

MAJOR IN ARMY ACCUSES BAKER OF AIDING I.W.W.

War Secretary Perverted Acts of Congress for Protection of Obstructionists, Says Major Foster.

Kansas City, Mo., March 21.—Secretary War Baker was accused directly of "aiding and assisting" the I. W. W., internationalist socialists and humanitarians in their program of blocking the construction of the army, by Maj. Dick B. Foster, member of the general court-martial which tried 135 alleged conscientious objectors at Camp Funston in an address before the city club here today.

"This was done," Major Foster declared, "by extending and perverting the acts of congress for the protection, comfort and solace of these obstructionists."

"In making this accusation," Major Foster continued, "I consider no rumors, no suppositions and no guesses, but have it entirely upon my own personal knowledge of the treatment extended these obstructionists. This knowledge was gained from official War department orders and communications and the personal knowledge of obstructionists I gained while acting as one member of the general court-martial of 13 majors and captains before whom approximately 135 objectors came for trial."

Cites Secret Orders.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the War department of which the public knew nothing, he said, but of which the obstructionists were well informed, as one process of extending the provisions of the congressional act to the advantage of the objectors.

"Local draft boards," Major Foster said, "had received instructions to induct into military service and to send to army camps all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years."

"There was, however, an inner working of the military program. Objectors of all classes and protection awaiting in extensions of the act of congress by secret orders, and every man who expressed or showed any disinclination toward military service found a well organized and well promulgated propaganda of the obstructionists awaiting that supported him. Bulletins and pamphlets from the National Civil Liberties bureau of New York City were semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camp. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection.

Army Officers Gagged.

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding generals of all national army and National Guard cantonments and camps, the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States army imparting to the public their contents. Each confidential order or bulletin contained the closing paragraph: "Under no circumstances should these instructions be communicated to the newspapers."

"Public opinion, no doubt, was responsible for the secrecy of these instructions, as they were of a nature which would have been revolting to the American public had they known the full facts.

"One of the first of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it reads: "With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration."

Officers of the Army were dumfounded that the War department should order violations of military laws to be quietly ignored and that the violators of the law be treated with kindly consideration.

"Inquiry Restricted. "The number of objectors increased and numerous complaints on the peculiar condition went from army officers to Washington. On board of inquiry under the direct and personal supervision of the secretary of war resulted. The announced intention of the board was to discriminate between the true objectors and false objectors. The range of the board, however, was limited by a second secret order promulgated by Secretary Baker December 19, 1917, which read: "The secretary of war directs until further instructions on the subject are issued, personal scruples against war should be construed as tacitly under the instructions contained in confidential letter from this office dated October 10, 1917."

"By that order every man who had any reason for objecting to military service, whether cowardice, humanitarianism, international socialism, belief in the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World or what not, had to be permitted to violate all the military regulations and his violations had to be quietly ignored and the man treated with kindly consideration.

"One of the objectors wrote this letter while in the guard house: "From what I hear we get almost go crazy for joy when we read or hear that the red flag is rapidly waving over more and more territory in Europe, for we know it means liberty in the fullest sense of the word for those down-trodden workers."

"That is the class of men the War department ordered us to treat with kindly courtesy, and we did so."

Major Foster dismissed the case of the sincere religious objectors, saying that for such men he had the highest respect.

Senate Passes Bills Giving Greater Power to City Commission

By a Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, March 21.—The senate passed a number of measures of interest to Omaha. Two bills by Robbins, S. F. No. 165 and S. F. No. 166, are destined to give the city commission greater authority in the matter of public improvements for streets. The first allows the commission to pave, or repave, or grade without a petition of the property owners. The companion measure allows the commission to straighten streets. The second bill aroused some opposition and was characterized by Hoagland as granting the commission "despotic powers."

STRIKERS STOP SHIPS LOADING IN ARGENTINA

Longshoremen Refuse to Do Bidding of Government in Effort to Reopen Port of Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, March 21.—In its efforts to solve the difficulties caused by the port strike, the government today formally ordered the longshoremen to unload the coastwise steamers inside the port to permit of the entry of transatlantic vessels. The longshoremen however, refused to comply with the government's demand.

The packing house of La Blanca was among the firms boycotted by the striking longshoremen, who now refuse to do any work for ships handling its products. Today the Blanca concern attempted to load a transatlantic steamer without employing union stevedores, and sent a smaller steamer laden with frozen beef to be loaded on the steamer in the roads.

The small steamer was pursued by two launches carrying strikers, who boarded the tug, beat the captain and crew and forced them to abandon their posts and enter the launches. The captain and his men were carried to the shore where the Argentine marines rescued them and arrested the strikers.

Substitute League Covenant Drafted by Utah Senator

Washington, March 21.—Senator King of Utah, announced today that he had drafted a substitute for the proposed constitution of the league of nations designed to meet objections to the present document as expressed by various members of the senate, and would send it to President Wilson at Paris. The senator said he had inserted provisions specifically exempting the Monroe doctrine and preserving the right of the United States to control immigration, the tariff and similar questions, as well as permitting a nation to withdraw from the league upon one year's notice.

Army Athletic Activities to Be Continued This Year

Chicago, March 21.—Agreement was reached today at a meeting of athletic directors of army camps and cantonments of the central west to continue all athletic activities this year. Capt. John L. Griffiths, temporary chairman of the committee on training camp activities, urged that interarmy sports be neglected. Meeting with Captain Griffiths were Captain Lewis Omer, Camp Grant, Lieut. Fay Smith, Sherman; Harry Cohn, Taylor; John VanLieu, Dodge; Benjamin Ogden, Funston, and Floyd Rowe, Custer.

Soldiers Coming Tonight.

Two hundred and seventy-eight soldiers are expected tonight from Chicago on their way to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to be discharged. They will arrive at 6 o'clock and will spend the evening in Omaha.

vate life he is a member of an architectural firm in Kansas City. Major Foster was at his own request given a discharge from service at the time General Wood left Camp Funston for Chicago to take command of the central division.

Bureau's Activities Explained. New York, March 21.—Charges of Major Dick Foster that the National Civil Liberties bureau had circulated in a semi-secret manner among drafted men arguments against military service were branded as false "both as to the subject matter of our literature, and the method of distribution," in a statement here today by Walter Nelles, counsel for the organization. "Our publications largely were reprints of the War department's regulations as to conscientious objectors and kindred subjects," said Mr. Nelles. "We furnished these tracts to anyone interested, including the War department," he added, "and distribution was made through the mails from headquarters in New York. We had no branch offices and no agents in the vicinity of the cantonments. Most of our literature was sent out in response to requests for it received by mail from men who had heard of our organization from friends or through reading newspapers or periodicals."

"FIUME OR FIGHT" ULTIMATUM OF ITALIAN ENVOYS

Delegates Decide to Abandon Conference Unless Port on Dalmatian Coast Is Given to Italy.

Paris, March 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The Italian delegation to the peace conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference, unless Fiume is assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace.

The decision of the Italian delegation, as reported from Paris, apparently brings to a head the bitter controversy between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav state over the disposition of land along the Adriatic, formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian empire, which both nationalities claim.

Claimed by Slavs. Italy's claims originally included virtually the entire Dalmatian coast, with Trieste and Fiume, which latter city is the second principal seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatic. Recent reports have been that the Italian representatives have been making a disposition to make important concessions regarding the land along the Dalmatian coast, provided that the city and harbor of Fiume remained to Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, however, have been insisting that this port be allotted to them, claiming it to be essentially a Croatian city and necessary to the new Jugo-Slav state as affording the only suitable sea outlet.

On the other hand, there has been no disposition on the part of Italy to yield its point, so far as Fiume was concerned. Its attitude was officially stated by Premier Orlando in addressing the Italian Chamber of Deputies, March 1, when he declared that while Italy remained "faithful to the spirit of conciliation which inspired the treaty upon which Italy entered the war," that did not mean that it could "remain insensible to the appeal reaching it from the Italian town on the Gulf of Quarnero (Fiume)," which was "exposed to the loss of both its nationality and independence."

Reason for Blockade. "We do not think," added the premier, "that this is possible at the very moment when it is wished that the world may be redeemed from a memory of violence done to the rights of peoples."

There have been several "incidents" at Fiume and other points in the territory claimed by both Italy and Jugo-Slavia, since the signing of the armistice, and the feud at one time grew so bitter that Italy established a blockade and cut off food relief imports to the interior. This matter was adjudged by the supreme council in Paris, however, and the reports of late have indicated that an amicable settlement of the conflicting Italian-Jugo-Slav claims was possible, if not probable.

Valuable Seaport. Just what has caused the Italian delegation to announce its determination on the Fiume question at this time has not been developed in the Paris advices. It is known, however, that the question of territorial adjustments has been before the conferences of premiers which have been taking place during the last day or two. An Associated Press dispatch received last night from Paris regarding a conference held yesterday between President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George stated that there was every reason to believe that the frontier issues were among the foremost obstacles to the conference were reckoning to remove from the path to a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty.

Fiume before the war was the chief seaport of the Hungarian kingdom. It has several harbors and its position and facilities made it the seat of virtually the entire shipping trade of Hungary. It had an able-bellum population of nearly 40,000.

Sistine Choir to Tour

New York, March 21.—The famous Sistine choir from Rome will make a concert tour of the United States under the auspices of high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church in May, it was announced today. The choir, which is the oldest and most famous in the Christian world, is composed of 32 choral chaplains and for many centuries these singers have had the exclusive privilege of singing at those functions at which the pope officiates in person. The Sistine choir was founded in the fourth century.

OBITUARY

EDWARD SIVERS died at his home in Glenwood, Ia., March 20. He was born January 24, 1854. The funeral will be held Saturday, conducted by the pastor of the Baptist church, with burial at West Liberty cemetery.

NO "RUSH ACT" HERE. It makes no difference how busy we are, no clothes are "rushed" here. It takes time to clean clothes the way we do it—generally three or four days (unless one calls for them.) Carey Cleaning Co., 2401 No. 24th St. Dept. 392. "36 years in Omaha."

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IOWA GOVERNOR HITS BACK AT LEGAL OFFICER

(Continued From Page One.) matter of the pardon of Rathbun, signing and forwarding the papers to Ida Grove. He also asserted that Governor Harding in his testimony admitted the boy's guilt.

Judge Kennedy stopped short in the giving of his evidence when Representative Epps, Ottumwa, raised the question whether his remarks were to be considered as evidence or argument. The judge said he was there simply as a citizen and wished to be free to express himself fully. On motion of the committee, he was granted privilege to present all of the facts as he saw fit.

Met Snell in Chicago. Judge Kennedy, in his testimony, declared the grand jury evidence in possession of the committee would show that Governor Harding met Thaddeus Snell, an Ida Grove attorney, in a Chicago hotel two days before he granted the pardon.

Attorney General Havner previously had testified that he had been informed by William Rathbun, Sr., that Snell was the first to present the Rathbun family with a proposal for an attempt to obtain Young Rathbun's pardon.

Testimony taken before the grand jury, according to Havner, in regard to a check Attorney Clark gave Snell for \$1,333.30, was committed. Havner testified Clark said the money was given Snell for services rendered in getting a client to settle in a certain case, while Snell told the grand jury, Havner said, that the money was the payment of a "social debt."

To Call Havner Again. It was said tonight that Havner might be called as a witness again tomorrow after Kennedy's testimony is completed. Others to be examined tomorrow include Clark and Snell.

Investigation of the case may be completed early next week. It concerns the reasons the governor had for pardoning Rathbun before he had served a day of his life sentence for criminal assault, and also the methods employed by the attorney general's office in gaining its revocation and sending Rathbun to the reformatory.

War Department Advances Funds to Railroad Service

Washington, March 21.—The urgent need of the Railroad administration for ready cash with which to meet current obligations was partially met today through payment of \$100,000,000 by the War department on account of transportation of troops and war supplies.

The payment covers bills already approved and anticipates bills which ordinarily would fall due within the next three months. War department accountants have computed the amount now due from the department to \$65,000,000 while the railroad administration estimates it at \$80,000,000.

Acting Secretary Crowell said the sum had been made available by the shifting of funds heretofore appointed for the War department but unextended.

Senate Kills Bill Carrying Penalty for Ouning Bad Eggs

By Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, Neb., March 21.—The house Friday stuck a knife into H. R. 244, a bill requiring all dealers in eggs to take out state licenses and carrying stiff penalties for the possession or sale of bad eggs.

Rural members of the house antagonized the bill on the ground that the farmers would quit bringing eggs to the market because of the penalties. Governor McKelvie had urged the house to pass it, in a message which he sent to the members.

WAR VICTORIES WON BY FAITH, FOCH DECLARES

"I Have But One Merit, That of Never Despairing," Says Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies.

Paris, March 21.—Marshal Foch was reminded today that March 21 was the anniversary of the beginning of the great German offensive toward Amiens and was asked by Jules Sauerwein, of the Matin, to explain by what methods the marshal had turned the offensive into a German defeat. The allied generalissimo replied:

"You ask me to tell you much in a few words. Victories are won by science, that is true, but also by faith. When one has faith one does not retire; one stops the enemy where one finds him."

"You tell me that I gave victory to France. It was our admirable soldiers who gave it. I have but one merit, that of never despairing."

Jury Deliberating in Case of Bull Editor

New York, March 21.—The jury which heard the case of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, charged with violation of the espionage act, had failed to reach a verdict at 11 o'clock tonight after 11 hours' deliberation and was locked up for the night.

All through the afternoon nearly 200 men and women, friends of O'Leary or advocates of his freedom, stayed in the court room and remained until nearly midnight. They seemed confident the former editor of Bull, an anti-British publication, and former president of the American Truth society, which was indicted with him, would be acquitted.

Mrs. Pusey, Pioneer Woman of Council Bluffs, Dead

Mrs. Pusey, wife of Senator N. M. Pusey, died last evening at the Edmundson hospital after a long illness from heart weakness. Mrs. Pusey was one of the pioneer residents of Council Bluffs. The body was taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emmet Tinley. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ARMED BEDOUINS RAVAGING TOWNS IN LOWER EGYPT

Gen. Allenby Hastens to Cairo as Disorders Spread; Turkish Flag Flying in Some Villages.

London, March 21.—The situation in Egypt is becoming worse and is at the present time distinctly grave, a Reuter dispatch from Cairo says. General Allenby, the commander in Palestine, will reach Cairo Tuesday. The large forces of troops already in Egypt are being reinforced.

A large number of armed Bedouins have entered Behira province, Lower Egypt, from the west and are robbing towns and villages. The Turkish flag is reported to be flying in some villages of Behira province. There are no reports of any casualties having been suffered by the military, but some prominent native officials and several Egyptian police have been killed. Riots at Cairo and Tanta on

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE PLANS TO LEAVE SOON

Washington, March 21.—Hugh C. Wallace, newly appointed ambassador to France, called at the White House today to see Secretary Taft. He said he expected to sail for France during the first week of April, probably on the George Washington.

Postoffice Affairs.

Washington, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Civil service examination will be held April 16 for postmasters at the following places: Prosser, Wash. Sweetwater, Wyo., Walnut, Neb.

The postoffice at Rokeby, Lancaster county, Neb., is discontinued, mail to Rokeby, Perkins county, S. D., mail to Sitou. Postmasters appointed in Iowa: Kelley, Story county; Julius J. Zimmerman, vice David W. Clayton; Kiron, Crawford county; Hortense H. Millburn, vice Aaron Sederberg.

Wyoming: Granger, Sweetwater county; Edward J. Brandler, vice Lawrence L. Stockstead.

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Philip's Department Store. 24th and O Street, South Side. The Fastest Growing Store in Omaha. "Watch Us Grow." Every section of this great store fulfills now, as always, a very important demand of the South Side public, as well as from the surrounding counties, by supplying good goods at prices that assure savings. The largest and most complete stocks are at your disposal, and it is practicing economy wisely to make a special effort, no matter where your home may be, and here in this Bargain Center is where you can easily make every dollar do its full duty.

Mina Taylor Dresses. "True Thrift Dresses." There are a lot of tremendously important and necessary things for every woman to do nowadays. And the more she can save her time and energy to do those things, the more truly economical she is. The real thrift is in conserving time and vitality to the utmost, rather than figuring that something has not cost much because you took your own time to make it. "Take our word for it, Nell, you'll never spend time again making your own dresses, once you've worn a Mina Taylor"

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