

MEAN UNRESTRICTED IN PRISON CAMPS EX-SOLDIERS SAY

Lieut. Frank Smith, One of Men Convicted for Outrages, Is Phoenix Boy—Investigation Brings to Light Many Cruel Acts By Camp Officers

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Six former American soldiers, testifying today before a special house committee investigating alleged cruelties to military prisoners in France, declared that they were committed without provocation by arrogant officers in charge of the prisons and camps. Only one of the witnesses, all of whom were charged with being absent without leave, was convicted, the others having been acquitted or the charge dismissed.

“The bastille” the stockade, “prison farm No. 2,” and “St. Ann’s hotel,” also known as “The Brick,” were the places named by the witnesses as the scene of the alleged cruelties, which were said to have extended over several months in 1918. Some officers in charge of the prison camps, it was said, had been convicted by court-martial, and others were awaiting trial.

Lieutenant “Haru-Boiled” Smith, one of the prison camp officers, was mentioned freely, while others named were Lieutenants Mason and Sullivan.

When Lieut. “Haru-Boiled” Smith was tried at Tours early this year, a hundred witnesses appeared against him, and he was convicted, testified Sidney Kemp New York city.

Several of the soldiers testified that in addition to being beaten food in small amounts and of poor quality was supplied, and that the bedding was poor, sometimes the mattress being in mud under a small tent.

“A prisoner was smiling and an officer says, ‘Take that smile off or I will,’” A. P. Mendelburg, Baltimore, who served with the 42d, testified. “The officer did by rolling the man in the mud” Mendelburg asserted.

When telling of poor food, Mendelburg said that “if you asked for an extra piece of bread you were flat on your back. Meats he and others had, he said, consisted of a stew in tin cans, canned beef, one slice of bread and part of a cup of coffee. Sometimes only the stew was served, witnesses said.

British NS-11 and Crew Are Believed Lost

LONDON, July 15.—The British airship NS-11 which left Pulham last night on a 42-hour flight, is believed to have been struck by lightning and the crew of 12 lost. The NS-11 was engaged in mine sweeping operations.

KOREAN ATROCITIES RANGE WITH PRUSSIAN MILITARY SEVERITY

Investigating Committee Confirms Reports of Brutal Treatment of Native Christians

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following statement concerning the situation in Korea was given out today by the commission on relations with the church of Christ in America, of which commission William I. Haven is chairman and Sidney L. Gulick is secretary.

“The reports of atrocities against the Korean population, and especially against the native Christians that have been coming from Korea for several months are confirmed in abundant detail by a special report about to be issued by the commission on relations with the church of Christ in America.

“The commission wishes to make clear that while it has no jurisdiction to speak on the political issues at stake in Korea, yet as representing the Christian sentiment of a majority of American authorities, and even more so when a defenseless people are made the victims of massacre and widespread brutality.

“After nearly three months study of the Korean situation, this commission is issuing a statement based on the examination of about 1,000 pages of manuscript reports of committees, letters and the personal accounts of responsible eye witnesses to the events that it is stated, the sword is the emblem of authority, and worn by official school teachers in the classroom.

“The recent movement for independence was started by educated Koreans anxious to save the people of their country from national extinction and for the recovery of the fundamental rights of justice, such as the use of their own language, freedom of the press, of speech and assembly which have been denied them by Japan.

“They hoped by peaceful demonstrations of passive resistance to the conquerors to attract the attention of the peace conference at Paris to their cause.

“The invariable procedure of the so-called revolutionary was to assemble, usually carrying the national colors and shouting ‘manee!’ (equivalent to the Japanese ‘banzai’) or to our ‘hurrah!’ In no case was anything more than a peaceful demonstration attempted, nor were arms borne by the demonstrators. In some of the cases these defenseless demonstrators were fired upon by Japanese troops and wounded by hundreds.

“In other instances, native high school students of both sexes who had joined the revolutionaries were arrested, and were imprisoned and tortured. The stripping and beating of girl demonstrators and the brutal treatment of Korean women by Japanese soldiers were reported by most serious attention.”



Uncle Sam's new delivery boy isn't going to stand any foolishness from those Democratic Kids.

COCHISE PROSECUTOR PAYS CHIEF WITNESS AS "DEPUTY SHERIFF"

Complainant in Actions Against the Alleged Deporters Admits Being Paid By Robert French, County Attorney

DOUGLAS, July 15.—After spending all of today hearing testimony in the case of H. E. Wooten of Bisbee, on the charge of kidnaping, in connection with the deportation of more than 1,100 alleged I. W. W. and their alleged sympathizers from Bisbee, July 12, 1917, argument was postponed by agreement between Robert N. French, county attorney for the state and W. C. Gilmore for defendants, until taking of testimony in all cases had been completed.

When all testimony has been offered, Judge W. C. Jackson the presiding magistrate, said he would grant one week for argument.

Mr. French announced at the close of Wooten's hearing that the state would rest in that particular case, but that he had a number of witnesses coming, some of whom he expected to reach Douglas tonight. That all of his witnesses will not testify in the preliminary hearings was broadly intimated by Mr. French, who said he had some witnesses coming from as far away as Montana, but did not wish to bring them before the jury.

“Hired” by County Attorney Fred W. Brown, who was the chief witness against Harry Walters, again occupied the center of the stage today during the hearing. That all of his created more than ordinary interest in the crowded courtroom and that was when F. E. Curley of Tucson, of defendant's counsel, obtained the admission from him that he had come back to Arizona by request of Mr. French after being 11 months in Minnesota. The county attorney sent him \$50 to pay his railroad fare and he was now commissioned as a deputy sheriff, but paid through the attorney's office. He had come back to Arizona for the particular purpose of looking up evidence.

Testifying as to happenings on the day of the deportation, Brown said he had been stopped by Charles Bear, and was taken to the plaza in front of the Phelps-Dodge store, where Wooten, who had a rifle in his hand, had ordered him into a “ring surrounded by gunmen.”

“Wooten asked me if I had not declared his place unfair and I told him the American Federation of Labor had done so.”

Mail Service To Huns To Be Resumed Soon

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

Mail matter addressed to any portion of Germany now will be accepted under the same regulations and at the same rates as apply to mail to other European countries.

Direct mail service with Germany has been prohibited since April 7, 1917.

FORD FAVORS GREAT WAR IF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN FAILS

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 15. A great change has come over Henry Ford's view in regard to international relations since he blossomed out as a pacifist propagandist in 1915, for now, according to his testimony in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, he favors another great war without delay if the present plan for a league of nations fails.

The Henry Ford who, in 1915, was opposing the sending of the national guard to the Mexican border and urging the United States to take the lead in disarmament, asserted today that he is now for “preparedness to the hilt” if it appears that the new war is necessary. He took this position as a witness, that now is the time to establish universal peace, and that if the great war which ceased in the field last November does not result in a league which will assure that peace, there can be no better time than the present to renew the strife.

According to Mr. Ford most of the pacifist propaganda distributed broadcast in his name was written by Theodore Delavan, a publicity agent employed by him to educate the public, as to the waste and horror of war and to its needlessness. More often than not, said Mr. Ford, these arguments were sent out without him having read them at all. He repeatedly stated, however, that he assumed full responsibility for the propaganda and in his answers to questions propounded by Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing the Tribune, he affirmed all the essential elements put in print by Mr. Delavan.

He interposed one important qualification regarding the use of the “preparedness.” What he meant, he said, was “over-preparedness.” In 1916, he said he considered the United States was sufficiently prepared for defense and hence he opposed additions to the army and navy. Mr. Stevenson pointed out that in none of the articles was the word “over-preparedness” employed but instead Mr. Ford urged that the United States should assume leadership in complete disarmament in the belief that the rest of the world would follow this example.

“I still think it is a good plan,” said the witness. Outstanding features of the day were: “Production of the flag of humanity,” or “World Brotherhood” flag composed by Ford employees without authorization by Mr. Ford but inspired, apparently, by one of his utterances.

Mr. Ford's admission that he still considers wars of aggression as murder and professional soldiers, not even excepting General Grant and General Pershing as murderers; His reiteration that to him history was so much “bunk” and an admission that on many subjects he was ignorant, although he did not consider himself an “ignorant idealist” as charged by the Tribune in the alleged libelous editorial of June 23, 1916, headed “Ford is an Anarchist.”

YUMA-MESA PROJECT OPENED FOR ENTRY

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Lane has signed an order opening to purchase and settlement the Yuma-Mesa, Arizona, auxiliary reclamation project, under which 11,000 acres of land, said to be frostless, immediately are made available and through which eventually 45,000 acres will be brought under irrigation. Bids will be accepted in November for the sale of tracts by the government. Arizona representatives in congress attended the ceremonies incident to the signing.

MINERS GRANTED WAGE RAISE

BUTTE, Mont., July 15.—An agreement for a new wage scale providing for an increase of \$1 a day for mine and smelter employes of the Anaconda Copper Mining company here and at Great Falls and Anaconda, Mont., was reached at a conference here today between C. F. Kelly, president of the company, and representatives of the employes.

SHANTUNG WAS PRICE OF JAPANESE ACCEPTANCE OF TREATY SENATORS ASSERT

Ambition of Conquest Is Only Excuse for Action, Debators Charge—Seek Additional Information From Wilson—Forgot Integrity of China

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The stormy Senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the league of nations covenant today and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan. In five hours' debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokio government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a peace except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the league and the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee declared Shantung was a “price paid” for Japan's acceptance of the league of nations. Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, charged that Japan in 1917 secretly had invaded the European allies into promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power, the country would choose the latter course.

“Bought” Japan, Nebraska, ranking democrat of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty in 1918 and were won fairly from Germany by Japanese long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, said the president had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the end the senate adopted with a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge, asking the president for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918 embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at the Versailles negotiations.

A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the white house by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, republican, California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant, for reports of arguments and resolutions to the league and for “all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace.”

At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty, covering in less than two hours about one-third of its sections but passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany, and many minor provisions. The reading will continue for a long session tomorrow.

The senate has adjourned tonight until Thursday so the committee would not be interrupted in its work. There was no discussion of President Wilson's offer to consult with the committee on doubtful points of the treaty nor was any attempt made to have the committee open its doors to the public. It was said these questions might not come to a head for several days after the reading of the document.

“I avail myself of this opportunity to renew your excellent assurance of my highest consideration.” “Cynithian Green, his Britannic majesty's ambassador.” “On the 21st day of February, 1917, the Japanese government applied to this communication of the British government as follows: (Omitted formal part):

“The Japanese government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your government has given assurance, and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the peace conference in regard to the German possessions in the island south of the equator.”

French Agree to Proposals “The government of the French republic is disposed to give the Japanese government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions which to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific, north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the imperial Japanese government for the surrender of the rights German provinces and these islands.

Official Documents That Passed Between Japan and French and British Introduced By Norris to Expose Alleged Secret “Treaties”

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A charge that Japan secretly secured pledges from Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia early in 1917 that in the peace settlement Shantung peninsula should, for certain considerations, be turned over to the Tokio government, was made in the senate today by Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, who produced what he declared to be copies of diplomatic correspondence embodying the promises of Great Britain and France.

The pledge, the Nebraska senator declared, fully explained the pressure which resulted in Shantung's transfer to Japan under the Versailles treaty, whose ratification by the senate, he asserted, would write “the blackest page in the nation's history.”

Great Britain's influence in the matter, he charged, was secured by Japan's support of British claims to Pacific islands south of the equator, while France's aid was purchased by a promise that the Tokio government would help draw China into the war so that German ships in Chinese harbors would be available for carrying troops and provisions to France.

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Several witnesses testified that Mrs. Emerson had at times intimated that she intended to commit suicide some time and that she was melancholy.

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

British dirigible, on mine sweeping expedition, believed struck by lightning with entire crew of 12 lost.

DOMESTIC

Shantung was price paid for Japanese acceptance of treaty terms, senators charge in stirring debate yesterday.

LOCAL

State demands its share of protested taxes paid by big mines from Gila county treasurer.