

WEATHER

Arizona—Thursday and Friday generally fair. Not much change in temperature.

# The Bisbee Daily Review

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## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH BISBEE STRIKE, SAY I. W. W. WITNESSES

Declare I. W. W. Was in Complete Charge of Walkout Out Of Which "Deportations" Grew; County Attorney Suggests Attempts Are to Be Made to Impeach His Witnesses If Hearings Get to Superior Court; N. C. Bledsoe Case Today

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 30.—Accounts of the activities of the I. W. W. in the Warren district, preceding and during the strike at Bisbee two years ago were again given in the local justice court today during the preliminary hearing of Gerald Sherman, consulting engineers of the Phelps Dodge interests, and one of the defendants in the kidnaping charges preferred against 250 Douglas and Bisbee citizens, as the result of the alleged activities during the deportations that followed the I. W. W. trouble at Bisbee.

Prosecutor Sees Impeachment  
During the morning session of the court the county attorney charged that the attorneys for the defense were going too far in the questions asked state witnesses during cross examination. The county attorney vigorously objected to questions put to one of his witnesses regarding an alleged application for membership in the I. W. W., stating that the questions were meant as efforts by the defense to lay grounds for impeachment proceedings against the witnesses when the cases reached the superior court. At the conclusion of an argument between the attorneys, Justice W. C. Jack, who is conducting the hearing, directed that if any impeachment were to be made against the state witnesses, such charges would have to be made before the witnesses in question pass from the jurisdiction of the local court.

The Western Federation of Miners, which practically ceased its exist at Bisbee, when the I. W. W. attempted to take charge of the labor situation in the Warren district, was termed an organization controlled by "company men" by George Rice, one of the state witnesses, who withdrew from the American Federation of Labor, to join the I. W. W. Rice said he had joined the I. W. W. because it appeared to be the only "good union."

Not Strike of Miners Federation  
Ivan Johnson, another witness for the prosecution, said during cross examination that the Western Federation of Miners had no hand in calling or prosecuting the strike in Bisbee that preceded the deportations.

The I. W. W., said the witness, was in complete charge of the walkout.

Johnson, too, testified that he had withdrawn from the Western Federation before becoming a member of the I. W. W.  
Questions and answers as to the growth and methods of the I. W. W. during the Bisbee trouble occupied the greatest part of the time during Sherman's hearing. The only direct testimony offered by the witnesses concerning the defendant was that Sherman had been seen by each of them on the day of the deportation, armed with a gun and appearing to be on "guard" with other citizens during the "roundup."  
The hearing of Dr. N. C. Bledsoe, of Bisbee, was started late in the afternoon and will be continued at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## LIGHTNING KILLS BOY IN DOUGLAS

DOUGLAS, July 30.—Glennie Goldring, 15 years old, was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious tonight during a violent electric storm, dying a quarter of an hour later after he had been removed from the scene of the accident to the home of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Goldring, a widow. For more than an hour physicians endeavored unsuccessfully to revive him by using a pump-motor. Young Goldring had been playing with several companions near the A avenue storm ditch, and was leaning against the guy wire of an electric light pole when the bolt struck it.

## MISSOURI TO PROBE H. C. L.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 30.—Governor Frederick Gardner today announced he would take up the matter of the high cost of living at the conference of governors at Salt Lake City August 12, and ask that a committee be appointed to investigate food prices.

## Claim Bonfire Was Made of U. S. Planes

NEW YORK, July 30.—A "million dollar fire" in which 100 or more serviceable airplanes, it is alleged, were destroyed by order of American army officers was described by several witnesses, who appeared today before the house subcommittee, which is investigating cruelties to prisoners and other alleged army irregularities.

The destruction of the airplane took place at Colombey-Les-Belles, near Toul, and details of the fire were supplied by several former non-commissioned officers and men of the air service, who were in the French village at the time. None of the witnesses could give any reason for the bonfire

or tell under whose orders it had been done.

Representative Johnson of South Dakota announced that a cable message from General Pershing to General March, chief of staff, denying that any destruction had taken place would be read into the record. The cable message was not available until after the hearing had closed and then proved to be merely a denial of a reported burning of automobiles and damage to other war material at St. Nazaire.

The investigation into the airplane fire closed the hearings of the subcommittee in the United States. The inquiry will be continued in France next month.

## Gen. Tuthill Defends Colonel Grinstead

PHOENIX, July 30.—A formal statement praising the records of Colonel Edgar P. Grinstead and Lieut. Frank H. Smith, was issued here tonight by Brig. General A. M. Tuthill, former commander of the 155th Infantry, of which they were officers. It follows:

"While I know nothing of the actual circumstances for which Lieutenant Frank H. Smith was tried, I do know that he made a record on the border as a competent, efficient officer. While he was Provost Marshal at Bisbee there was never a complaint of his actions, either from civilians, civil officials, regular army men or National Guardsmen.

"Regarding Colonel Edgar P. Grinstead, I do not believe there was a more efficient officer in the American army in France. No one who knows him could believe that he knew of the things said to have occurred at Farm No. 2, if those things did happen.

"What has not been brought out is that some of the men who went to Farm No. 2 were the worst characters in the A. E. F.

"People over here think that every one who got to France was an angel while there, regardless of whether he was something very different before he went and after he came back."

## U. S. War Food Stores Put on Sale Today

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Through the postmasters of the country the war department tomorrow will offer direct to consumers its present available supply of surplus foodstuffs amounting to approximately 341,000, 000 pounds. This surplus, consisting of canned vegetables and meats, is expected to be sold within a week at prices representing the cost to the government plus postage.

Arrangements for the sale of the foodstuffs, directed by a resolution passed yesterday by the house, were

made today at a conference held by Secretary Baker with postoffice officials. Secretary Baker said a price list covering the entire available surplus would be prepared at once. This list will be sent out to each of the 54,000 postmasters of the country and to every rural carrier.

The postmasters and carriers will act as government salesmen, informing interested consumers of the prices and methods of sale and taking orders for the foodstuffs.

## Wilson Discusses 1920 Race With Party's Chief

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, discussed today with President Wilson the political outlook for 1920 and the attitude of the country toward the peace treaty and the league of nations, describing his observations during his recent two months' trip through 14 western states. The conference was the first the national chairman has had with the president since last December. Mr. Cummings refused to discuss the possibility of Mr. Wilson again leading his party in the 1920 election and would not affirm or deny that this subject was broached during the conference.

## TURKS MARCHING UPON ARMENIANS ON THREE SIDES; U. S. POWERLESS TO RENDER HELP

American Relief Cut Off, Fear Extermination of the Entire Armenian Nation, For Which U. S. Is Potential Mandatory

TURK ARMY POWERFUL, AIDED BY THE TARTARS

U. S. Officer Rushes a Call For Immediate Help to the Peace Conference; British In Caucasus Are the Only Hope

PARIS, July 30 (By the Associated Press).—Turks and Tartars are moving upon the Armenians from three sides. They have cut off the American relief supplies and threaten all the remaining Armenians with extermination unless additional protection is afforded, according to a dispatch from Major Jos. C. Green of Cincinnati, who is directing the American relief army work from Tiflis.

Herbert Hoover, director general of relief, immediately submitted Major Green's message to the peace conference, which already had similar reports from other American and British observers.

Major Green, under date of July 23, sends the following from Tiflis:

"Had a long conference with the Armenian president today. The situation is worse. The Turkish army is well prepared and Tartars are advancing from three sides. If military protection is not afforded to Armenia immediately the disaster will be more terrible than the massacre in 1915, and the Armenians will be crushed.

"Relief work is impossible in the present situation unless order is restored. Cannot something be done to have the British force in the Caucasus intervene to save Armenia?"

Under date of July 24, Major Green telegraphed:  
"The Turks and Tartars are advancing in the districts of Karabagh and Alagbez.  
"They now occupy approximately the reopened territory of Russian Armenia. A Turk is commanding the Azerbaijan."

"Relief depots and trains are surrounded and have probably been destroyed."  
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## WILSON UNABLE CHANGE G. O. P. LEAGUE STAND

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The peace treaty with Germany was discussed by President Wilson today with four more Republican senators, all of them understood to be unwilling to accept the league of nations in its present form.

The question of reservations is understood to have been the chief topic of discussion. Mr. Wilson reiterating his aversion to any change or qualification. Each of the senators indicated afterward his views had not been changed.

The president saw Senators Dillingham of Vermont, Harding of Ohio, Fernald of Maine and Lenroot of Wisconsin. He talked for an hour with each of them, going over many features of the Versailles negotiations. None would discuss his conversation with the president in detail, but Senator Harding, who is a member of the foreign relations committee, made a brief statement saying Mr. Wilson had emphasized the danger that the senators might encourage other nations to qualify their acceptance of the league.

Tomorrow the president will see three other Republican senators while the senate resumes debate on the treaty and the foreign relations committee begins public hearings on the economic section with Bernard Baruch, an adviser to the American peace delegation, as the first witness.

## France Insisting Her Treaty Be Signed First

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Congressional interest was increased by today's dispatches from Paris saying that leaders in the chamber of deputies were disposed to delay ratification of the Versailles treaty until the American senate acted on the defense treaty between France, England and the United States. Opposition senators declared the development gave color to their charge that the promise to aid France was given in return for French support of the League of Nations. There has been no disposition to hasten action on the French treaty, the plans so far contemplating only that it be considered along with the treaty of Versailles with a vote probably delayed until disposal of the latter.

## FEDERAL WIRE CONTROL ENDS AT MIDNIGHT

Burleson Takes Parting Shot At Postal Co. In Issuance Of Order; Lauds Others For Giving "Loyal Cooperation"

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Government control of telegraph and telephone properties will end at midnight tomorrow night. Orders for their return to private ownership were issued today by Postmaster General Burleson as required in a resolution adopted by congress and signed by President Wilson ten days ago.

Mr. Burleson in a statement accompanying his order, said sound public opinion ultimately would determine "how this trust has been met," and that he was content to abide by the results. Besides this reply to criticisms of his management of the wire companies, the postmaster general also took a parting shot at the Postal Telegraph company, most of the officers of which were relieved several months ago because of what he termed interference with government management.

The postmaster general did not mention the company by name, but said that "with one notable exception the reason for which is thoroughly understood by those who have kept informed," every wire company had given him loyal cooperation.

Under the resolution of congress directing the return of the companies' properties, government-fixed intrastate telephone rates are to remain in force for a period of four months, unless sooner changed by states committees, but no provision was made as to telegraph rates.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal company, in urging congress to provide for speedy return of the properties, said his company could reduce rates 20 per cent and still earn a profit.

Control of the wire companies was taken over by the postmaster general as a war measure on July 22, 1918, under a resolution of congress. Administration of the affairs of the companies by the postmaster general led to sharp criticism in recent months and this found expression in congress when the resolution for their return to private management was considered.

In his statement today, the postmaster general said his labors were "brought to an end with a consciousness administered the wire system with justice and fairness to the employees, and in such way as to render the best service possible to the general public under normal conditions."

**Jilted By Fiancee, Banker Slays Self**  
CASPER, Wyo., July 30.—Ed J. Riggs, assistant cashier of the Wyoming National bank here, tonight shot and killed himself at the home of the Rev. W. H. Bradley, pastor of the Episcopal church, whose guest he was to be at dinner. As guests arrived at the minister's home he was handed a note from the girl he was to marry breaking their engagement.

## 6000 TROOPS, FINALLY CALLED OUT IN CHICAGO, FAIL TO PUT END TO RACE RIOTS; DEATH TOTAL NOW 30

Four Regiments of Militiamen Patrolling City, Called Out By State Adjutant on Request of Mayor Thompson, Yet Sporadic Fighting Was Continuing Early This Morning Between Whites and Blacks In Various Parts of the City

CHICAGO, July 31.—Six thousand troops on duty with rifles and bayonets in the most densely populated negro section of Chicago and a light fall of rain had not stopped fighting between whites and blacks long after midnight today, isolated groups shooting, stabbing and looting in places which the military had been unable to reach. The death list remained at 30. Several hundred have been injured during the four nights of rioting and a dozen of these may die.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago streets tonight were patrolled by soldiers called out by Governor Lowden at the request of Mayor Thompson for the protection of life and property, threatened by the race war which for four days has seized the city.

The state established a barred zone about three miles square embracing mostly a colored residential district on the southern side.

In this zone they searched every person whom they met for weapons. No one could pass in or out without military permission. The district extended roughly from 22nd street to 55th street, north and south, and from Michigan Boulevard to Wentworth Avenue, east and west.

This happened when the riots in the colored district itself had somewhat subsided, but when there was an alarming spread of deaths outside.

**Fire on Passenger Trains**  
New York Central railroad officials report all their trains being fired on. Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson, after an early evening trip through the threatened district, declared that the situation was ominous. Hundreds of negroes applied for protection. Attacks upon negro homes increased throughout the day and night. Negro leaders declared that many members of their race faced starvation, because drivers of supply wagons feared to enter some portions of the black belt.

**Whites Fire From Autos**  
Among the reports received by the police of trouble on the south side was a statement that a number of white men riding in what appeared to be an army truck were firing shots along Grand boulevard. No one was injured.

Other firing was reported from

Thirty-eighth street and Ellis avenue, both whites and negroes being implicated.

Jose Blanco, a Mexican, was attacked by several white men who believed him to be a negro.

Jos. Schott, 26 years old, was stabbed during the encounter and probably fatally injured.

Idonzo Gonzales, a companion of Blanco, was also seriously stabbed. Blanco was roughly handled by the crowd before he was rescued.

The military force was under the direct command of Adjutant General Dickson and was distributed in accordance with plans worked out by him and his regimental commanders, with the assistance of police officials.

**Loiterers Disarmed**  
Four regiments were housed close to the disturbed area and when the orders came to move these troops were quickly on the scene of the race riots and began the task of disarming militant loiterers without ceremony.

The police filled in the intervals of the military cordon and searched every person in the street for weapons. A flying squadron of thirty motorcycle policemen was sent through the district with orders to report what they saw to police headquarters.

The verbal request for troops was supplemented by a formal request from the mayor in writing to the adjutant general. It read:

**Mayor Requests Troops**  
"In consonance with your direction by the government of Illinois to report as commander of the military forces now mobilized in Chicago for the protection of life and property and the preservation of law and order, I now request that such of these forces as may be deemed necessary be called out and moved immediately into affected territory within the city of Chicago where public disorder exists."

"You are required to assist the general superintendent of police in suppressing riots or any other disorderly conduct, and to carry into effect the ordinances of this city and the laws of the state, respecting the protection of life and property, and the preservation of law and order."

**HOPE TROOPS CAN QUELL**  
CHICAGO, July 30.—The state troops were ordered from the ormore  
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## COL. GRINSTEAD, ANSWERING PRISON CRUELTY CHARGE, SAYS THOUSANDS OF U. S. FIGHTERS WERE DESERTING

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 30.—The competency of Col. T. Q. Donaldson of the inspector general's department farms, to testify as to conditions at Farm No. 2, at Chelles, France, where many American prisoners were detained, was questioned in a detailed statement issued by Colonel Edgar P. Grinstead, here tonight.

Colonel Donaldson yesterday was a witness at the hearing of the congressional committee inquiring into the treatment of American prisoners in France and said that as a result of matters coming to his attention in the course of an inquiry abroad he had recommended the court martial of Colonel Grinstead.

Colonel Grinstead labeled as "absurd" intimations that he had made a scape goat of Lieutenant Frank H. Smith, or had been a party to such action.

"I don't believe and never did believe that Lieutenant Smith did anything but his duty at Farm No. 2," he said. Colonel Grinstead denied emphatically the intimation made yesterday by Representative Bland, a member of the investigating committee that "hundreds of boys were beaten up" while the officer in charge "was given an honorable discharge."

The colonel also entered a protest against the public's willingness to believe that the men at the prison farm over which he had jurisdiction and of which Lieutenant Smith was the immediate commander, were treated brutally.

Colonel Grinstead's statement, discussing the class of men at the farm, said "everybody that was a soldier in France knew that thousands of our men were running away from the front lines, and that had the war continued many executions would have been necessary before these desertions could have been stopped."

Colonel Grinstead's statement said: "General Donaldson's testimony as reported by the Associated Press on July 29 intimated that I have slipped home to America and have been honorably discharged from the army without any action ever having been taken on his recommendations in regard to Farm No. 2."

"The congressional committee certainly has access to the war department's records, and if it chooses, could have told the newspapers what happened to me.

"I was exonerated from the charge of inefficiency by an efficiency board which met at Tours last April, and which continued a five-day examination, in which this affair was thoroughly aired.

"Colonel Donaldson was a witness for the United States at this hearing, held to determine my fitness as an officer. I want to quote extracts from some interesting testimony relative to Colonel Donald's familiarity with my work at Farm No. 2."

Colonel Grinstead embodied in his statement these extracts from a stenographic report of the proceedings of the board to which he referred, the answers being those of Colonel Donaldson, given under cross-examination:

"Q.—Did you ever make an investigation to prison Farm No. 2?"

"A.—I never was at Farm No. 2; it was abandoned when I made the ins-

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