

VETS FEAR TO TESTIFY IN INQUIRY

(Continued from First Page.)

documents Watson presented in support of his charges.

Taylor averred that when he left Is-Sur-Tille he understood that several more American soldiers were to be hanged.

"All of the condemned men were executed in uniform," Taylor swore. "I do not know whether they were all condemned by court-martial or not."

It was at Is-Sur-Tille that several negro soldiers were hanged for attacks on French girls, the War Department admitted recently.

"On April 25, 1919, I saw two negro soldiers and a white sergeant hanged," Taylor added. "The sergeant was tried by a French court-martial on Wednesday, April 23, 1919, on a charge of rape, was found guilty and hanged on the following Friday."

"I attended the trial," Taylor continued, "and heard all the evidence, although I could not understand all of the witnesses because those for the prosecution spoke in French. I could tell from the way the accused acted that he could not understand the witnesses against him, and he afterward told me, while I was guarding his cell, that he did not know what the witnesses swore against him because they spoke in French."

Taylor further alleged that the condemned white sergeant told him that the girl he was charged with attacking had of her own volition come to his bed after he had retired and gone to sleep, and had awakened him. He denied that he had attacked her, and declared she had accepted money from him, Taylor said.

Shot for Getting Drink.
Pope Golden, a former soldier, now living in Coweta county, Georgia, charged in an affidavit offered by

6,495 Killed, 63,786 Injured in 1920 Train Crashes

By International News Service.
Casualties on steam railroads of the United States totaled 6,495 killed and 63,786 injured in 1920, according to the report submitted to Congress today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The dead included 2,166 trespassers, 2,198 employees, 229 passengers, 85 persons carried under contract, and 1,867 other non-trespassers.

In addition there were 463 persons killed and 104,522 injured during the previous year.

During the year ending June 30, 1921, the report said, 345 cases of violations of safety appliance laws were transmitted to United States attorneys for prosecution.

The commission reported a "general disregard of the associated-car air-brake provision of the law on railroads throughout the

country, that a major had ordered a soldier shot dead because he went to get a canteen of water for his comrades.

"It was in the march through the Argonne in 1918. We had been twenty-four hours without water and had stopped within 100 yards of a spring," said the affidavit. "When the soldier went to get the water the major ordered the guard to shoot the soldier or he would shoot him. The guard then shot the soldier dead."

The same soldier also charged that a lieutenant of his company had shot a private dead because he was late in reporting to his platoon.

Golden was with Company D, Thirtieth Infantry. He was ordered subpoenaed as a witness.

Watson still had a sheaf of letters and affidavits on the desk before him when the committee adjourned until tomorrow. It was agreed that then Watson would present a list of witnesses whom he wants the committee to summon.

Watson demanded the summoning of a witness now in Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, who, he said, could give testimony "of the most important character."

Chairman Brandegee announced the man whose name was withheld would

FITZGERALD TO AIR CONDITIONS IN POLICE DEPT.

Ohio Congressman Asks Permission to Lay Disclosures Before Subcommittee.

Congressman Roy G. Fitzgerald of Ohio today announced that he would appear before the special subcommittee of the House District Committee investigating police and fire conditions to present "certain disclosures in the nature of testimony available regarding the police department."

Congressman Zihlman of Maryland, chairman of the subcommittee, said he would be glad to hear Fitzgerald at any time.

Discussing conditions in these two departments before the House District Committee this morning, Zihlman reported that he had found the local department performing an efficient work as possible with the present undermanned forces.

"We plan to take up with the new chief of police the question of possible reconstruction rules for the department," Zihlman said. "When we met last month it was the opinion of the committee that there was no need to call Major Gensford to the Capitol, in view of the fact that he was preparing to retire from the police department."

be ordered to be brought in custody of a United States marshal. Watson also charged that prisoners in Leavenworth and in the Federal penitentiary in Georgia had been forbidden to write to him.

Asks Concrete Case.
"Can you give us one instance where a private soldier was arbitrarily arrested and hanged?" Brandegee asked.

"Yes, I expect to get that as fast as I can," Watson answered. The hearing room filled with women as Watson continued. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (Alice Roosevelt) was an attentive listener. Several members of the general staff also followed Watson closely.

GRAHAM LOVE SUIT IN FINAL HEARING TODAY

Defense Surprised by Exhibit Refuting Certain Testimony.

The last round of the eight-day battle of the Graham-Humes \$500,000 love suit will begin late this afternoon when attorneys for both sides present their case to the jury.

Counsel will be allowed four hours in which to present the case to the jury, each side consuming two hours.

Wilson J. Lambert, M. E. Harby and Rudolph Yeatman, counsel for Humes, struck a hard blow at the plaintiff's side today when they introduced in evidence a canceled check alleged to be signed by Mrs. Harry Glennan, and endorsed by her former maid, Ida Armstrong, dated July 6, 1918.

According to the bank's stamp on the back of the check it was cashed a few days later.

Settles Disputed Date.
This refutes the testimony of E. L. Howe, of Princeton, N. J., stepfather of Mrs. Glennan, Ida Mary Cox, a maid, employed by Howe, and other witnesses who testified yesterday that the Armstrong woman was not employed at the Howe residence on July 6.

It was on this date that Lorimer C. Graham admitted spending the night at the Princeton home of Mr. and Mrs. Howe, while they were away. Ida Armstrong had testified that she was employed by Mrs. Glennan at that time; that she was the house on the night Graham was there; and that she fixed up a room for Graham adjoining that of Mrs. Glennan. She also testified that in making up the room the next day she noticed that Mrs. Glennan's bed appeared as though it had not been occupied while the bed occupied by Graham appeared in great disorder.

Further details of the gay party at the Hotel Plaza in New York on the night of the Armistice in 1918, in which Graham took an active part, were related by the handsome naval officer himself at yesterday afternoon's session of court.

Women Paid the Bill.
He declared that the two women in the party on the night in question were the Guggenheims, the wives of the copper kings, and that the champagne and the supper were paid for by one of the women.

Graham stated that he and a brother officer were invited to have supper at the St. Regis Hotel by the two women, who rented the entire second floor of the hotel. "They told me they used it as a resting place in the afternoon," Graham said.

"Who were the ladies," Attorney Wright asked.

"They were the Guggenheims," replied Graham.

"What Guggenheims?" counsel asked.

"The copper kings," Graham replied. "They invited another officer and myself. After entertaining us a little while at the St. Regis they invited us to go over to the Plaza and have a supper, so I said 'All right,' and when we got over there the other officer left."

Glennan's Brother There.
Graham then explained that William Glennan, brother of the Norfolk banker, who is suing Graham for \$50,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections, came along and he invited young Glennan to join the party.

On Tuesday young Glennan testified by a deposition, that he met Graham in the lobby of the Plaza, who showed him a bottle of champagne which he had concealed under his cape or coat, at which time he said: "I have two women and we need another man."

Graham testified that he joined the party in the grill of the Plaza, but after some drinking, things began to get rough and the party adjourned to the rose room of the hotel, where some time later he left Graham and the two women.

She Bought Wine, Too.
"Was champagne on the table when you had supper," counsel asked the naval officer.

"Yes, sir; Mrs. Guggenheim supplied it."

"Who paid for the supper that night?" Wright asked.

"Mrs. Guggenheim," Graham replied.

A mysterious "red-haired woman" who called Graham "Lorrie," at the time he drove up in an automobile to see his children in New York while she waited for him in the car as testified to by a witness earlier in the week, was identified by Graham yesterday as a Mrs. Armstrong, a sister of Mrs. H. S. Harkness, whose husband is a Standard Oil magnate.

That Graham was a man of unusual courage was brought out by his counsel yesterday afternoon, following testimony of witnesses earlier in the week that his wife called him cowardly.

Testifies to Own Bravery.
He spoke of an incident in Germany through which he and Mrs. Graham were traveling before the United States entered the war in which he struck a gun from the hands of a German soldier.

"When we arrived at Lindau the train was stopped and all the passengers were required to get out. They were taken over to the cattle pens," said Graham. "The men were on one side and the women on the other. Passengers were then required to pass through a very small door to show their passports."

"I got to the door and had no passport and a guard put his gun across the door and would not let me go by, so I struck the gun away and got out. I then found Mrs. Graham and put her on the train."

M. E. Harby, attorney for Humes, seemed to question this story very much and put Graham through a severe cross-examination.

Federal Penal Laws Omit Penalty For Killing Officer

By International News Service.
Attorney General Daugherty again called to the attention of Congress today that although it is illegal to "assault or wound" a Federal officer while serving a process it is not a crime to kill an officer under the same circumstances.

This anomalous situation in the Federal code was revealed in the second paragraph of the Attorney General's report to Congress, in the following terms:

Section 140 of the Criminal Code should be amended, making it a crime to kill an officer of the United States in the circumstances described in that section. Under section 140 of the Federal penal code it is a crime to assault, beat, or wound an officer of the United States engaged in serving or executing process, but there is no Federal law making it a crime to kill an officer under such circumstances. Legislation along this line is again recommended."

SHEEP GLAND TEST BEGUN ON CHICAGO CHILDREN

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Sheep glands administered to backward and subnormal children will enable those children to make up for lost time in their classes, according to Dr. Frank G. Brunner, director of special schools, in announcing the start of sheep gland experiments yesterday.

Observations of the success of the experiments are to be made in a school of 200 backward children. Pituitary and parathyroid glands are being used.

Rames Ordered to Walter Reed.

Major Per Rames, Thirtieth Infantry, today was ordered to leave Camp Lewis, Washington, and proceed to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. Later, he will go to Camp Benning, Georgia, for duty.

1,500 POLICEMEN UNABLE TO CURB CHICAGO MOBS

Packing House Strikers and Non-Union Men Clash—40 Are Injured.

By International News Service.
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Rioting broke out afresh in the stock yards strike here today.

Forty men on their way to work in the yards were injured when a mob climbed the elevated railway structure at Fortieth and Wallace street and hurled bricks and stones through the windows of a train bearing the workers.

Like Armed Camp.
The stock yards district here virtually is an armed camp today as the result of the rioting, which has assumed the greatest proportions of any outbreak here since the race riots of 1919.

Fifteen hundred policemen, armed with 200 riot guns and a supply of tear bombs, are on guard. State troops have not been asked as yet, but Gov. Len Small, at Washington, announced that troops would be called out the moment the situation gets beyond the control of the police.

One man is reported to have been killed, nine are known to have been wounded—two possibly fatally—and a score received minor injuries in disturbances that marked the close of the day's work yesterday.

Twenty thousand men, women and children, it is estimated, participated in the rioting, many of the mobs containing scores of women. The rioting continued for more than three hours before police dispersed the mobs.

Chief of Police Charles Fitzmorris assumed personal charge of the police

Washington Packing Firms Not Hit By Strike

Developments in the Chicago stockyards situation have as yet failed to affect Washington packing plants, and according to the managers questioned this morning, Washington will remain unaffected.

Washington is supplied by local packers whose employees, though belonging to a union affiliated with the Chicago organized workers, because of prevailing working conditions here are not contemplating sympathetic action, managers reported.

Only branches of Western provision houses would likely be affected by activities in Chicago, it was said. Business here was reported normal, with no decrease in shipments from Western packing points.

And more than 1,000 officers were rushed to the district. Police fired several volleys over the heads of the rioters to drive them back.

Women and children were knocked down by clubs and missiles, men with broken heads were left lying in the streets, and women who joined the strikers hurled red pepper at policemen.

As a precautionary measure all saloons in the district have been ordered closed by Chief Fitzmorris.

An appeal for an injunction to restrain the strikers from molesting employees who wish to continue in their work, which has been requested by twenty-two packing companies, is to be decided today by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan.

Officials of most of the packing plants admit that the strike has handicapped their operations, declaring that they are operating at about 90 per cent capacity.

Union leaders contend that approximately 19,000 men are on strike in Chicago and declare that several thousand more will go out today.

IRELAND BOND DRIVE HALTED DUE TO PEACE

Drive to Aid Irish Republic Called Off After \$25,000 Is Raised Here.

With the receipt of word from Ireland that the Irish question had been settled the local drive committee for the Irish bond campaign of the Republic of Ireland today ceased its work.

Chairmen of the various committees, throughout the District of Columbia, were notified today to discontinue the sale of Irish bonds.

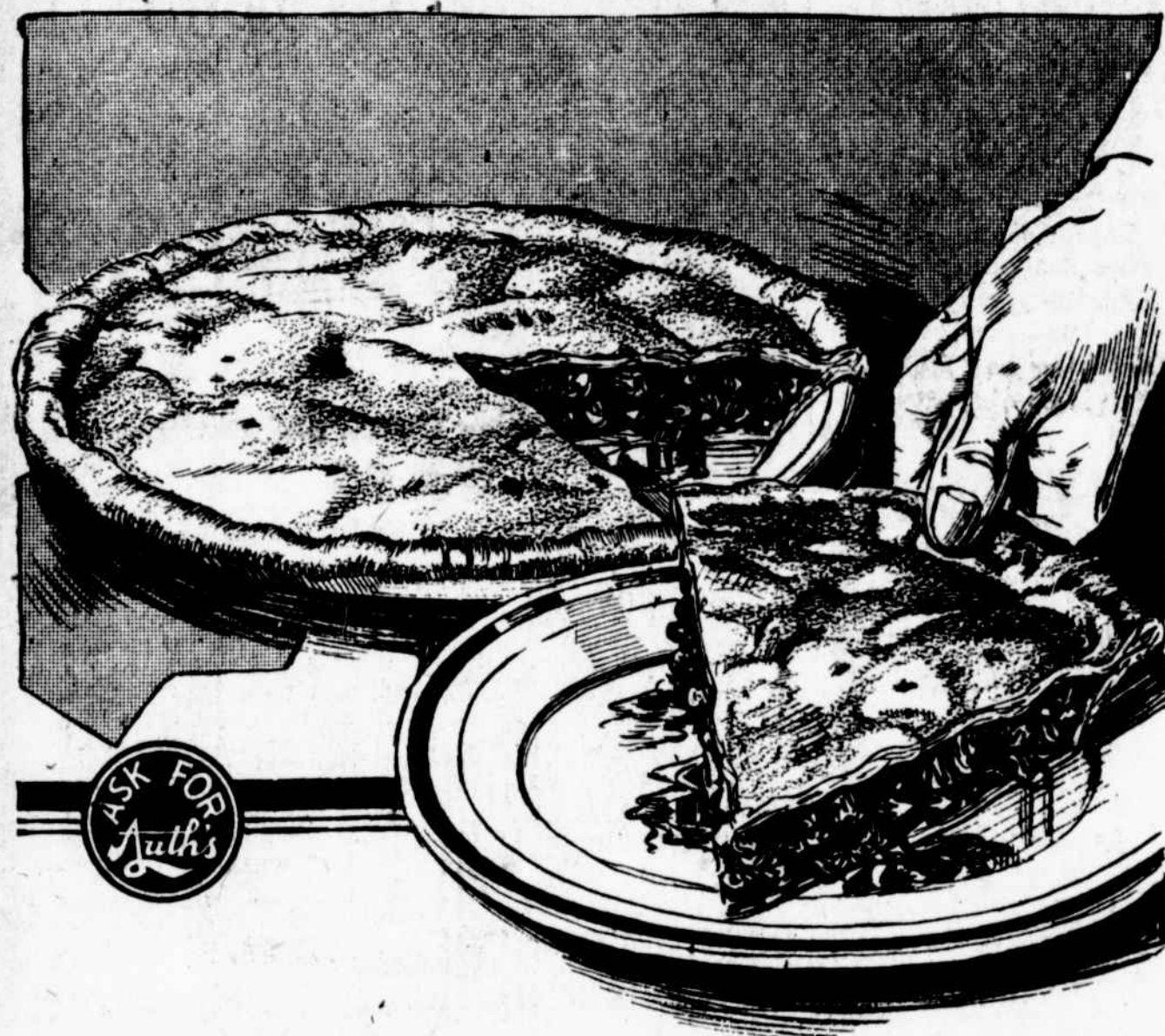
Representatives of the Irish Republic in Washington could not be reached this morning, but it is expected they will issue a statement outlining the reason for stopping the campaign.

When the drive was halted this morning Washington had subscribed more than \$25,000.

MAYOR-ELECT URGES CUT OF \$1,000 IN HIS SALARY

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Mayor-elect Fiske has sent a letter to the board of aldermen asking that salaries of city officials be cut in the interest of economy, dating from January 1. The proposal is in accord with the slogan used by Mr. Fiske in his campaign, which was "Economy, efficiency and service."

Mr. Fiske asks that the salary of mayor be reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,000, and that a cut of \$500 be made in the salaries of city clerk and mayor's secretary. He demands also that the offices of assistant corporation counsel and secretary to the charter revision commission, with salaries of \$4,000 and \$1,600, respectively, be abolished.



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