

EXPULSION MEMBERS WHO ENTER THE SERVICE

Letter Read at Chicago Trial Shows That Is Policy of the I. W. W.

Chicago, May 23.—Instead of adding a new star to a service flag when a member enlists for military service, as has been the practice of every patriotic organization, the I. W. W. expels forever its members who join the colors.

This fact was disclosed today at the trial of 112 I. W. W. officials before Federal Judge Landis when Frank Nebeker, special prosecutor for the government, read a letter written by G. J. Bourg, an organizer of the I. W. W. in Chicago, advising him that C. Deah had been expelled from local branch 61 of the I. W. W. for enlisting in the British army.

"Please publish this on the month's bulletin and oblige," Bourg wrote.

HINDENBURG TALE MERELY HUN RUSE

Seek to Explain Great Failure in West and Inability to Resume Offensive Against Allies.

By J. W. T. MASON, United Press War Expert.

New York, May 23.—The persistent rumor of Von Hindenburg's death which is being repeated by captured German prisoners, is the strongest evidence that has yet appeared of a realization by Germany of the failure of Von Hindenburg's west front offensive. There is no reason for believing that Von Hindenburg really is physically in the grave, but it is unquestionably true that the rumors to this effect have originated in the German army. To explain Von Hindenburg's enforced halt in Flanders and Picardy with his major objectives unattained. Reports of the deaths of high commanders never arise spontaneously in an army while victories are being won. It is the instinctive realization among the private soldiers that matters are going wrong which starts such tales.

Von Hindenburg's long pause while Ypres and Amiens remain uncaptured and the allied lines continue unbroken, must have created much pessimism in the German ranks. It is the pessimism which now manifests itself in the report that Von Hindenburg has sacrificed his own life to his machine of slaughter. The effect of the rumor must be profound upon the morale of the German troops.

That the Kaiser himself realizes the prevalence of a new spirit of unrest is amply demonstrated by his own recent efforts to explain away the break in the west front fighting. His new argument, however, cannot fool anybody. It is but the mockery of the vast numbers of new German dead for the Kaiser to proclaim the desirability of awaiting patiently the fruits of victory without further sacrifices rather than attempt to gain immediate success by bloody losses.

All Germany knows that Von Hindenburg's offensive was preceded by an elaborate educational campaign among the German people who were taught to expect the quick ending of the war by means of one final sacrifice of German manhood. The sacrifice has been made in appalling measure, but still peace does not appear. To replace the dead among the allies, fresh American troops are filling the western trenches, giving promise of approximating in numbers the full strength even of the German army itself in Flanders and Picardy. It is not to be wondered at that under these conditions the Germans are beginning to believe Von Hindenburg must be dead. His body may be still alive, but his reputation is seeking its grave.

GERMAN OFFICER SHOT AN ENGLISH PRISONER

London, May 23.—Because he refused to bring coffee at the order of his German guard, Private Joseph Barry of the Scots Guards, was shot to death while interned in Germany, according to information brought here today by a former fellow prisoner.

Barry, according to the story, was taken prisoner in the early part of the war and imprisoned at Sennelager. One day one of the guards ordered him to bring coffee from the camp to the bathhouse. "Englishmen don't drink coffee," replied Barry.

The guard then ordered Barry's fellow prisoners to stand away from him, leaving Barry standing alone. The guard put the rifle to his shoulder and shot Barry, who died within a few minutes.

According to information received the guard was up for trial, but the disposition of the case is not known.

DRYS WIN ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN HOUSE

Washington, May 23.—Dry forces in the house today won a second skirmish in favor of national prohibition during the war when on a preliminary vote an amendment was approved refusing any of the \$11,246,400 appropriation in the food production bill until President Wilson issues a proclamation prohibiting the use of food in the manufacture of intoxicants.

ARGUE MINOTTO CASE.

Chicago, May 23.—Arguments were commenced today before Federal Judge George A. Carpenter here on Count James Minotto's petition for a writ of habeas corpus to escape internment as a dangerous alien enemy. The count's father in law, Louis F. Swift, Countess Minotto and a battery of five lawyers were ranged beside him in court.

HEAVY QUAKE SHOCK IS RECORDED TODAY

Washington, May 23.—A heavy earthquake occurred this morning centered at a point not yet determined. The shocks were just dying down at 8:45 a. m. and until the seismograph records have been removed from the machines definite data will not be available.

Memorial Girl



FOR she is virile and living, Radiant, beautiful, strong, Expressing all of our reverence In wordless but palpant song.

SHE seems to embody the spirit To which all of us homage pay; In her graver mood she's the essence, The heart of Memorial Day.

MOVIES DO MUCH TO CREATE FRIENDSHIP

People of Brazil Are Enabled to Better Understand People of U. S.

BY H. B. ROBERTSON, United Press Staff Correspondent. Rio de Janeiro, (Special).—Before the war the average Brazilian's ignorance of the American and his activities was vast—as vast as the average American's ignorance of the Brazilian and his affairs.

Now, after more than three years of war confusion, the Brazilian has his ideas about the Yankee, and fairly clear ideas they are, too. The change was brought about by an utterly unexpected agent—the American motion picture film.

Much has been said and written about the tightening of Pan-American ties. Conventions there were at which representatives of the more than 20 western continent republics banqueted and made speeches. Commercial interests strove to weave tight the web of business relations. Diplomats piled plans and policies for the common acceptance of the Monroe doctrine. The press of the two continents clamored for a solidification of American interests. But the man who is "putting it over" is the impresario of the celluloid stage.

For it follows, as day follows night, that Pan-American ties of friendship are possible only when the friends are acquainted with each other. Seeing American implements of progress in action creates a commercial demand for those implements. Living scenes of the American in his home and business makes the American character understood and appreciated, and the task of the diplomat becomes easy. Formerly he had to combat the notion that the American's soul was stamped with the dollar sign, and that his instincts were imperialistic. The interest aroused by screen pictures of America has caused demand for news and knowledge of the happenings in that country and the columns of the press now show a fair proportion of events "made in U. S. A." And the picture plays the thing that did it.

Before the war Brazil was receiving practically all of its motion picture films from Europe, principally from France and Italy. But the film business not being considered among necessities, it was one of the first to suffer. Many of the stars of European filmdom literally became "shooting stars," having been called to the trenches, and the feminine portion took to Red Cross and knitting. Materials used in production of films were needed for munitions. Transportation to South America became difficult. The result was that the European supply of films was almost completely cut off. There was wailing and woe in Brazilian "movie" fannism. But in the midst of this wailing and woe the American hero, with a sombrero on his head and an unerring six-shooter in his hand, came galloping to the rescue. He galloped right into the warm heart of the Brazilian, and presto, the maiden was wooed, the soldier papers restored, the villain vanquished, and Pan-American solidification became as simple as a recipe for apple pie.

Newton D. Baker on the War.

From an Address Delivered Before the Southern Society, New York.

"And so all wars which have been waged for the prestige of kings or the territorial extension of empires fall in their analogy. There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of content for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over. "We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather have the triumph of democracy the reward of the associated effort of democratic peoples everywhere, so that when the war is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associated in the future progress which is to be made.

"For we must never forget, when we speak of democracy, that it is not an accomplishment, it is not a thing that has been done, but it is a progress; it is a system of growth, and though today we might achieve what our limited vision proclaims to us as the democratic ideal, its quality is such that when we stand on what now seems to us the highest peak of that range, there will be greater heights to tempt and inspire us. "And so, when this war is over, and still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts, and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. "It is a wonderful story, the alignment of the nations which can truly be called civilized, against the ancient medievalism which survives in the heart of Europe. The hope of mankind, so often frustrated, apparently is now to be accomplished. It could not be done in Napoleon's time, in

spite of the French revolution, and its philosophy and its promise, because of what Danton called 'The Allied Kings of Europe.' It could not be done in 1849 because of the Metternichs and the Bismarcks. It could not be done in 1870 because they were still triumphant, but out of the west out of this youngest and latest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth; out of this young giant, fashioned out of all the people, who originate in a new philosophy, little rivulets of it have gone over to other peoples in other parts of the world. "And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit, and we are partners now with great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this struggle, and at the end of it, out of the noise of battle and smoke of the battlefield, there arises the picture of a new fraternity of mankind—the sons and daughters of civilization joining hands to protect the sacred principles upon which the freedom of mankind rests. "The American people have shot through all their preparations for this war an influence of idealism and morality which is a new thing in the world. About our training camps new conditions have arisen. All sorts of modern, advanced notions with regard to the amusement and entertainment and recreation of young men, in order that they may be virile strong, and high minded, have been adopted, not because of any particular wisdom in any place, but because of the unanimous judgment and demand of the American people, and so, when our army goes abroad, it will be a knightly army, not an army of conquest that expects to come home with a chariot and somebody else's more to be divided up with material spoils, but an army that is going to live and die for the free fruits of a high idealism and a purified national morality."

Incidentally, as the moving picture show is the Brazilian's favorite amusement and has had a tremendous development in this country, the American export of motion picture films is a considerable commercial item.

Not Signal Corps Claim.

From the Army and Navy Journal. The signal corps never claimed that the Liberty motor was the product of an inspired operation of American genius that in 30 days evolved one of the best motors for certain uses in aircraft. It took the more certain way of obtaining the best engineer available, Vincent, of the Packard company, who for two years had been working in his factory and laboratory to find a suitable airplane motor; and Vincent called in Hall, a very practical man, and the two produced the motor. It now may be said to work satisfactorily for heavy planes, where power is needed, and on low compression; but the high compression motor is not perfected, and the one now being manufactured is not adapted for high altitude flying. Much has been said about delay. It has been disappointing. But the disappointment may have come from the indiscreet promises, not to call them silly, based probably on a failure to realize the possible delays in production that might be due to several causes. Among these are the inherent difficulties of the task, and the many changes due to the factor of constant change in the standard and types of airplane called for by the United States military authorities in France. When this country entered the war it had no industry producing an airplane up to the standard of the day and there were no airplane engineers of considerable experience, a fact due to the weakness of the industry and practically no workmen skilled in it could be found. We had no standards, except such as the allies sent, and they changed rapidly. The plans of a warplane involve 3,000 drawings and the allies have not sent a complete set at any time. But relatively production has not been slow. The latest official reports from England are that no nation has produced a motor in less than 12 months, but from the receipt of the first plans to the day of delivery of the first Liberty motors in

quantity production a little less than 10 months have elapsed. French Names. I'd chant an ode to Joffre, with ardor and delight, but up there speaks a scuffer: "You don't pronounce it right; that name should rhyme with 'suffer.' O poet short and fat, and you're a dippy duffer, or you'd be wise to that." I raise my voice so mellow, not peevish, nor in a huff; then speaks another fellow: "The French pronounce it 'Juff.' I see there's no use fighting with such a shining name until I know for certain how to pronounce the same. And so I start a sonnet about the mighty Foch, whose name has laurels on it— I make it rhyme with 'foke.' Then says a posted neighbor, "You cannot sing breaks so embarrassing the man who trills a song. I'd like to sing of Caisis a martial, stirring lay, but then, so help me Alice, I fear it is Calisy. Fair France, I'd like to bring you a wreath of deathless song! Oh, France, I'd like to sing you, but get the language wrong!" Loss in Immigration. From the Christian Science Monitor. A recent report from the immigration bureau of the United States shows that the number of immigrants has fallen in one year from 1,000,000 to 400,000. The war has evidently, for the time, set back the problem of the past as to the best means of providing for the great numbers of incoming aliens. There used to be talk, among philanthropists, about the use of government action for guiding the immigrants to the various parts and opportunities of the west, and relieving the congestion of the cities of the Atlantic coast. Optimists believe there will be a rush of immigrants after the war; pessimists that the influx will practically come to an end. But the United States immigration bureau might do worse than lay its plans now, during the bill, for the well being of the future citizens of Europe, and the world.

MAY BEAT DRAFT BY RAISING IRISH ARMY

Dublin, May 24.—The conscription question in Ireland may be settled by the formation of an Irish army.

The new recruiting operations planned for Ireland will be on the "follow the drum" system. It was learned today. Recruiting stations will be established throughout the country, while regiments, headed by bands, will be paraded. Volunteers will be brigaded with the present Irish brigades, thus forming an Irish army. This reverses the previous attitude of the war office.

At an anti-conscription conference it was decided to provide for the dependents of Sinn Feiners under arrest out of the anti-conscription fund. The day of the lord mayor in going to America, it was explained today, is due to his refusal to submit documents which he intended to present to President Wilson.

The wife of Darrell Figgis has received a letter from him asking that he, Edward De Valera and the other

Sinn Feiners under arrest have arrived in England and expect to be interned.

PARNELL'S SISTER DIES.

Dublin, May 23.—A separation was caused in Dublin today by the death in the workhouse hospital known as the South Dublin Union, of Mrs. Emily Ricketts, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the famous Irish patriot.

GIVE CABINET EVIDENCE.

London, May 23.—Evidence concerning the German plot in Ireland will be submitted to the British cabinet today by Edward Shortt, chief secretary for Ireland, a press association spokesman from Dublin reports. The dispatch says:

"It can be stated on the best authority that justification for the arrests exists in the shape of astounding evidence, but publication of the same is a question affecting, not merely the welfare of the prisoners, but the well-being of the empire."

GIRL FLYER OFF ON LONG FLIGHT

Katherine Stinson Attempting Non-Stop Trip From Chicago to New York, Carrying Mail.

Chicago, Ill., May 24.—Miss Katherine Stinson left Chicago today on a proposed non-stop flight to New York city. She carried 67 pieces of mail, including a letter from Postmaster W. B. Carlisle of Chicago to the postmaster of New York city.

Unhindered, Miss Stinson left Grant Park at 7:34 a. m. in her new biplane. She decided to attempt the trip today, after repeated postponements, because weather conditions promised to be ideal. The comparatively few pedestrians in the loopmistake who saw the airplane speeding overhead mistook it for a Red Cross campaign flyer or an aviator from Camp Grant at Rockford. The only official witnesses to her start were Captains Richard Pollock and L. A. Donoghue of army headquarters here. She carried rations consisting of three handfuls of malted milk tablets.

Miss Stinson expected to land at Mineola field, near Garden City, L. I., by 8 o'clock tonight, having only about enough gasoline in the tank to last 11 hours.

When the flight was suddenly decided upon, a special messenger brought the mail from the postoffice with the 24 cent stamps on each cancelled. The light sack was quickly tied in place and Miss Stinson, with a joking remark about her short rations, took wing. She was sworn in as a special mail clerk two weeks ago.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 24.—Katherine Stinson in her flight from Chicago to New York, passed over Newburg, five miles south of here, at 1:25 p. m. Miss Stinson, when she passed over Shawville, Ohio, had been flying 5 hours and 28 minutes, or approximately at the rate of 61 miles an hour.

LEAGUE ORGANIZERS CLAIM GREAT GAINS

Nonpartisan Move Thriving on Opposition—Plan to Control Five States.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Reports of the utmost activity by the non-partisan league in organizing for the control of Minnesota are brought here by league officials and organizers. Organizers of the league are thick in the state and are seeking to refute the charges of disloyalty and at the same time to capitalize the mobbing of some of their members, which they are exploiting to get more members. They insist they will shortly dominate the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and Idaho.

GERMAN CITIES ARE BOMBED BY BRITISH

Metz and Mannheim Raided—Bombs Dropped on Hun Works at Liege.

London, May 23.—British air forces in raids Tuesday and Tuesday night dropped several tons of bombs on enemy strongholds in Belgium and Germany, it was officially announced today. "Some of the airplanes penetrated as far as Metz, it was stated, bombing the railway station in that place. The railway yards at Liege were attacked and two tons of bombs were dropped upon a chemical plant at Mannheim. Three fires were started in the latter city. "During the same period, 16 enemy airplanes were brought down. Two other enemy planes were forced down out of control and two balloons were destroyed. Anti-aircraft guns disposed of two other enemy planes.

HIDDEN RIFLE STORY UNTRUE BECKER SAYS

New York Deputy Attorney General Reports Wild Stories Lack Foundation.

New York, N. Y., May 24.—Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker today reported to the government authorities that he had completed an investigation of reports of huge stores of hidden rifles, machine guns and ammunition in a near New York and found the reports unfounded.

FLEEING SLACKERS FACE PROSECUTION

Attorney General Warns Men Who Leave Country That They Can't Escape.

Washington, May 24.—Slackers who leave the country to escape the draft will be prosecuted under the selective service act on their return, Attorney General Gregory announced today.

"It has been brought to my attention," said the attorney general's statement, "that a number of men of conscription age, have left and that even now occasionally others are leaving the country to evade military service. Slackers are presumably laboring under the delusion that by securing a temporary residence in another country for the duration of the war, they may escape their military obligations and upon the termination of the war may return here to enjoy the fruits of sacrifice in which they had no part. "When this struggle is completed, however, such men, on seeking admission to the United States, will find that it will be necessary for them to stand trial and on indictments charging them with violation of the selective service act. These trials will be vigorously prosecuted and the maximum penalty provided by the act will be urged upon conviction.

"The passage of time will not prevent the bringing of prosecutions. All nonregistrants and delinquents must return for military service, or become permanent expatriates, with all future rights of United States citizenship denied them. "It should also be clearly understood by the general public that whoever assists another to escape from this country to evade military service or whoever assists to maintain in a foreign country one who has fled there to escape military service is guilty of a violation of the espionage act and upon conviction becomes liable to the full penalty imposed thereby."

RED CROSS FUND TO BE OVERSUBSCRIBED

Total of \$52,150,393 Already Raised and Campaign Is Just Well Started.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Sweeping onward on the crest of an unexampled national enthusiasm, the Red Cross war fund had passed the half way mark early today.

With reports only for the first three days counted, the fund stood at \$52,150,393. It is predicted the last three days will bring a tremendous over subscription to the fund.

WOMEN THROU ROOM TO HEAR MISS LUSK

Eagerly Await Recital of Her Relations With Roberts Prior to Murder.

Waukegan, Wis., May 23.—Under the friendly guidance of Attorney James Clancy, whose wife was Grace Lusk's Sunday school teacher, Miss Lusk continued today her story of events leading up to the shooting of Mrs. Mary Roberts here last June. Details of the murder trial defendant's relations with Dr. David Roberts, were eagerly awaited by a large gallery of women. In her first hour on the witness stand late yesterday, the school teacher covered her life story up to the time she met Roberts in 1913. History of headaches and neuritis intended to support the insanity defense, ran through her testimony.

HUN AVIATORS MAKE TWO RAIDS ON PARIS

Second Flock of Airmen Succeeded in Dropping Many Bombs on French Capital.

Paris, May 23.—An air attack on Paris last night, consisting of two distinct raids, was officially announced today. The first enemy squadron failed to reach the city because it was turned back by an aerial battle. There were no victims from the attack. The second raid consisted of several relays of machines. This attack resulted in another violent bombing of Paris. The bombs being dropped.