

# PACKERS TRED TEST OF PROBE

## Correspondence of Swift & Co. Shows Pressure Brought to Bear on Congress to Foretell Inquiry.

## HAD CONGRESSMEN SIZED Lawyers Thought Some Were Granting and That Democrats Would Be Seeking Funds.

Washington, Jan. 26.—How the packers worked against federal investigation of their industries as proposed in congress during 1916 and how they kept in touch with political affairs in Washington in an effort to forestall passage of investigation resolutions, was disclosed today by documents from the files of Swift & Co., read into the record of the federal trade commission's inquiry.

The name of Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who, Francis J. Heney said, is listed as a stockholder in Swift & Co., was brought into the testimony in a letter from Louis F. Swift appealing for help "in connection with a matter which is pending in congress."

A report on the situation signed by R. C. McManus, J. M. Chaplin and A. D. White, of Swift & Co.'s legal staff, and which was sent to G. F. Swift, Jr., H. H. Swift and other officers of the firm, said:

"We believe the situation to be serious and recommend that everything be done in every direction to head off the present movement. We believe that as it stands today, nothing could stop criminal prosecutions."

**The Corporation View.**

The following points were declared by the report to be in favor of the packers:

"This administration has not disturbed business by prosecution and does not wish to be known as appealing to the mob spirit. It does not wish to spend money, as its revenues are in bad shape. It must come before the corporations for political subscriptions shortly, as the convention is almost at hand. Congressmen wish to go home to attend to their own affairs."

As to the authors of the investigation resolutions, the report had this to say: "Berland, of Missouri, is seeking re-nomination. He boasts that he has a life job assured by reason of this legislation. Congressman Kinkaid, (Kansas) is a boy of small ability. He thinks he sees an opportunity to secure prominence in politics."

A letter dated March 9, 1916, addressed to Senator Wadsworth, of New York, was introduced, saying:

"This will introduce Mr. R. C. McManus, general attorney of Swift & Co., who needs some advice and perhaps some help in connection with a matter which is pending in congress. Assuring you that I shall be grateful for any favors you may grant him, I am,

"Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) 'L. F. Swift.'"

Attorney Heney, for the commission, said Senator Wadsworth was listed among the stockholders of Swift & Co.

**Packers Had Tips.**

Evidence that the packers were kept informed of what the cattle men were doing in their fight to obtain an investigation of the meat packing industry was contained in a letter addressed to Mr. McManus and signed by T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

E. C. Lasater, of Fairburn, Tex., prominent and a leading spirit in the cattleman's association, was in the hearing room when the letter was introduced, he was called to the stand by Mr. Heney and asked if he knew that such a letter had been written and what he said in reply.

"I am astounded," Lasater replied. "It was certainly not a proper thing for the association's secretary to have done."

A report from McManus to L. F. Swift, dated March 2, 1916, proposed as one of the steps open more than 25 cents per head—I have told Mr. Brand that the packer simply reflects the beef market when he buys cattle.

"I told Mr. Brand I wanted him to start the development of 'Brand's Automatic Beef Scales' for live stock men and when this weekly publication had gained respect and confidence of shippers, commission men and live stock men, every time a man would start a big talk of what he knew, the other man would pick up this bulletin and see what Brand says," I told him I wanted this packer talk taken out of live stock discussions and it could only be done by a governmental publication."

# NOT YET READY FOR SURRENDER

## Germany Appears Determined to Retain Loot—Hertling Answer to Wilson Is Evasive.

## VAGUE ON MAIN POINTS Says Kaiser Will Negotiate for Return of Land Only With Nations Directly Concerned.

By Associated Press.

Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, in answering the recent speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, announced in the reichstag main committee that Germany would not give up Alsace-Lorraine under any circumstances.

As to Belgium the chancellor said Germany did not desire any forcible annexation of her territory. Regarding occupied French territory, he declared that while Germany did not desire an occupation of it by violence, he would discuss the question of this territory only with France. The evacuation of Russian territory could be discussed only with Russia, he announced. He expressed agreement with certain points in President Wilson's speech and invited new proposals from the allies.

**Wants Exchange of Views.**

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an address before the reichsrath, also replied to the speeches of the British and American executives. He also voiced a desire to continue the exchange of peace views with the allies. In particular, he thought such exchanges between Austria-Hungary and the United States were desirable. There was no great incompatibility between the interests of these two nations, in his opinion, and an exchange of views between them might open the way for the other nations to join in conciliatory discussions.

Chief interest centers in the announcement of Germany's terms which are defined for the most part in a negative way, however. The German chancellor stated specifically that Germany agreed with the first four points in President Wilson's world peace program, which cover the abolition of secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, equality of trade conditions and reduction of national armaments. The chancellor thought some difficulties would be met regarding the fifth point, which treated with colonial adjustments and asserted the principle that the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the claims of the government, whose title was to be determined. Austria was primarily concerned with points nine, 10 and 11 in President Wilson's speech. Chancellor Von Hertling pointed out, but Germany's interests would be defended energetically where they were involved. These points touch upon the readjustment of the frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality, free opportunity for the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary and with the Balkan question, including demands for the evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro with free access to the sea for Serbia.

# LLOYD GEORGE WILL MEET IRISH LEADERS

## Convention Names Delegation to Confer With Premier on Home Rule.

London, Jan. 26.—Premier Lloyd George has invited the leading members of the Irish convention to confer with the cabinet.

The following official communication dealing with the Irish convention was issued:

"At today's Irish convention a letter from the premier was read, stating that before the convention arrived at a decision on certain issues under discussion, he and his colleagues in the cabinet and the representatives of different sections of the convention, should they desire to follow such a course."

"Thereupon, it was decided to adjourn the convention and certain members were selected to meet the premier and his colleagues."

"Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman, was authorized to arrange the conference at the earliest possible date and immediately thereafter to summon the convention."

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## Austro-Germans Are Vague in Everything But Apparent Desire to Retain Loot, View of Capital.

## WHY AUSTRIA BACKS UP Concessions She Offers to Make Means No Sacrifice on Her Part, But Would Aid Germany.

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The renunciation by Count Czernin, the Austrian premier, of any claim against Russia for indemnity or annexation, it is noted, does not extend to the other nations. Considering that Germany has undertaken to dominate the Russian-Balkan provinces, and that the central powers already have recognized the independence of Ukraine, thus constituting a buffer state between Russia and Austria, in large part it is easily perceived that Austria is making no special sacrifice in this renunciation. As for Poland, the declaration that the population would decide its own fate, is read here in the light of the action already taken by the central powers to set up a sham kingdom of Poland, which, in reality, is nothing more than a dependency of Austria and Germany. Attention has been directed.

# JAPAN EYES RUSSIA WITH DEEP CONCERN

## Hints She Will Not Tolerate Spread of Bolshevism to the Orient.

Tokio, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—"Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world and consequently in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable detriment of our interests the government of Japan will not hesitate a moment to take proper measures."

Thus Count Terauchi, the Japanese premier, spoke at the opening of the diet today in referring to the internal disorders in Russia spreading to the Russian possessions in East Asia.

The premier declared that the situation in Russia was causing him the greatest measure of anxiety. "As the true friend of Russia," he said, "Japan earnestly hopes that country may successfully settle its difficulties without further loss of time and establish a stable government."

Count Terauchi said also that Japan joined unreservedly with the allied powers in the determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

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"My Dear Senator Chamberlain: The questions which have arisen with regard to the conduct of the war require an explicit statement from me for the information of your committee and generally for the information of congress and the country."

"I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army who have forgotten themselves and labored with self sacrifice, and as I think, success, in the building of a great army."

"It is due also to the great number of men of business and of affairs who have accepted the invitation of the war department to come to Washington and brought their business experience, their talents and their judgment to the work in hand. And I think the people of the country are entitled to have at large a summary of what has been done by America in the war."

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Except for the letter which he sent to Governor Norbeck soon after his arrival in Parkston, Wednesday evening, nothing had been heard directly from Rempfer today. However, late yesterday a Christian Reformer came to Mitchell, intent on having warrants issued for the arrest of "somebody" for the manner that "somebody" had treated his son. But he didn't get far with his intentions, because he did not name the parties he wanted arrested and the authorities could not issue the desired warrants without the names of the individuals to be arrested.

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Secretary Baker sent the following letter to the senator:

"My Dear Senator Chamberlain: The questions which have arisen with regard to the conduct of the war require an explicit statement from me for the information of your committee and generally for the information of congress and the country."

"I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army who have forgotten themselves and labored with self sacrifice, and as I think, success, in the building of a great army."

"It is due also to the great number of men of business and of affairs who have accepted the invitation of the war department to come to Washington and brought their business experience, their talents and their judgment to the work in hand. And I think the people of the country are entitled to have at large a summary of what has been done by America in the war."

"I therefore respectfully request that your committee arrange an opportunity for me to make such a statement, and that the time and place be fixed so to enable all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are so disposed, to attend."

"If this request can be complied with, I shall be happy to be advised at your earliest convenience of the time and place."

Administration replies to Senator Chamberlain's assertions probably will be delivered in both the Senate and House next week. It is known that Senator James will be ready when the Senate convenes Monday and Representative Dent, chairman of the House military committee, and Representative Glass will take up the administration's case in the House.

Chairman Chamberlain submitted Secretary Baker's request to the committee, which considered it late today.

# NO ARRESTS IN REMPFER CASE

## Father of Parkston Agitator Fails to Secure Warrants for Arrest of Men Who Deported His Son.

Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 26.—The talk of Mitchell, and of all South Dakota, for that matter, continues to be the ejection from London, on Wednesday, of William C. Rempfer, of Parkston, the lawyer-banker-socialist, bolshevist sympathizer and executive secretary of the South Dakota branch of the people's council for democracy and terms of peace.

Except for the letter which he sent to Governor Norbeck soon after his arrival in Parkston, Wednesday evening, nothing had been heard directly from Rempfer today. However, late yesterday a Christian Reformer came to Mitchell, intent on having warrants issued for the arrest of "somebody" for the manner that "somebody" had treated his son. But he didn't get far with his intentions, because he did not name the parties he wanted arrested and the authorities could not issue the desired warrants without the names of the individuals to be arrested.

David Wipf, another Parkston man, also put in an appearance and demanded that "something be done" to save the wounded feelings of the Parkston banker, and he also appeared to be much in the dark about the identity of the men who should be arrested.

It was learned from Pierre late yesterday that Governor Norbeck had heard nothing from Rempfer at that time and that he had no information which would warrant him in taking any action.

It is understood Rempfer claims to know some of the men in the party who "escorted" him from Mitchell Tuesday; that a "tall man with the big coat and the leather vest," the leader of the band, is known to him, but Mitchell people profess ignorance of who the man is.

Local socialists assert Rempfer was not a dominating influence in the convention that was broken up; that he was only a delegate and that he is not even well informed on socialistic doctrine. They assert they have always been well treated by Mitchell authorities, so are at a loss to understand why their convention was stopped.

# SEEKS HOPE IN UKRAINE.

London, Jan. 25.—The imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, addressed the reichstag, according to a Central News dispatch, said:

"We hope soon to conclude an agreement with Ukraine which would be mutually satisfactory, especially from an economic point of view."

When, on January 3, the chancellor continued the reply, he declared for the cooperation of the enterprising nations in the peace negotiations, Germany was no longer bound by its offer to the entente and had a free path for separate negotiations with Russia. In these negotiations with Germany, the president said, should be a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

# VON HERTLING IS DEFIANT ON VITAL ISSUES OF WAR

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 24.—(Via London, Jan. 25.)—Count von Hertling, in his address before the reichstag main committee, said that the evacuation of Russian territory was a question which only concerns Russia and the central powers.

Commenting on the 14 points in the program for world peace set forth in President Wilson's address to congress, the chancellor said an agreement could be obtained without difficulty on the first four points. Regarding the fifth point mentioned by President Wilson the chancellor said some difficulties would be met with.

**The Fate of Belgium.**

Germany never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence, the chancellor asserted. He asserted the state of Poland would be decided by Germany and Austria-Hungary. When all other questions had been settled, he added, Germany would be ready to discuss the question of a league of peace.

The chancellor declared that Germany did not wish annexation by violence, but that the question of northern France could be discussed only by France and Germany. He asserted there could be no talk of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine.

**Asks New Proposals.**

The chancellor demanded that the leaders of the nations at war with Germany set forth new proposals. The terms outlined by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George contained certain principles which could be accepted by Germany, he said, but the concrete proposals were unsatisfactory.

Count von Hertling said the question of the limitation of armaments was quite open to discussion. The chancellor added that the financial position of all European countries after the war

# NO PAINS FELT IN WASHINGTON