

# FAKE PATRIOTISM EXPOSED IN WEALTHY CORPORATION BY LETTER OF WAR DEPT.

## Washington Railway and Electric Company Head Refuses to Re-Employ Former Soldier— Must Return Official Citation.

The first of the camouflage patriots has been officially disclosed by the war department and summarily ordered to return a citation for placing returning soldiers in their old positions.

To the Washington Railway & Electric company, a well-known concern in the national capital as the "W.R.E.C." goes this questionable distinction.

They flatly refused to re-employ Maj. William Stokes Sheetz, who left his job with the Potomac Electric Light & Power company, maintained by the same financial interests as the traction corporation, to enlist in the army.

Company Is Scored. In a letter to President William F. Ham of the railway company, Maj. W. K. Kobbie, acting for Colonel Woods, writes:

"I may tell you that out of the citations sent to individuals and business firms all over the United States, we have never had an instance of such disregard of the rights of others as exhibited in this case."

Major Sheetz has been connected with the Potomac Electric Light & Power company for more than five years when he resigned at the entrance of the United States into the war, to volunteer in the army.

After 14 months overseas in command of the 502nd engineers, Major Sheetz returned to the United States and resigned his commission.

At the office of the Potomac Electric Light & Power company, Major Sheetz was informed that his former position had been given to a man "who had remained faithful to the company during the war," and that he would not be taken back.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that he had not waited to be drafted, but had offered his services to the government.

Different If Drafted. He was informed that if he had waited to be drafted, his case might be regarded differently by company officials, who, however, could not consider re-employing a man who had placed his personal interests before that of the company.

Major Sheetz says two weeks after he was sent to American university, an official of the company, offered him a higher salary if he would resign from the army and return to the company.

President Ham stated that the Washington Railway & Electric

company had promised to re-employ returning soldiers, only when it was "practicable," and that such had not been the case of Major Sheetz. He declined to discuss the causes that made the reinstatement impracticable.

As Company Not Concerned. "The Washington Railway & Electric company and the Potomac Electric Light & Power company are part of a single corporation.

This is not a remote instance, as the Oakland Tribune cites three others which occurred on the Pacific coast and offers some terse comment on the unpatriotic attitude of such employers. It says:

"The Tribune has direct knowledge of these cases. They cover different lines of business, and are typical of reports of other cases that have been heard but not absolutely verified."

"Case No. 1. The returned soldier, remembering the promise given him when he joined the service, came home from nearly two years' duty overseas and went to his former employer and asked for work. After being put off with transparent excuses for two weeks, he has sent to the manager of a similar business and offered to do the same kind of work in which he had been trained, but a position as solicitor for memberships in an association of dealers, without a fixed salary but on a commission basis.

# HARSH TREATMENT ORDERS OF MY SUPERIOR OFFICERS, SAYS "HARD BOILED" SMITH

## But Raw-Boned Sergeant, His Chief Aide on Prison Farm No. 2, Gives Direct Lie as He Tells How He Beat Up Men at Direct Command of the Lieutenant. Men Begged Food.

(The New York American.) In the grim old prison castle on Governor's island yesterday the congressional sub-committee investigating the administration of discipline in the United States army in France listened to a shocking recital of systematic brutality.

Here is what happened to American soldiers, many of them wounded or ill, while under punishment for minor offenses, as told to the sub-committee:

1. They were beaten senseless with fists, sticks and blackjacks, and their bleeding bodies sprayed with a hose to remove traces of the assault.

2. They were starved till they had to beg food from Chinese coolies, and forced to sleep in the mud, often without blankets.

3. They were stripped and scrubbed with mud for smoking, hand-cuffed arm and leg-wired and left sitting in the mud while hungry dogs licked their faces.

4. They were robbed of clothing, money and other property by American officers in charge of the prisons.

5. They were tortured by guards seeking to extract from them information that would incriminate their fellow prisoners.

6. For all these things, not one man above the rank of lieutenant has been punished, though responsibility for the situation was placed as high as Brigadier General W. W. Harts.

The foregoing revelations came from just four witnesses, but in the prison yard outside the "castle" scores of other men who had gone through the system pleaded for a chance to be heard.

Among the officers on whom the blame was placed by witnesses to the organized cruelty were:

Major General Strong, Colonel E. P. Grinstead, Colonel J. C. Mann, Lieutenants Leslie, Sullivan, Mason, Huffelstein, Martin, and more than a dozen sergeants.

Representative Royal C. Johnson, chairman of the sub-committee, tried to trace the responsibility to the man highest up in the disciplinary system and promised that the house of representatives would carry the inquiry to the limit to fix the guilty fairly. He expressed amazement that in the American Expeditionary Force a system prevails that makes it impossible to punish an officer of exalted rank for a proved crime.

"Hardboiled" Smith Blamed. "Hardboiled" Smith, the notorious lieutenant in charge of prison farm No. 2, in the Paris district, was the star witness, but his testimony, mainly of defensive nature, was eclipsed in importance by the men who followed him on the stand.

Thus Sergeant Frank C. Ball, who was lieutenant Smith's chief aide on the farm prison, said:

"Yes, I beat the prisoners up. Hardboiled Smith told me I had to treat them rough, to muss them up, and educate them, and I began as soon as he took me off the prisoners' list and made me prison sergeant."

"No, I couldn't count how many I beat up, more than 50 or 100 anyway. He made me beat up one man before himself and five other officers to make sure. Oh, it was an every-day affair. The sight of a man bleeding from a beating was nothing at all to us. We beat up all men who made complaints and some guys had to go to the hospital afterwards."

"I hated the job but I had to do it. If I refused Hardboiled Smith told me he would turn me loose among the prisoners and I knew what that meant. They would kill me in no time. If I was in Fort Leavenworth they'd kill me for what I've done. I have no kick coming at serving my six months' sentence here."

but I was made the goat. The inspector general's department never inspected the prison, but Major Roche went all through it. I was told that I would be held personally responsible for any escapes from the prison. What properly I got from prisoners, I paid for."

Smith said the only brutality he ever saw was when Sergeant Ball slapped a man, and for this was reprimanded, docked in his pay and refused furlough. Again and again the witness insisted that if there was any fault in the administration, it was those higher up in authority who were to blame.

He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

"I often wondered why they tried me. If the charges were true, those higher up in authority knew of conditions. The guilt should have been shared by every man fairly, if there was guilt. I was told to treat the men so severely that they would never come back again. I'll admit that inhumanly cruelty was practiced on American prisoners in France, but not at farm No. 2."

It was Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, of the inspection general's department in France, who testified to the responsibility of General Harts, as well as General Strong and Colonel Grinstead for the prison camp conditions.

Brutality Admitted. He tried to evade direct replies to questions concerning his superior officers, but Chairman Johnson was insistent and the witness finally said:

"I was astounded to find that such conditions existed in any community of Americans in or out of the army. There is no question that prisoners were starved, struck, insufficiently clothed and fed, no question whatever."

Colonel Donaldson added that after investigating he recommended that every officer and enlisted man assigned to farm No. 2 be placed on trial, including Colonel Grinstead. He said the colonel had not been tried nor had any officers in any other prison.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know why Grinstead was not tried and the witness said he supposed the judge advocate, Colonel Winship, looked over the paper and decided Grinstead could not be convicted. (Congressman Johnson retorted with warmth:

"Do you want to give the impression that in the American Expeditionary Force it is impossible to convict any officer higher than a lieutenant of a crime for which he may be guilty?"

Harts in Full Charge. Colonel Donaldson said he did not know this to be true. Under searching interrogation, he asserted that General Harts was in supreme command of the situation, and that General Harvard had written to Harts regarding the prison conditions.

Colonel Grinstead had merely been called before the efficiency board, the witness added, and apparently no action was taken. Representative Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana, wanted to know why Harts was not at least brought before the board.

Colonel Donaldson could not claim. The witness said he thought Colonel Grinstead was beyond the reach of military law, since he had been demobilized and could suggest no way to punish any other officer that might be responsible. He urged that some provision be made to reimburse the soldiers whom he admitted were robbed of money and property in the prisons.

Colonel Donaldson with some asperity suggested that the committee question the president of the efficiency board who considered the recommendation against Grinstead, and Congressman Bland responded:

"We have asked the chief of staff of the United States army, and he says he cannot understand it."

Colonel Donaldson admitted recommending in his report that no details of the prison conditions be given the press for publication. He defended this, claiming that publicity would do no good after the courts had considered the matter. Congressman Bland retorted:

"But I think that the press of the country would be performing a valuable service in accounting to the people of this country with such conditions when they prevailed in our army."

Former Lieutenant Joseph C. Rydzewski, who is serving a sentence for larceny, told of conditions at the prison, in accounting to the people of this country with such conditions when they prevailed in our army."

Former Lieutenant Joseph C. Rydzewski, who is serving a sentence for larceny, told of conditions at the prison, in accounting to the people of this country with such conditions when they prevailed in our army."

# REPUBLICAN BREAK ON FOOD BILL MAY MEAN NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY

## Kolchak Burden on American Taxpayers Grows—Government Sells 100 Ships to Foreign Interests—Money Wasters Deny Support for Worth-While Home Measures—East Ignorant of Wheat Situation

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—One of the most significant events of the present congress occurred in the house on Tuesday July 29, when a group of 40 independents and progressive republicans, including the chairman of two important committees, Porter of the foreign affairs, and Bsch of the interstate commerce, submitted a trick partisan resolution conceived by the majority steering committee to "discredit" the administration and combined with the democrats to put through an amendment making it of practical value to the people of the United States.

The occasion was the vote on a special house resolution demanding that the secretary of war make immediately available to the public the huge stock of surplus army food held by the war department. The resolution had been drawn after an investigation showing terrible incompetence on the part of the war department with regard to the disposal of its surplus food supplies, and very plainly indicating that influence brought to bear by the packers and cannery is primarily responsible for letting this food rot in storage rather than place it on the domestic market.

Nevertheless, the resolution conceived by the republican steering committee, a body with ideals worthy of the worst days of Cannonism, was a partisan measure and nothing more. It demanded that the secretary of war place the surplus food products on sale "without delay," thereby ordering to give Mr. Baker any assistance or authority to handle this gigantic task. It was clearly designed to focus public wrath on the administration by ordering Mr. Baker to immediately settle a problem which he had neither money or men to solve.

In spite of furious opposition from the majority leadership an amendment to this resolution, offered by Clyde Lyle, independent republican, of Bradock, Pa., giving the resolution constructive value by instructing the war department to utilize the parcel post system in selling the food, was put through by a combination of 40 republicans, lined up with the democrats. Prominent among those who refused to be hoodwinked by the reactionary leaders were representatives Bier and Sinclair of North Dakota and Representative Carrs of Minnesota.

Great Excitement. The incident has caused tremendous excitement in congress. The majority leaders are furious at the defection and have threatened to call a party caucus to "discipline" those who put public welfare above partisan advantage. They frankly admit now that the original resolution was drawn with no other purpose than to discredit the democrats, and the independents have committed the unpardonable crime of giving Mr. Baker a way out of the mess into which he had gotten himself.

There are rumors abroad that this incident is but the first step seen in congress in the direction of a new progressive party of public service. These are substantiated by the fact that most of the 40 men are men elected by the farmer and labor vote, and men who have not been in congress so long that they have forgotten everything except the shabby old trick of political bucksticking.

The Kolchak Burden. The weaker Admiral Kolchak grows in his tight to maintain a dictatorship over the Russian people, the more money the American taxpayer is going to be forced to dig up to support him. In view of the fact that congress has never been given the chance to decide on the question of war with Russia, or of supporting this chaotic regime, the secret decisions of the administration in this matter are of considerable interest.

Almost on the same day that Kolchak was forced to remove his "capital" from Omsk to Irkutsk because of the increasing strength of the Bolsheviks in Siberia, Frank Polk, acting secretary of state, announced from France that henceforth the United States will give strong "material aid" to Kolchak. Exclusive information reaching the Leader bureau, by way of a congressman, shows how this is being done. In deepest secrecy, for fear of a labor uprising if the truth were known, thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition are now being shipped to the general headquarters of General Denikine, Kolchak's aid in south Russia, and Kolchak himself in Siberia, according to this extremely reliable information. In view of the great war debt which must be handled by this country and the appalling taxation which is necessary to pay this debt, there is much speculation in congress now as to who is footing the bills for these munitions and their shipment.

Sacrificing Ships. Another instance of flagrant disregard of the public pocketbook is seen in the recent sale by the shipping board to the Anderson Overseas corporation of New York of 100 steamers built on the great lakes during the war. These vessels, it is admitted, will eventually pass into French and Italian ownership. They were built out of the proceeds of a "war bonds" war savings stamps and taxation subscribed to at great sacrifice by the American people, who have had no word to say in the disposition of their ships. The price paid for the 100 steamers, approximately \$60,000,000, by the New York concern, is said to be greatly below their building cost.

No Money for Farmers. While hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated for the army and navy; while indeterminate amounts are being squandered in extending "material aid" to Kolchak, in whom the people of the United States, barring a few Russian investors, have no interest whatsoever; while war with Mexico is being open-

ly urged by a few interested jingoes, and while no pretense is being made of getting cost value from the private interests to whom the government merchant marine is being handed—bills of the most vital need to the people of this country are being shelved "for lack of funds."

A case in point is the bill recently introduced by Representative Sinclair of North Dakota, calling for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the relief of drought sufferers in the northwestern states. Sinclair has been pointedly told by Representative Good, chairman of the appropriations committee, that strict economy has got to be exercised now in making appropriations.

New Park Proposed. Mr. Sinclair has plunged into the complex work of congress with a will many of the new members in getting and has already far outdistanced under the surface of things and making the wishes of his constituents felt in Washington. Sinclair has introduced last week, calling for the creation of a national park in the Killdeer mountains, has been very favorably received at the interior department as a logical step forward in the splendid policy of national park development.

The park proposed by Mr. Sinclair would cover 12,000 acres and include territory rich in historic memories of the Indian war. The bill providing for the establishment of the park, introduced last week, calling for the creation of a national park in the Killdeer mountains, has been very favorably received at the interior department as a logical step forward in the splendid policy of national park development.

Eastern Views on Wheat. The startling ignorance in the east of farm conditions and problems was never more clearly shown than in the propaganda now springing up for repeal of the wheat guarantee, apparently in the belief that \$2.30 or even \$2.25 wheat is an artificially stimulated price, and that if this guarantee was removed the price of wheat would fall to a bushel and bring bread back to the standard loaf. In its leading editorial on this theme on Aug. 2 the New York Sun indicated the belief that all that is necessary to reduce the high cost of living is the removal of the wheat guarantee.

Farmers' representatives in Washington are inclined to agree that removal of the guarantee has much to commend it, but they are busily calling to the attention of congress that the first result will be to raise and not lower the price of wheat. Mr. Hoover's estimates of prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.50 a bushel are now generally accepted. In the meantime, Washington is gradually waking up to the realization that the menace of decreased production through inability of the farmer to make a living out of present returns is a very real one.

Free Potash Asked. Farmers of the east and south, who have suffered severely from the lack of proper fertilizers during the war, are uniting in a campaign to lift the embargo on the shipment of potash from Germany to this country. To attain this end Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the national board of farm organizations, and T. C. Aldrich, of the national grange have just sent a joint letter to Vance McCortrick, chairman of the war trade board, telling him that removal of the potash import restrictions is a necessary step in any campaign to cut the cost of living.

Ousley Resigns. Following closely on the heels of the ex-director of markets, Charles J. Bland, Assistant Secretary Clarence Ousley has just resigned from the department of agriculture, a delegation of Texas farmers not long ago told Mr. Ousley to report that he is to edit Secretary Powell a periodical devoted to building up a tremendous navy for the United States. Just who is back of Sea Power it is impossible to say.

According to Doctor W. J. Spillman, former chief of farm management in the department of agriculture, a delegation of Texas farmers not long ago told Mr. Ousley to report that he is to edit Secretary Powell a periodical devoted to building up a tremendous navy for the United States. Just who is back of Sea Power it is impossible to say.

Absolutely Painless Dentists—TRY US AND SEE—



3rd Floor Rialto Bldg.

# THE UNION DENTISTS

Are daily solving the dental problems of many Butte men and women; solving them in a careful and conscientious manner—YET NOT AT EXORBITANT PRICES.

UNION DENTISTRY can save you the cost of care for a whole month. You get the most perfect work obtainable—YET AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

Hundreds of satisfied patrons who have worn our work long enough to know its merits, will back our every statement.

OUR WORK MEANS— Absolutely painless dentistry. THAT OUTLASTS even natural teeth. BACKED by a guarantee and at the MOST MODERATE prices obtainable.

# THE UNION DENTISTS

SUITE 324 RIALTO BLDG. (Be sure it's the Third Floor.)

SEE YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

# TRIBUTE TO DEBS

By L. B. McNALLY, M. D. Prescott. Debs, the gentle; Debs, the true; Whose heart within of Christlike hue, Has ever throbbled for "me and you."

The cause he holds is great and grand. Which Mammon's wives and Mammon's sons are hand. Will never crash on Earth's broad land.

In Mammon's dark and gloomy cell, The Champion of the lowly dwell, A dire abode—aliving hell.

He spoke for Labor's hold claims, And now, indeed, in clanking chains— His limbs, but not his soul remains.

A soul so pure, so just and high, Will never lie in a dungeon lie, It soars aloft! Its home's the sky.

Your soul, Eugene, you never sold, To Pluto for his sordid gold, Or other things that rot and mold.

You ne'er the "double cross" subscribed, Or, with balmy words a world jibed, Such lethal brew you ne'er imbibed.

Your mission here was to embrace, The lowly, crouching, timid slave, That he might shun a pauper's grave.

And, though a drak and threatening cloud, At present may the Cause enshroud, It will surge on; it can't be cowed.

No tyrants' league, or false inveigh, Nor tyrants' ill, its course will stay, Truth triumphs in its own good day.

Farewell, Brave Son of Toil and Truth, Your fearless soul and heart of ruth, Gave tongue to millions who were mute.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

But Raw-Boned Sergeant, His Chief Aide on Prison Farm No. 2, Gives Direct Lie as He Tells How He Beat Up Men at Direct Command of the Lieutenant. Men Begged Food.

got none. When Colonel Grinstead inspected the place he must have seen these things or had had eyesight, that's all. I guess they were all in it as much as Smith, anyway.

He insisted that every prisoner had two blankets, that none were beaten up to his knowledge, that food while plentiful was all that could be obtained. Fuel and clothing was lacking frequently, he admitted, adding:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups." He said neither General Strong nor General Harts were ever in the camp personally, but added:

Blames "Higher Ups