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GERMANY TRYING TO IGNORE THE WAR

Her Imperial Spy System Is Turned Over to the New Republic—Now Attempting Peaceful Penetration.

(By United Press.) Paris (By Mail)—Germany is seeking to pick up just where she left off in July, 1914, and politically, industrially, commercially and economically is trying to act as though the war had never been.

Brazil, the Argentine, and all South America may well keep their eyes trained on what is left of the German empire, for strange stories have reached Paris regarding the goings-on of agents of the new socialist republic.

1. They are colonizing Spain as rapidly as they are able.

2. They are buying up land and obtaining various kinds of options in Holland.

3. They are seeking to spread bolshevik propaganda throughout allied and friendly countries, using Switzerland as a base.

4. In the Argentine and elsewhere south of the American equator, they are seeking a foothold in most insidious fashion.

The entire spy organization which existed in Switzerland during the war and which served as the instrument of the German general staff, has been turned over to the new German government, lock, stock and barrel and now, after a period of inaction, is busier than ever on their new scheme.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau once said that bolshevism is a splendid "article of export" for Germany. The organization in Switzerland is attempting that very thing—to export bolshevism.

"Le Matin's" correspondent telegraphs to his paper that he is in a position to state that a conference was recently held in Zurich at which were present:

Lieutenant Schloss, well known for his work during the war as one of the chiefs of the "Special Service" attached to the imperial German general headquarters; a secretary of the German legation in Bern; the famous Maroun, former consular agent in the German service at Agadir, who, throughout the duration of the war, was active on behalf of the German general staff among the peoples of Islam; the bolshevik agent, Aaron, an Israeliite, naturalized Brazilian; a former Bulgarian agent, named Cohen, married to a French woman.

"This organization," says the correspondent, "has at its disposal a large amount of money. It is known that the funds of the German band of Enver Pasha, transferred to Switzerland amount to more than 100,000,000 francs. To this must be added funds from both the bolsheviks and the Germans.

"The attention of Aaron is directed principally in the direction of Italy. The Islamic propaganda is aimed rather against Algeria and Tunis. In short, the movement of Scheidemann is continuing the same method and is practicing the same game of political intrigue as the old imperial government."

Similar stories have reached France from Spain. The old spy system is in full swing today trying to turn the present political situation in that country to the "Tonton's" advantage.

Special correspondence from Amsterdam declares that Holland is being absolutely invaded by Germans. "German salesmen," the special correspondent of a Paris paper declared, "are pouring into Holland just as before the war. On one page of an important local daily newspaper I counted ten German advertisements out of a total of 14."

"During the war," the same writer continued, "the Germans bought the principal sites in large cities for the purpose of putting up cinemas and theaters. And when a Dutch subject opened an exposition of an international character where samples of commercial products were to be exhibited the year round, a German immediately offered to buy up all the space for 50,000 francs so that he might control the exhibits."

South America is not going to escape German influence. Every indication is that the Germans are only waiting until the ink is dry on the peace treaty before making a start in that direction. A dispatch dated from Coblenz, American army headquarters, reads: "Letter after letter is passing through the hands of the American military censors telling of the intentions of many Germans to emigrate to South America. Seldom is any mention made in any of them of plans to go to the United States."

Paris.—By order of the prefect of police, wounded and disabled soldiers using public conveyances are entitled to priority on presentation of a special card.

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WOUNDED YANKS BEATEN AND STARVED

U. S. Officers Blamed for Cruelties to Soldiers—Probing Committee Hears of Brutalities.

Washington, Aug. 1.—(By Mail)—An appalling story of cruelties and brutalities inflicted on American soldiers in France by their officers was unfolded today by eight enlisted men recently returned from overseas before one of the house subcommittees investigating the war department conduct of the war.

Assertions made by the men include charges that wounded soldiers discharged from hospital were thrown into cells of the bastille conducted by the American provost marshal in Paris for the sole reason that they had lost track of their units while held in hospital by wounds.

That during this confinement men were beaten, starved and treated with such abominable cruelty that in at least one authenticated case suicide resulted.

That soldiers in Paris on legitimate leave were arrested frequently by provost guards "on orders from above" and without charges hearing or trial were imprisoned in the "bastille" and at Prison Farm No. 2, just outside of Paris.

That one officer, known as "Hard-Boiled" Smith, at this prison farm against whom over 100 soldiers brought personal charges of cruelty was given for punishment only a dishonorable discharge, although the dangerous sentiment said to have been aroused by the light sentence resulted in three years at hard labor being handed out to Smith when his sentence was reviewed.

The hearing was held before the subcommittee of expenditures abroad of which Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who enlisted as a private and was wounded in the Argonne, is chairman.

Many N. Y. Soldiers Testify. Representative Bland of Indiana put forward evidence in his possession that until very recently, if not at the present time, enlisted men in France have been forced to work at army pay for private contractors engaged in rebuilding the devastated regions, and that on demurring against this dozens have been thrown in filthy cells by the military authorities.

Representative Dillinger of Massachusetts read to the committee a score of letters from other ex-soldiers substantiating charges already made against the cruelties of the military machine and asking permission to testify in person. So far as possible, in avoiding needless repetition, this opportunity will be given. Chairman Johnson said.

Lack of Co-operation. In opening the hearing, Johnson flatly charged the war department with failing to co-operate with him in an effort to get the necessary information regarding the punishment of officers charged with flagrant abuses of men, often conscripted, placed in their command.

Paul Boggs, a former student at Columbia university, described "medieval and inquisitorial" conditions at St. Anne's hospital, known as "the American Bastille" and at Farm No. 2, five miles outside the city. He enlisted in May, 1917, and went through the battle of the Somme with the British forces. While in Paris on leave, he said, he was imprisoned after being misdirected, and while being searched was brutally beaten.

"Many men of the prison had just been discharged from the hospitals," he said. "Some of them were still suffering from gas sores. I spent my first night sleeping on cobblestones in the door of a stable with only my head and shoulders inside."

Men Were Starved. "At the prison farm," he added, "we were literally starved. I gladly ate potato peelings. In my presence at least 50 men were beaten. A lad who had been fighting the Germans in the front line trenches was honored by having three of his teeth knocked out in a prison camp."

Sidney Kemp asserted that after leaving the hospital as a bad gas case he was confined, in mid-winter, in a cold cell without blankets and with insufficient food. Personal belongings were never returned, he said. Letters from other discharged soldiers reiterate this charge and comment on the fact that the Germans, after capturing Americans would always leave them their money and personal tokens.

According to Kemp, Smith, the officer in charge of the prison farm, said to the men as they were discharged: "if any of you birds come back for personal property I'll start you in on bread and water. There's lots of barbed wire to be cut and lots of dead to bury."

Charles Goldberg testified that when he refused to surrender his money belt to an officer in St. Anne's hotel he was beaten with a blackjack until he gave it up.

Ideals Shattered. "We came into the war under the terror of an ideal, or at least many of us did," said Louis Weitzenkorn of the A. E. F., "and at any rate we were told any number of beautiful things by Mr. Wilson and his mouth-piece, Mr. Croel. Likewise the newspapers have drawn beautiful and gay pictures of our lives, but you think these yarns are true and do not mind getting under the skin of the infantry doughboy or tank corps man, or for that matter, the buck private in any branch of the service who have seen overseas duty, and if you can prevent him from filling you with a lot of bull he'll tell you a few stories that do well to remember when the question of compulsory military training comes up."

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The Pathetic Case of Ireland

BY RICHARD W. WOLFE.

The separation of Ireland from England would remove the motive for British opposition, the result of which is, that it takes 10, 20 or 40 per cent more of brain and more energy for people of Irish blood to accomplish the same things that it requires from people of other races.

This separation would be a benefit to England, and the English people, as it would be a benefit to Ireland and the Irish race. It would remove friction among races that would otherwise in America constitute the Irish vote in America constant, as the Irish vote in America constitutes one-fifth of its population, it goes without saying, that injury to this portion of America's population means injury to the entire nation. A portion of a community cannot suffer without corresponding loss to the entire community.

Political Discrimination. To illustrate the handicap of the Irish element in America permit me to draw attention to the present Democratic administration. There is not a man of the race friendly to the cabinet, although there are two men in born under the British flag. This is so, notwithstanding the fact that it is said more than 80 per cent of the Irish vote go to the Democratic party, and that this vote is the backbone of the party in the North. In this regard, the present administration is no exception to former ones, and only illustrates the difficulties under which the race labors because of English hostility.

Foreign propaganda is Britain's high art, as to "divide and conquer" is Britain's pet policy. How well she has succeeded in America in this policy of divide and conquer, setting race against race, is too common a tribute to her skill, as it is a cause for alarm to us who love the republic.

Let it be always remembered that there is not now, and there never has been any quarrel between the people of Ireland and the people of England. The British soldiers in Ireland who are being sent down to former ones, are not doing so of their own will. They are sent to do this, just as the German soldiers were sent to shoot the people of Belgium, while there was no enmity between the simple Belgian peasants and the honest people of Germany.

English People Just. The English people are justice loving and generous, and they are fighting against the autocracy of England just as the German people were struggling against the autocracy of Prussia. Austria and Russia have been swept away. The British empire alone, with the Japanese empire stands as the only survival of medieval autocracy. Britain is ruled by a caste system, all the propaganda and camouflage about British democracy to the contrary notwithstanding.

English Land Owners. Twenty families in England own two-thirds of the land of England. Land in England is worth less now than it was a few years ago, because of the 100,000 owners of land in England, while there are 8,000,000 of land owners in France. In the year 1907 there were less than 2,000,000 of people working on the lands of England, while in the same year there were 20,000,000 of people employed on the lands of Germany.

Against this brutal caste system and the deplorable conditions it has produced in England, the great masses of the English people are now, and have always been struggling. It is this blind, greedy, mercenary caste system which has its roots in the past, and which is the cause of the results in England are bad, the results in Ireland are, of course, far worse. When the Englishman leaves his native country the doors of opportunity are open to him; when the Irishman leaves his native land, being of a subject race, the doors of opportunity are closed against him largely.

Population. The grievances of Ireland are not ancient, they are now present. In the year 1800 the population of Ireland was 6,000,000, while the population of England was 8,000,000. In 1847 the population of Ireland was 8,000,000. Now the population of Ireland is less than 4,500,000, while the population of England is 36,000,000. The decay of the population is an arrow sign of the decay of the country in other ways industrially, socially, educationally.

Blockade. The blockade of Ireland's ports and commerce by England has been more effective than was the blockade of Germany during the great war by the allies.

To prove this statement you may turn to page 74 of "The Statesman's Year Book," a British publication, and there you will find that the total annual export business of the United Kingdom, before the war, England, Scotland and Wales did 18.7 per cent, while Ireland did .3 per cent. In other words, for a moment upon that statement that you may get part at least of the tragedy therein revealed—Ireland's part of the export business of the United Kingdom less than one-third of 1 per cent.

Do you find here the force of British propaganda about a prosperous Ireland?

Scotland. It is said Scotland is content—why not Ireland? This is thrown up for amusement and propaganda. Those who say this know well the reasons. There have never been any hostile, alien settlements of Englishmen in Scotland, as there have been of Scotch and English in Ireland.

In Scotland the law is administered by Scotch men, the schools managed by Scotch men and railroads owned, the banks and stock exchanges controlled by Scotch. In Ireland, an alien and hostile minority administers alien law, owns the railroads and the banks, controls the school system, the boards of trade and the stock exchanges, holds itself aloof from the national life and vindictive hostility to the aspirations of the great majority of the people.

This minority proclaims itself the aristocracy in Ireland of the British class. Suppose Germany or England conquered this country, and lanted on the northeast corner of a hostile settlement to govern, control and exploit the rest of us, how would we feel? We hear much of the hypocritical American, but the hypocritical American is devoted to America and the flag. The hypocrite in Ireland is different; he fights the interests of the country which he lives.

This intolerant and intolerable minority has nothing in common with the members of others who came to Ireland at various times from Scotland and England, and who have become more Irish than the Irish themselves.

Religious Question. The religious issue in Ireland is a pretext of the British propagandist.

that of the president of the United States, whose salary is \$75,000 per annum; other official salaries of British appointed officials are correspondingly high.

Commercial Advantage. When the commerce of the world turned from the East to the West, from the valley of the Ganges toward the valley of the Mississippi, Great Britain and Ireland, because of their geographical location, became, in the highway of commerce, what the busiest corner of the busy center of city life is to the great city; what, for example, the corner of State and Madison streets is to Chicago.

It is to this natural advantage, and not to British arms, British diplomacy, nor British superiority in other ways, that England's greatness is due. The British flag, British diplomacy and British arms have followed and not preceded British business. There is plenty proof of British blundering in diplomacy and arms. But business never sleeps, it is ever alert, it is ever calculating, cold, brutal, bloody.

This British superiority is a myth. Could there be any proof of this more convincing than is supplied by the fact that England, with all her advantages, in a short generation was rapidly losing her trade, at home and abroad, to Germany, a country away from the sea, and with a soil worn out and poor and much of it utterly barren? No! England's wealth is not produced by England's brain and muscle; it is wrung from the sweat and toil of others.

English Exploitation. It is the tragedy not alone of a race or of a nation, but the tragedy of all mankind that one burly, bully nation stands over the world to strike down any particular nation that rises above the level of hard work, industry, economy, patience and perseverance, thereby arousing the jealousy and inflaming destruction by the powerful one. It is the super trust, the trust of all trusts, depriving the world of the blessings of the growth of mind, of discoveries and inventions, and the development of natural and human resources. England has excluded Ireland from the advantages of commercial location on the highway of the seas, and has monopolized the advantage all to herself. So that, were you to ship an automobile, a piano, a chair or table from America to Ireland the articles must first go to England, that the English merchant may get his profit. Ireland is the closed port to America, but merchant ships do not land at Irish ports, although Irish ports are unexcelled by any in the world. England is a great nation, not because of any inherent superiority of her people, but because of the advantages of commercial location.

Excess Taxation. Besides, England is imposing a tax upon Ireland of approximately \$100,000,000 a year more than it takes to run the government of Ireland. And further, a British commission appointed to investigate the subject, reported that England had taken from Ireland in excess taxation about \$1,400,000,000. The business England did before the war with Ireland was second only to that with the United States. With the United States the business done annually by England is round figures, was \$175,000,000; with Ireland, \$675,000,000; with Germany, \$600,000,000; with France, \$300,000,000. So that with the profit from this business, together with the amount of excess taxation, it may be fairly estimated that England's profit from an enslaved Ireland is \$200,000,000 a year.

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SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE BULLETIN

Were there no other proof of this, it would be sufficient to know that for the past 100 years nearly all the leaders of national Ireland against British rule have been Protestants.

The fight against Ireland, in a way comes from a combination of the caste system and the economic exploiters in England. This same infamous combination is threatening the very life of our republic. To save our republican institutions, and to save the Irish race from threatened extinction, is a cause to all who believe in the principle of self-determination—the right of peoples to choose the form of government under which they live and for which we went to war and spent our blood and treasure. This appeal to the hearts of red blooded Americans, of whatever race, cannot be in vain.

We rejoice with the other races who have recently secured their liberty—the Poles, Jews, Bohemians, others whose names are less familiar to us in America. We congratulate them that the securing of their liberty did not interfere with Britain's plans, because if it did their aspiration for liberty would not now be realized.

The people of Ireland, in a peaceful and orderly manner, have set up a republican form of government. This was done by means of the ballot, under English law and the supervision of English officials. As we have given our sympathy and support to the other races to secure their liberty, we also give to the people of Ireland our sympathy and support to maintain their liberty. Surely, the burden upon us for support from other races in their struggle for liberty cannot be greater than the chains of the people of Ireland.

The slave minded everywhere are the despair of the men of spirit who try to break the chains that bind them. The victims of oppression are often the uncompromising supporters of the oppressor from which they suffer. They are attracted to wealth and power as the moths are drawn to the flame that singes them. They may be found sitting on the bench of the court of law, or on the bench of the cobbler. The freedom spirit is not a thing of the mind; it is the blood.

God intended that men and races should be free, and whoever robs them of that right invokes for their own destruction the anger of God and man.

Cowards and slaves will falter, those whose blood is stroaked with yellow will cringe as they have done in every age and every land, but the spirit of Irish blood has come down through the centuries, unbroken, unsoftened, and no power on earth can stop it until the republican flag, serene and secure, floats under the soft blue sky of Ireland, over a people, proud, prosperous and happy, and then millions of men and women of Irish blood, the world over, joined by the lovers of liberty of all races, will send up to heaven from bursting hearts their ringing song of joy.

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Open Letter to Post

The Detroit Civic League has published the following open letter to Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor:

June 16, 1919.
Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir:

The deportation policy inaugurated by your department perplexed many who, like ourselves, have long looked upon you as an exponent of fundamental democracy. We confess inability to understand your silence concerning the despotic acts violative of democracy indulged in by the department in which you stand so close to the head. We could have understood such a policy under the McKinley or Roosevelt administration. But we were justified in looking for more respect for liberty and democracy from an administration in which you hold a high position and especially from the department where your views must wield strong influence.

Prior to these deportation orders it seemed unthinkable that you could approve such tyranny or remain silent while being perpetrated. In Detroit, for instance, we know of at least fifty cases. Information given by attorneys shows that the most serious charge against the men arrested is that they have socialist tendencies, and that literature of this nature has been found in their possession or has been distributed by them. The piece of literature particularly condemned is the Albert Rys William's "Questions and Answers." In Detroit, fully a third of the men arrested were taken in charge of the instigation of a priest of the Greek church, because of a split in the church, and because these men objected to putting the church property in the custody of the priest. The priest preferred charges and the commissioner of immigration had the men arrested and he sent to Washington for the warrants whereby they might be held for deportation. The men were held until the warrants were obtained from the department of labor at Washington. Meantime, they were not allowed to communicate with their families or even their attorney until after a secret hearing, during which they were not informed of their constitutional rights. In one case a man held five days incommunicado and his wife nearly lost her mind.

We recall your just severity in criticizing Governor Taft's despotic banishment of Mabini from the Philippines, your righteous indignation when, under the Roosevelt administration Secretary Cortelyou ordered the deportation of John Turner as an alien anarchist, your denunciation of officials who interfered with Emma Goldman's work, your exhortation of the military authorities who punished a soldier for shaking her hand and your opposition to all official attempts to interfere with expression of opinion by alien or citizens. We further recall that after your appointment to your present position you called attention in public addresses and in writings, to the danger to democracy inherent in the deportation powers of your department.

There is this to be said in extenuation of the officials whose anti-democratic activities caused you to protest. They had but scant knowledge of the fundamental principles. They knew not what they did. Had they realized the true character of their acts they would have shrunk therefrom in horror. This may be the case with your chief, Secretary Wilson. You must have observed that he showed no appreciation of fundamental democracy in public utterances in defense of these deportations.

Having been placed in power by a democratic administration, we deem it your privilege and duty to call these autocratic and outrageous practices of the immigration officials to the attention of Secretary Wilson. With your power of logical analysis you must see how serious the situation is and must realize the opportunity you possess to call public attention through a protest to the need of checking a tendency toward despotism of which these deportations are but one phase. But if this cannot be, if you no longer hold that we should trust liberty, if you take your stand with those who attack her, if you repudiate and recant the principles you once taught, let us at least have an expression to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,
DETROIT CIVIC LEAGUE,
A. M. MOORE, Secretary.

Paris.—The American Society for French Wounded has decided to build at Rhe