

KINCAID WANTS ARMY CRUELTY BARED IN FULL

Pershing Report on Hard Characters in Prison No. 2 Does Not Satisfy.

END ALL ABUSES URGED

Clear U. S. Forces of Incompetents, Congressional Probers Told.

Gen. Pershing's report that some of the soldiers confined in Prison Camp No. 2, where cruelty is alleged to have been most prevalent, "were among the hardest characters of the American Expeditionary Force" has by no means satisfied Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, formerly Judge Advocate of the Twenty-seventh Division, who is still trying to bring justice in some cases and recurrence of brutality prevented.

Replying to a letter from Representative Fred W. Dallinger, Col. Kincaid has placed himself at the disposal of the special committee of the House which is investigating charges made by Sergeant-Major James H. Beck, and others and will testify before it whenever called.

"It is my honest belief," he said yesterday, "that the desired result of the special committee's investigation, the desire to prevent a recurrence of just such cases in our army, can best be achieved by the bringing out into the light of day every fact connected with the matter irrespective of who may be involved.

"This unfortunate occurrence at these prison institutions in France, the apparent and unjust administration of military justice in some jurisdictions during the war, which has now led to the resignation of Col. Ansell; the pitifully weak and un-American action taken in the case of the conscientious objectors, the Brest scandal, the present situation in the Air Service, are all small indications that a condition exists in the Army of the United States that the American people will never tolerate if informed as to facts. If the United States is to profit by our experience and mistakes in the great war the time has now come for a careful, searching and merciless investigation."

Cable Sent by Pershing.

The observation of Gen. Pershing as to the presence of hard characters in American prison camps in France was made in a cablegram to Secretary Baker and read by Gen. March to the special committee of the House on Wednesday. At the same time there was presented a report of Col. T. Q. Donaldson, Inspector-General to the Adjutant-General of the army, saying that "all was done by the proper military authorities and that no good can be accomplished by now publishing in the press the details of what has happened at the places referred to."

Col. Kincaid's statement of yesterday follows:

"It is regrettable that the inference can be justly and fairly drawn from an official report and statement of a high ranking general officer that there is the slightest intention on the part of our army in any degree to justify the barbarous acts of any officer or to stifle an investigation of the nature undertaken by Congressman Johnston's committee before it has exhausted its field of research.

"Gen. Pershing's statement, 'Some of those men were among the hardest characters in the American Expeditionary Force,' while undoubtedly true, is hardly fair to the many gallant young soldiers who were confined in these institutions, guilty of any offense, or at the most of the heinous offense of oversteering leave a few days in Paris after the armistice was signed. I sincerely trust that the American people will not be misled into thinking that the majority of prisoners confined in the Prison Camp No. 2 at Prison Farm No. 2 were hardened criminals or old offenders.

"The Donaldson report, an emergency affair rushed out on July 15, can hardly be considered as a timely answer or reply to Col. Wainwright's first report, which I, as well as Gen. March cannot locate. This report, however, was dated along in the early part of September. The more than noticeable absence in the Donaldson report of any mention as to the date on which this matter was brought to the attention of the Inspector-General of the American Expeditionary Forces or to the General Staff, is only surpassed in cleverness by Col. Donaldson's opinion in paragraph 10, that all was done by the proper military authorities that could be done, and that no good can be accomplished by now publishing in the press the details of what has happened at the places referred to."

Remedy for Evil Sought.

"It is my honest belief that the desired result of the special committee's investigation, the desire to prevent a recurrence of just such cases in our army, can best be prevented by bringing out into the light of day every fact connected with the matter irrespective of who may be involved.

"I, Donaldson, carefully states that Prison Farm No. 2 was not under the jurisdiction of the commanding general, district of Paris, nor the commanding general, service of supply.

"The Colonel unfortunately has failed to report on the important matter of who exercised jurisdiction over Prison Farm No. 2 at the time of the unfortunate occurrence under investigation. I believe that the American people have the right to know the name of the general officer who occupied this position as well as the name of the other general officer who exercised general court-martial jurisdiction over Lieut. Smith, alias 'Hard Boiled Smith,' who, in his discretion, was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three years and dismissal from the service to simple confinement for eighteen months.

"It may be that the person responsible for this action had in mind the trial of Lieut. Smith on additional charges, as I do not understand there would be any harm to his trial for other offenses than those for which he was first convicted.

"The Congressional committee should be able to furnish the names of many witnesses to other offenses which could be made the subject of trial which might not result in such a grotesque miscarriage of justice.

"In my opinion the Special House Committee can perform a most valuable service to the people of the United States and to our army in going back to the very inception of the prison farms, camps and establishments in France and taking up the matter of reduction in rank of the First Provost Marshal-General of the A. E. F. who was reduced in rank from a Brigadier-General to a Colonel and placed on duty in the city of Paris for the duration of the war. The position of Provost Marshal-General was a distinctly held by Brig.-Gen. H. H. Blandholtz, former commanding officer of the Philippine Constabulary and one of the finest executives in the army.

"The matter of other officers of the

regular establishment who were S. O. D.'d or demoted by efficiency boards during the war, and who still continue passively waiting in their lower grades for promotion by seniority to the very grade they were found unworthy to hold in actual war, would also be of great interest to American people who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that a soldier to remain part of our regular establishment should be able to do his job in active service."

To Place Responsibility.

In his letter sent to Representative Dallinger on Thursday Col. Kincaid said that while a few of the junior officers responsible for the condition of the Paris prison might be able to enter a plea of double jeopardy, having already been tried, "there certainly was some responsibility on the part of Gen. Harts, who commanded the district of Paris.

"He was in command," wrote Col. Kincaid, "and he cannot escape the liability which this imposes upon him. In the same letter Col. Kincaid said:

"I concur in your desire to make a repetition of these things impossible. In this connection we must all bear in mind, however, that every Regular Army officer who was found inefficient, worthless and generally deficient in actual war, the supreme test of the soldier, is still part and parcel of our regular establishment.

"Temporary officers were eliminated and sent home, but the regulars, the poor, we have always with us. Incompetent, utterly worthless, sent back to the S. O. S. and demoted by brother regulars, they still hang on and in time will come again to the head of the list and be promoted side by side with many highly trained, intelligent and gallant young officers of the army. I doubt if we can ever say that we have made a repetition of these things impossible while our regular establishment is burdened with these derelicts in their professions.

"He sent to Representative Dallinger a copy of a file of papers relative to Private Henry P. Beyer, 103th Machine Gun Battalion, Twenty-seventh Division, from whom 205 francs were taken when he was placed in the Paris prison known to the Americans as the Bastille, and which he had in his possession on December 22 last. Beyer neglected to check in at the office of the American Provost Marshal and was arrested by the military police. He was kept four days in the Bastille in a cell 10 by 12 feet with two other men. He says no blankets were furnished, the cell was not heated and they had to sleep on the stone floor. That wasn't what Beyer kicked about, however. He wanted his 205 francs which was taken from him at military police headquarters and for which he got a receipt from the officer of the guard, Lieut. C. A. Adema. Upon leaving the Bastille to be taken to the stockade at Chelles he demanded his money and was told it would be given to him at the stockade, but when he made the same demand at the stockade he was informed that "they knew nothing of it."

"Gen. O'Ryan started an investigation on January 10, and in the course of the inquiry all sorts of communications were exchanged by all sorts of officers.

PRESIDENT DENIES K. OF C. MAN'S TALE

Says Mrs. Wilson Did Not Start Prison Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Wilson in a letter to Representative Dallinger (Mass.), Republican, made public to-night, characterized as "entirely inaccurate," a recently published statement by John W. Kehoe, a hospital superintendent of the Knights of Columbus, that Mrs. Wilson obtained personal evidence in Paris of brutal treatment of American military prisoners.

A despatch from New York quoted Mr. Kehoe as saying that Mrs. Wilson while at Base Hospital No. 57 was beckoned to the cot of a soldier who displayed "numerous welts on his arms and back," and that she reported this to the President with the result that "the entire guard staff were brought up on charges and removed."

In the correspondence with the President, given out by Mr. Dallinger, the latter quoted from the newspaper account and asked for additional information so that he might "learn from the War Department the punishment meted out to those guilty."

The President replied as follows:

"My DEAR MR. DALLINGER: The newspaper article to which you refer in your letter to me of July 21 was entirely inaccurate. Mrs. Wilson was no evidence of violence on the patient whom she met in Base Hospital No. 57, and her inquiries brought out the fact that whereas one of the prisoners used by the American Army in Paris had been delivered over to them in a very bad condition, the conditions had been rapidly corrected, and such harsh treatment as had been practiced in one or two instances had been promptly checked. Very sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

With the correspondence Mr. Dallinger gave out a statement to the effect that he could not reconcile the President's favorable references to prisoners with the recent testimony of Gen. March, Chief of Staff of the army, "showing conditions rivaling that of Siberian prison camps."

UNMOVED BY FATE OF RECIPROCIITY

Canada Will Be But Slightly Affected by Proposed Repeal.

TARIFFS WELL BALANCED

Ottawa Might Consider New Trade Agreement, Is Opinion in Dominion.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
OTTAWA, Ont., July 26.—Immediate repeal of the reciprocity pact of 1911 as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee of the House at Washington will have no direct effect on trade or tariffs between the two countries. Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister during Sir Robert Borden's vacation would not discuss a "hypothetical" situation. Sir George is one of the real protectionists of the old school and will shed no tears over the internet of the pact. But it is different with the Liberals and western farmers, with both of whom reciprocity has been an article of political faith. The demand for an increased British preference will be an inevitable effect from the west at the coming Liberal convention.

During the last session of Parliament the Borden Union Government reduced the tariff substantially to meet the west. Wheat, flour and potatoes were put on the free list, so also were all foodstuffs and wearing apparel, including boots and shoes. The tariff duties on agricultural implements were brought down to the level of the reciprocity pact rates. Further revision is promised for next session. That was Canada's answer to the after war call for free trade.

The average rate of duty collected on dutiable imports from the United States in 1917 was 22.74 per cent, against 21.76 collected by the United States on imports from Canada in 1918. With the lower duties now in operation the index figure on Canadian imports from the big republic should be a lower one next year. It is a curious fact that the rate on dutiable goods imported from the United Kingdom in 1917 was 24.90.

With exchange on New York nearly 4 per cent. against Canada, there is a spread above 7 per cent. against American trade with Canada. The Canadian exporter draws bills that are worth a premium on their return, which robs the American competitor of a disadvantage. On the other hand, the Canadian importer from the United States has to pay his bills in money on which there is a discount of nearly 4 per cent. That works very directly to keep down imports from the American side, and trade returns for the past few months show not only falling imports, but a good trade balance in favor of Canada on its total foreign trade.

Americans as well as Englishmen will have to accustom themselves to the conception of Canada as an individual economic and political factor. No harm will come from dropping the reciprocity pact, for it is not in operation. The present Government might be willing to negotiate a new trade agreement, if that is desired, but the tariffs of the two countries are pretty well balanced now. Any attempt at raising rates by one Government or the other would lead to reprisals which would tend to divert trade away from its natural channels.

Most of Canada's exports find a market in Europe. This is likely to continue for some time. Approximately two-thirds of Canadian imports are from the United States. That is chiefly due to the fact that American products are better adapted to Canadian needs than British, French or German. In pre-war days, the British had a long advantage in exchange. Canada was able to ad-

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URGES RECIPROCIITY ACT BE REPEALED

House Committee Would Cancel Measure Canada Refused to Ratify.

WOULD END SODA TAX

Substitute Levy of 2 Cents a Gallon on Apple, Grape and Loganberry Juices.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Measures for the protection of several of the industries which grew out of war necessity and for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on soft drinks and the Canadian reciprocity agreement were recommended to-day by the House Ways and Means Committee. A tax of 2 cents a gallon on apple, grape and loganberry juices in lieu of the present gross tax of 10 per cent. on sales also was recommended.

Action on the bill for the protection of the dye industry was deferred pending a redrafting of the measure by its patron, Representative Longworth (Ohio). This measure levies a tariff on imports and authorizes creation of a board to control imports through a licensing system. Mr. Longworth has rewritten the bill, and expects action next week.

A report on the Canadian reciprocity act by Representative Young (N. D.) pointed out that the Canadian Parlia-

ment never passed reciprocal legislation. "It is hoped," it said, "in view of the formal rejection by Canada of the proposed reciprocal agreement, that the bill may be considered without partisanship and speedily passed.

"While the measure was sponsored by a Republican President, it was opposed by a majority of the Republicans in Congress and went on the statute books only because of the united support of the Democrats," said Young.

Repeal of the reciprocity measure will not affect the removal of tariff duties on wood pulp, wheat flour, potatoes and potato products. A bill yet to be acted on by the committee proposes repeal of these provisions, except that applying to wood pulp.

Chairman Fordney (Mich.) said an attempt to pass some of the bills recommended before the House recesses for the summer would be made. Consideration will be given by the committee next week to potato and dyes bills scheduled. New England textile manufacturers will be heard regarding licensing of imports.

Czechoslovakia Need Child Experts. The Government of Czechoslovakia has asked Herbert Hoover, Director-General of the American Relief Administration, to send Miss Julia Lethrop to Europe this winter to give advice about relief work among children. Miss Lethrop is director of the Federal Bureau of the Children's Relief. The cablegram was received at the American Relief Administration, 43 Broadway. It was signed by Hoover.

Thrown From Truck, Loss Foot. In a collision of two motor trucks at First avenue and Twenty-eighth street yesterday afternoon, William Gordon, 17, who was riding on the tailboard of one of the trucks, was hurled so forcibly to the pavement that his foot was crushed. At Bellevue Hospital it was found that so many bones in the foot had been broken that an amputation was performed. There were no arrests.

N. Y. Soldiers in List Announced by Gen. Pershing. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Gen. Pershing to-day reported the following Distinguished Service Cross awards: Capt. George N. Munroe, deceased, Buena Vista, Ga. First Lieut. Otho K. Morrison, Gate Village, Tex.; Arthur G. Mayer, Chicago; Russell B. Livermore, 144 Park avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Second Lieut. George H. McGay, 8045 Kingsbridge Terrace, New York city; Jesse A. Montie, McGregor, Minn. Sergeants Clark T. McCormick, Saginaw, Mich.; Emmett McBride, Brookline, Mo.; Harland M. Morris, Sulphur Springs, Ind.; Grant S. Lindsay, Lancaster, Ohio; Norman Kolesman, Lindsey, Ohio; James Lewis, Boyceville, Wis. Corporals Arthur H. Koch, St. Paul, Minn.; Lavern Light, Harwich, N. Y. Privates Harry J. Marshall, Lonsberry, N. Y.; Otto D. Price, Ada, Kan.; Filding W. Weeks, deceased, Smithfield, Ky.; Herman Mustawita, 2 Avenue D, New York city; Frank Paulsky, 311 Paca street, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph H. Laughlin, Concord, N. C.; Wilbur Johnson, Trenton, Mich.

Finds \$1,200 Lost in Water 2 Years. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.—A wallet containing \$1,200 and valuable papers, the property of Dr. W. R. Hodgson of Stoneham, lost while canoeing two years ago, was sent to Dr. Hodgson to-day by A. A. Dunham of this city, who found the wallet floating in Watershops pond.

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GOWNS OF KNITTED SILK WEAVES Forecast Today the Mode for Tomorrow

FOR years the familiar Autumn frock has been of serge. This year it has a rival—the frock of silk knitted fabric—a material that has made for itself a place in Fashion. Knitted silk weaves have as many moods as there are occasions of the day—in some frocks conservative and substantial, in others almost like drawnwork, and among the newest versions from Paris is included the Victoire weave.

KNITTED SILK WEAVES in WOMEN'S GOWNS

IT takes no great effort on the part of the designers of fashion perfectly gowns of the new knitted silk weaves—the weavers have made their task a pleasure. Not to be outdone by the art of the weavers the couturiers have taken these silken fabrics, enriched them with lavish embroideries, graceful fringes or combined them with Crepe Georgette and made them into gowns, useful as well as ornamental. The dyers also deserve special mention for the colors are particularly attractive—bark shades, browns, navy or black. Selections may be made in simple frocks or ceremonious gowns.

KNITTED SILK WEAVES in MISSES' GOWNS

MIGNONETTE, Victoire Jersey and Chanel Bedford cord—these new names give an inkling of the knitted silk weaves for Autumn. And as varied as the weaves are the models. There is just one duplicate note—youthfulness—youthfulness plus wearability. For instance, one frock starts on a career of absolute demureness—the neckline is round, the sleeves narrow, the skirt perfectly plain, and over this tout ensemble of simplicity is splashed an applique from a Paisely shawl—colorful without being bizarre. Included in this collection are Redingote, embroidered or fringed models.

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