

Staff of A. E. F. Paper Will Publish Magazine

"Home Sector" to Take Place of "Stars and Stripes," Soldier Paper Known to Every Yank.

While the Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces, became only a memory with its last publication in June of this year, the editorial staff which made that newspaper not only the most unique, but one of the most interesting publications of all time, has determined to "carry on" and in the following notice received by the Bulletin tells of its aims.

The former editorial council of the Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces, which suspended publication in June with the disbanding of the A. E. F. has returned to America and will conduct a new weekly magazine for the discharged soldier and sailor, to be known as the Home Sector. The council includes six former soldiers—five privates and a sergeant—who went to France in 1917 and were detailed to work on the A. E. F. newspaper in the month of its founding, February, 1918.

The Stars and Stripes announced in its anniversary issue that at the end of the war it would be "folded up and laid away, never to be taken out again." Its name was dedicated to the A. E. F. and to the allied cause. To commercialize a title thus consecrated would have been, in the opinion of the editors, equivalent to dragging the flag in the dust. General Pershing, Secretary Baker and other high army officials are known to be strongly opposed to any attempt to commercialize the name, and the Stars and Stripes promised its soldier readers that it would die with the A. E. F.

The men who will compose the Home Sector editorial staff are Harold W. Ross of San Francisco, formerly managing editor of the Stars and Stripes, who will be editor of the new publication; John T. Winterich of Springfield, Mass., news editor of the Stars and Stripes; Alexander Woolcott of New York, chief correspondent at the front for the Stars and Stripes; Hudson Hawley of Hartford, Conn., who wrote with all of the first three issues; C. Le Roy Baldrige, staff artist of the Stars and Stripes, who has been called the greatest American artist of the war, and Abian A. Wallgren (Wally), of Philadelphia, whose comic cartoons made him the best known enlisted man in the A. E. F. With these six will be associated other members of the soldier-newspaper's organization—an outfit which, with its field agents who many times delivered papers to the front lines under fire, its circulation department, its service department and other branches included a personnel of about 200 men.

The Stars and Stripes began its career with a circulation of 25,000 copies. Less than a year later its circulation had reached 550,000, a new record for growth in the history of journalism. At this time the paper was "rationed" to the soldiers, only one man in three in a company or other unit being allowed to subscribe. It was only at the beginning of this year that the Stars and Stripes received print paper from America, before that it had to depend on the generosity of the French press bureau, which had only scant quantities at its disposal.

In addition to serving the A. E. F. with news and keeping the scattered American units from the Murman coast to Italy in touch with one another, the Stars and Stripes maintained a French war orphan fund, to which 450,000 soldiers contributed 2,000,000 francs, enough to "adopt" and maintain 3,500 French children for a year, operated a service department for soldiers in the field, which answered 120,000 questions pertaining to allotments, insurance, pay, and thousands of other problems, printed 500 poems written by soldiers and rejected 20,000.

The Stars and Stripes made a profit of 3,500,000 francs in its 16 months of life. It had been intended to turn this over to the French war orphan fund for the further care of the A. E. F.'s family to fatherless French children, but the judge advocate of the A. E. F. decided that the funds belonged to the government, and must revert to the United States treasury. A bill is now pending in congress, based on a petition of the editorial council, to appropriate the profits of the paper to the future care of the war orphans.

The Home Sector will be published at Spring and Macdonald streets, New York. It is decided that the fund appeal to the men who served in France, the men who served at home, and the men who were in the navy.

A service department and information bureau will be maintained by the Home Sector which will answer questions on war-risk insurance, allotments, Liberty loan bonds, and many kindred subjects about which uncertainty and misunderstanding are now general among former service men. Questions will also be answered on general orders and on state and national legislation affecting the former soldier or sailor, as well as on military and naval regulations, history of the war, work of individual units, and the like. The Home Sector, in soldier slang, did not necessarily mean a definite stretch of the battle front. Paris, for instance, might be referred to as a "fast sector"; Tours, with all its headquarters' etiquette and irksome regulations, as a "dizzy sector"; the bustling dock of Brest or Bordeaux as a "busy sector"; the Home Sector, therefore, means simply the homeland, the United States.

The following policy is outlined by the editors: The Home Sector will aim to be independent, outspoken, and always constructive. It expects to be frank, sunny, hopeful, optimistic and inspirational. It will have a lively interest in the welfare to the discharged service man, in what his government, his state, and his town are doing for him, in what he is doing for his town, his state, his government and himself—in all plans

Those Terrible Bolsheviki

(The editor of the Japan Weekly Chronicle, evidently annoyed at the silly statements of a returned Japanese on Bolshevism, wrote the satirical article which follows.)

Mr. Taughta, a secretary in the home office, who has just returned home after completing a tour of inspection in Europe and America, speaks in a rather alarmist strain of the danger from the propaganda of the Russian Bolsheviki.

In a press interview, Mr. Taughta says that the propaganda work carried on by the Russian Bolsheviki is too serious a matter to be passed over unnoticed. Although he is disinclined to believe the allegation that the Bolsheviki have already extended their activity to China, he has little doubt as to this part of the world receiving their active attention as the field for their operations. He points out that the propaganda in Japan formed an item in the program drawn up by the Russian Bolsheviki and announced at Moscow about six months ago. According to this program, propaganda in Japan is to be taken in hand by them after they have finished their work in America.

Another scheme of the Bolsheviki consists in carrying on the propaganda through the intermediary of Korea. It is unwise for the Japanese to be off their guard against these schemes, because the Bolsheviki are very quick in acting up to the program which they announce boldly. Japan can take what measures she deems proper, as the program of the Bolsheviki is well known to her. They have already launched their activities in the principal countries in Europe with more or less effect, but fortunately their hands are not yet extended to America and China, Japan's two neighbors. It is most important that Japan should take prompt steps before it is too late. It is to be hoped that British and American capitalists are too wise to be caught in the trap set by the Bolsheviki, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that the Bolsheviki are in possession of a colossal sum of money confiscated from the Russian treasury, and that they have as supporters of their propaganda the denationalized Jews scattered all over the world.

Mr. Taughta is really almost as entertaining as Sir John Maundeville was after he returned from his tour of inspection in the East. This business of Bolsheviki propaganda is very much like the very clever advertisement which the Pelman monopoly appeared in the Review of July 12. The answer is written by Jerome Landfield, the most prominent and the most active American propagandist for Kolehak. The answer admits the essential charge—that Kolehak crushed a democratic, anti-Bolshevik government in Siberia. It does not deny that acts of cruelty and tyranny without number have been committed by Kolehak and his clique. Mr. Landfield not only concedes the accusations, but approves of the coup d'etat and its methods. Moreover, and this is the essential point, his attitude towards the constituent assembly of 1917 is exactly that of the Kolehak regime. The assembly was dispersed by the Lenin dictatorship, and some of the members were murdered by the Kolehak dictatorship. This constituent assembly, which was approved by the peace conference as the proper provisional government of Russia for the period following the present civil war, Mr. Landfield characterizes as bolshevik.

At our request Dr. Rosett has written a memorandum on this point: "But the members of the constituent assembly who were dispersed by the bolshevik and murdered by Kolehak were not bolshevik. And I shall bring to bear upon my statement the testimony not of disingenuous 'garbled reports' or of 'conversations with bolshevik' but of Zaria, a newspaper published at Omsk by Kolehak's own party and known to be the staunchest advocate of Kolehak in Siberia. "The reader may remember my account of the rebellion at Omsk on Dec. 21. The rebels opened the jail and freed the imprisoned members of the constituent assembly. Here is what Zaria has to say on the subject: "When the attempt was made to set them free, violence was used to pull them out, against their will from their cells. When they refused to leave the premises of the jail, it was represented to them falsely that if they did not escape they stood a danger of being shot."

GENZBURGER'S SUIT CONTINUED TO THURSDAY

The suit of Meyer Genzburger against the county commissioners of Silver Bow county, in which Genzburger seeks to stop the building of a sewer in the McQueen addition, came up in Judge Dwyer's court yesterday, but before getting a good start was continued till Thursday morning in order to give the attorneys an opportunity to establish certain disputed facts by consulting the records. For instance, Genzburger claims that less than the required 50 per cent of property holders signed the petition which instituted the formation of the district. The other side disputed the statement. The judge held that the records would be the best evidence, and continued the case to give the lawyers a chance to establish the truth.

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SCENES DURING THE RACE WAR IN CHICAGO



1—Police putting wounded man into patrol wagon. 2—Getting a statement from a mortally wounded colored man. 3—Mob of white hoodlums chasing a colored man.

SOLDIERS OF OUR ALLY, JAPAN, DRAG RUSS GIRLS FROM CHURCH AND CRIMINALLY ASSAULT THEM

Woman Correspondent Tells of Atrocities Committed by Nipponese While U. S. Soldiers Look on Unable to Act, Because Japs Are Our Allies.

Fifteen Russian girls, dressed in their continental clothes, were dragged from a church one Sunday morning in Spasskoe, Siberia, by Japanese soldiers and criminally assaulted. Their frantic mothers ran screaming to the American garrison across the street and begged that their daughters be saved, according to a correspondent in the New York Call.

The priest and a Russian colonel.

M. Ivanoff, home on leave, followed on their heels and pleaded with the officer in command to prevent the outrage. "All I could do was call on the Japanese commandant and ask him to control his men," explained the American officer. "Of course I was too late, but I could not turn my troops out because I had been instructed to remember, on all occasions, that the Japanese were our allies."

The Russian community was so aroused over the crime that the Japanese general was removed from Spasskoe after the facts had been laid before the Japanese commanding general in Vladivostok.

This, however, is one of a long list of similar outrages. The Japanese have treated the Russians as a conquered people and have expressed brutal methods in all their dealings.

An American officer who was stationed for several months near a Japanese contingent had several skirmishes with oriental soldiers, to prevent them from attacking women.

One Sunday afternoon he saw six Japanese privates run up to two Russian girls who were walking along the road with two Russian men. Four soldiers attacked the men while the other two tried to drag the shrieking girls into an empty building.

The American officer and his orderly, their revolvers drawn, charged the Japanese who, recognizing them as Americans, retreated without resistance.

There were many reports of instances where Japanese entered private homes and attacked women who were alone. Unless escorted by Americans it wasn't safe for women to be on the street at night.

A REBUTTAL

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Our readers will recall a first-hand account of the Kolehak dictatorship written by Dr. Joshua Rosett, an American official who has recently returned from Siberia, where he was engaged on work for the Red Cross, the war board and the committee on public information. An attempt to answer Dr. Rosett's charges appeared in the Review of July 12. The answer is written by Jerome Landfield, the most prominent and the most active American propagandist for Kolehak. The answer admits the essential charge—that Kolehak crushed a democratic, anti-Bolshevik government in Siberia. It does not deny that acts of cruelty and tyranny without number have been committed by Kolehak and his clique. Mr. Landfield not only concedes the accusations, but approves of the coup d'etat and its methods. Moreover, and this is the essential point, his attitude towards the constituent assembly of 1917 is exactly that of the Kolehak regime. The assembly was dispersed by the Lenin dictatorship, and some of the members were murdered by the Kolehak dictatorship. This constituent assembly, which was approved by the peace conference as the proper provisional government of Russia for the period following the present civil war, Mr. Landfield characterizes as bolshevik.

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"In consequence whereof, the administration hereby expresses its gratitude to the troops and the militia who have participated in the quelling of the uprising for the able and manly fulfillment of their official duties. (Signed) ADMIRAL KOLCHAK."

Dr. Rosett continues: "Mr. Landfield's attack on Agareff, mayor of Vladivostok, is quite in line with his general attitude. 'This is a bolshevik from America,' he says, 'who was parading under an assumed name. The only pity is that the commission did not imprison him at once or the original plan for his arrest of allowing him to continue in office.' "Such utterances are not becoming in a free country. They savor of the language of the Czar's Black Hundred. The fact that Agareff ran from the persecution of the czar under an assumed name and sought shelter for a time in the United States, can only entitle him to his own country, Russian territory. Agareff, as a criminal, is an American patriot, as many in a sacred cause."

Agareff was the regularly elected mayor of Vladivostok, a man of great ability, sincere and firm in the performance of his duties. He knew very well that he was risking his life in maintaining the right of the regularly elected members of the city council to hold office, even though their opinions might not be acceptable to the supreme ruler at Omsk. Surely, similar action on the part of an American mayor would meet with universal approbation. Mr. Landfield tacitly implies his approval of the 15 shots fired at Mayor Agareff in revenge for his heroic stand on the side of the law. But the law-abiding people of this country were not responsible for these murders. I beg to quote the Declaration by the government, as it appears in Kolehak's official organ, the Government Bulletin, dated Dec. 29 and signed by the supreme ruler himself: "In view of the reports which have appeared in the press respecting the actions of official persons at the quelling of the rebellion of the 22nd of December, the administration considers it a duty to declare definitely that, being responsible for the fate and peace of the empire, the government, in the person of the supreme ruler and his council of ministers, have finally determined to suppress, without the least hesitation and with the utmost mercilessness every attempt at an uprising or at the shaking of the established order."

"Therefore, the determined and plentiful actions of the troops and the militia at the quelling of the uprising of the 22nd of December appear completely in accordance with the exigencies of the administration. "In consequence whereof, the administration hereby expresses its gratitude to the troops and the militia who have participated in the quelling of the uprising for the able and manly fulfillment of their official duties. (Signed) ADMIRAL KOLCHAK."

"The answer is with you. What shall we do in the premises? Is it the purpose of this congress to remain silent and take no action to relieve this situation? These things pressingly argue of the problem of federal legislation and we must meet them as men and patriots. Turn where you will and there is evidence of a trust organization and monopolistic conspiracy. As Sir John Cuiper said in the Long parliament: "They are a nest of wasps—swarm of them that have to be crushed. Like the frogs of Egypt they have gotten possession of our dwellings and we have scarce a room free from them. They sap in our cups; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire. We find them in the dye vat, washbowl, and powdering tub. They share with the butter in his box. They will not bate us a pin. We may not buy our clothes without their brokerage. These are the leeches that have sucked the commonwealth so hard that it is almost beetical."

"The Plan Duty of Congress. "These conditions point to the plain duty of congress. We can drive out of interstate and foreign commerce every corporation with fictitious and watered stock, those whose capital stock is so large as to make them a financial institution of itself sufficient to endanger a man to his fellow citizens. But when, after overthrowing an autocracy and installing a representative government in its place, the people of a city are suddenly deprived of their right to vote according to the laws that they have made; when candidates are stricken off the ballot because they represent the interests of their constituents, instead of the interests of a handful of persons who were elected by no one and are responsible to no one, whose power rests solely on the power of the rifle; and when, in addition, the person who immediately carries these violations into effect is a one-time servant of the autocrat—then it is hardly to be expected that such a person would be anything but hated by the people."

"Much depends, of course, upon the standard by which we judge. Judged by American standards, the actions of the commissar of the Maritime province were despotic, unlawful, and in complete opposition to the most elementary rights of citizenship. Judged by the standards of the Czar's Black Hundred, such actions were lawful and proper."

BRAZEN PROFITEERING IN FOOD HAS BECOME A NATIONAL CRIME

Representative Rickett, of Ohio, Declares That Congress Has the Power, Knows the Facts, and Can Enact Legislation Which Will Bring Relief to the People. Long Terms in Federal Penitentiary for Biggest Thieves the Most Effective Remedy to Apply.

(From the Chicago Republican.) In a message to the Chicago city council, under date of July 21, 1919, Mayor Thompson clearly pointed out that the power to reduce the cost of living, by the enactment of laws which will prevent the crime of profiteering in food and clothing, lies in the hands of congress.

In part the mayor, in that message, said: "People Should Employ Processes Provided by Constitution for Redress of Grievances."

"In this critical hour of our national life there is no greater duty devolving upon every public official than to impress upon all the people that there is no occasion for radicalism nor for appeals to any agency other than the methods provided in the Constitution for the orderly redress of grievances. These present a sufficient remedy to the people if they but use them. Our duty is to inform the people what the Constitution offers them so that they may proceed intelligently and in an orderly way to change the present deplorable conditions in the manner provided by this great charter of human rights."

"Within the past few weeks I have had the Constitution of the United States and its amendments placed in the hands of over three hundred thousand school children of Chicago with an appeal to them to read and study it and take it home and ask their parents to do likewise and have its provisions explained to them. As a result the people of Chicago in their respective congressional districts to appeal to their members of congress to give us relief from the conditions oppressing the nation. Relieve the people of unjust and burdensome taxes. Free the food markets from the profiteers and let the natural law of supply and demand prevail."

Congress Should Be Petitioned for Relief. "I appeal to the members of your honorable body to adopt resolutions calling officially upon the members of congress representing Chicago, and to urge the people in your wards to petition their congressmen, to the end that the necessary steps to remove the economic causes of our present distress may be taken and the highest patriotic service thus rendered to the nation and the people."

"I will co-operate with your honorable body in striving to relieve prevailing conditions, but it is my sincere opinion that although we may do everything in our power, the passage of orders and resolutions, and the appointment of boards and committees, nevertheless, the remedy must be sought in Washington and congressional action will be required to produce effective relief."

Mayor Thompson Again Right. "As the cost of living is a question which affects the whole nation, congress is, of course, the proper, in fact, the only authority in apply the remedy."

However, as further proof that Mayor Thompson is, as usual, right in this matter, the Republican here publishes an extract from a speech delivered in the house of representatives on July 25, by Representative Rickett of Ohio, on the same subject.

"The Representative Rickett spoke as follows: "The people of the United States are feeling the power and grasp of this combination and are demanding of congress a remedy for this evil. Millions of people are knocking at the door of the congress, demanding of them appropriate action to grant them relief in a legislative way from the ravages of a heartless and soulless trust combination which is seeking to throttle and enslave them and their posterity."

Will Congress Remain Silent? "The answer is with you. What shall we do in the premises? Is it the purpose of this congress to remain silent and take no action to relieve this situation? These things pressingly argue of the problem of federal legislation and we must meet them as men and patriots. Turn where you will and there is evidence of a trust organization and monopolistic conspiracy. As Sir John Cuiper said in the Long parliament: "They are a nest of wasps—swarm of them that have to be crushed. Like the frogs of Egypt they have gotten possession of our dwellings and we have scarce a room free from them. They sap in our cups; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire. We find them in the dye vat, washbowl, and powdering tub. They share with the butter in his box. They will not bate us a pin. We may not buy our clothes without their brokerage. These are the leeches that have sucked the commonwealth so hard that it is almost beetical."

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the roundabout way now in vogue which piles up money in their vaults amounting to many millions of dollars daily, in the pockets of the entire country. We have the power under the Constitution to prevent this interlocking of directorates and embezzling of stocks and interests and should hasten to apply it by congressional action. We know the facts, and a comprehensive law will bring the matter so manifestly just to the people. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen of the house, I say to you in all candor that this question will be a consuming and burning political issue during the years to follow and will not down till the appropriate legislative remedies have been devised and applied and the government restored to the hands of the people, where their just rights will be protected. First, American 'right' in America for Americans; and as a legislator and an American I dedicate my energies to the people of this nation, and, with the Constitution as my guide and the sanctity of the American home as my inspiration, I am ready, willing, and anxious to protect, first, American security such federal legislation as will destroy forever this evil and restore to the American people their just and sacred rights. (Applause.)"

According to the federal bureau of labor the average price of food has increased 88 per cent since 1913. Sugar has gone up 140 per cent; pork chops and ham, 103 per cent; lard, 107 per cent; potatoes, 111 per cent; corn meal, 125 per cent; flour, 127 per cent, and lard, 154 per cent. During the past year alone the price of food has been increased 14 per cent. The increase in the price of onions has been 132 per cent; prunes, 63 per cent; coffee, 41 per cent; potatoes, 31 per cent; beans, 28 per cent; eggs, 26 per cent; butter, 24 per cent; lard, 23 per cent; sugar, 16 per cent, and milk, 15 per cent. At the same time the increase in the price of clothing has been 120 per cent, the increase in the price of light and fuel has been 45 per cent, and the increase in the price of furniture nearly 125 per cent.

Peace Has Failed to Bring Relief From Oppression. While the war was going on we were told that it (the war) was responsible for the high cost of living, and immediate relief was promised as soon as peace came. The result, in the price of light and fuel has been 45 per cent, and the increase in the price of furniture nearly 125 per cent. Peace has failed to bring relief from oppression.

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Conscription of Excess War Profits Would Have Stopped It. For example, if congress had taken Mayor Thompson's advice and conscripted all excess war profits for the common good the incentive for profiteering would have been taken from the bud. Furthermore, if congress had heeded Mayor Thompson's warning and confined our shipments of food abroad to our surplus the profiteer could not have done what he has been able to do.

The Republican is glad to note that those members of congress who can see the importance of an embargo on food shipments abroad, in a debate on the high cost of living, in the United States senate last Monday afternoon, Senator Reed, of Missouri, democrat, said:

"If we have not enough food here for our own people we should keep what we have at home and not be sending it to others. There is a plan on foot whereby a great international corporation is to be organized with which to finance Europe to buy American food and other products for European peoples, and our government is asked to underwrite this scheme through the proposed league of nations. New York and Chicago bankers are now engaged in forming a gigantic trust to drain this country of its goods, its products, to supply the needs of foreign peoples, while the American people are suffering at home."

Slowly, but surely, the people are beginning to realize that congress, and congress alone, has the power to lighten the burdens under which they are staggering today. Members of this body, therefore, who are derelict in their duty in this vital matter are cowardly and our government must expect to reap a veritable whirlwind of popular indignation when the people of their districts again go to the polls.

PIONEER BILLPOSTER DEAD. A body of F. D. Butte, one of the pioneer billposters of Butte, who died Tuesday at Salt Lake City, Utah, arrived in Butte today, preparatory to interment here. Mrs. Dair accompanied the body. In addition to his widow, the deceased is survived by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Dalton; and three sisters-in-law, Mrs. Agnes Callahan, Mrs. S. J. Prenatt and Mrs. H. B. Rumsey.

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