enough to carry out its nationalization pledge in regard to the mines, then the miners will pledge themselves to stop work in order to aid the Government." This was the ironical statement thrown back to the British Cabinet by Robert Smillie in his presidential address to the Miners' Federation to-day. It is regarded as a threat to strike unless the coalition Government carries out its promise to place the mines under State control.

Smillie also declared in reference to the controversy over the increase of $1.50 in the price of coal that this announcement was made in consequence of the recent elections for the purpose of influencing voters against nationalization of the mines. He denied emphatically that there was any necessity for increasing coal prices $1.50 a ton to meet the schorter hours of labor or the increase in wages which the Government gave the miners, adding:

"An appeal is being made now for a larger output by the men, but the Miners Federation is as anxious as the Government to have the fullest output. There is no desire on our part to prevent a larger production. Our men are working as hard as possible, just as they have worked in the past, but they are not likely to strain every nerve in the production of coal to add to enormous private fortunes. What the mines need is proper development under Government ownership.

"The miners want reconstruction in the interests of the whole nation. They do not desire to do anything against the nation, but they are tired of laboring endlessly for the benefit of private interests. Capitalists are combining to prevent the miners from obtaining what they have fought for so many years, but if the Government is not strong enough to carry out its pledges we will stop work to aid them."

The delegates to the Miners Federation meeting gathered in the conference with an air of uncertainty; they had not yet recovered from the sensation caused by the announcement of the $1.50 increase when the situation was quickly changed by the offer of Chancellor A. Bonar Law to postpone the increase if the miners would pledge themselves to work harder and avoid strikes.

Despite the vague threat of Smillie it seems likely the gulf between the federation and the Government will be bridged; so much depends on continuous production that no step is likely to be taken that will result in hostilities. No one realizes this situation better than the miners themselves and there is every evidence that they will work hand in hand with the Government.

MRS HUMISTON EXONERATED.

Dance Hall Complaint Dismissed by Magistrate Simpson.

The complaint made against Mrs. Grace Humiston that she was operating a dance hall illegally under the name of the "Be Kind Club," at 70 Manhattan street, was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate George W. Simpson. He said there was no evidence that dancing was carried on there for profit within the meaning of the act, and excused Mrs. Humiston for not getting a license on her testimony that she had been advised this step was not necessary.

Patrolman James P. Boyle charged that the place had become a resort for young men who had police records and that a charge of 5 cents was made for dancing. Mrs. Humiston said she had inquired at the Bureau of Licenses as to the necessity of taking out a permit, but was informed that the club did not come within the legal requirements.

NITTI GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Premier Announces Ample Measures Are Taken to Preserve Order.

DISORDERS ARE REPORTED

Eight Persons Killed and 30 Wounded at Lucera in Southern Italy.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, July 14 (delayed).—The Government of Premier Nitti, which took office several weeks ago, last night received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The vote passed by 257 to 111.

Strike disorders occurred at various places in Italy to-day. At Lucera, an ancient town in southern Italy, eight persons were killed and thirty wounded. Near Genoa two anarchists were killed in a fight with carabinieri.

The engagement with the anarchists, which occurred at Festri Ponente, four miles west of Genoa, also resulted in the arrest of four anarchists.

A general strike began at Caltanissetta, Sicily. The people there marched through the streets crying "Viva Soviet!" and forced dealers in foodstuffs and other necessities to reduce their prices 50 per cent.

The Italian Government, Premier Nitti announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, has taken ample measures to preserve order in view of the threat of a general strike throughout the country. Troops, he said, have been distributed everywhere in cities and villages and in the country, and they were provided with supplies for more than forty-eight hours in case they should be cut off from their bases.

There is no reason for a general strike in Italy, the Premier continued. The Government does not want bloodshed and will do its utmost to prevent it. Telegraph and wireless communication with every part of the kingdom is assured, however, in case of trouble.

Italy is the one country where a general strike should not occur, Signor Nitti asserted. Bolshevism was an Asiatic evil which could not spread to Italy. The Government, he said, did not want to intervene in Russia when that country is Bolshevik for the same reason that Italy did not intervene there when Russia was under Czarism, which has produced as many crimes, injustices and massacres as the present regime.

INVESTIGATORS REACH FIUME.

Gen. Summerall May Be Named Head of Commission.

PARIS, July 15.—The international commission appointed to investigate conditions at Fiume has arrived at that Adriatic city, it was learned through advices received to-day.

Either Major-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, the American representative, or the British member of the commission will be named as president of the investigating body.

7 DIE WHEN MINE SINKS U. S. TRAWLER

Two Officers Hurt in Disaster in North Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—One officer and six enlisted men were killed in the destruction of the American mine sweeper Richard H. Buckley by the explosion of a mine in the North Sea, July 12. Two other officers were injured.

The dead are

KING, Commander Frank A.
HARMAN, Floyd, engineman, Roan, Ind.
MALLON, John V., seaman, 712 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn.
PERSIDO, Antonio, cook, 522 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.
PURDUE, Homer, seaman, Reserve Force, Washington Court House, Ohio.
REZAK, George P., fireman, Reserve Force, Warman, Minn.
SOWERS, George M., fireman, Reserve Force, Knob Lick, Ky.

The officers injured were Lieuts. Frederick G. Keyes and Walter I. Sharon, but the despatches to the Navy Department to-day said their injuries were not serious. Two officers and sixteen enlisted men were rescued.

The Buckley was engaged with other mine sweepers in removing the North Sea mine barrage, when a mine became entangled in the sweeping cable. Before the cable could be payed out again the mine exploded directly under the ship's stern. The trawler was shattered by the terrific impact and sank in six minutes before other vessels of the fleet could reach her.

Commander King remained on the bridge and went down with his ship. The remainder of the dead either were killed by the explosion or trapped below decks when the vessel sank.

Service Men Seek War Bonus.

BOSTON, July 15.—A line of former service men extended completely around the State House when the distribution of application blanks for the State war bonus of $100 was begun to-day. The demand for the blanks was so brisk that the supply was exhausted before 11 A. M. and a hurry call for more was sent to the State printer.

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