

BRUTALITIES TO A. E. F. YANKEES ARE DISCLOSED

Witness Declares Higher-Ups to Blame for Treatment Dealt to Soldiers in Prison.

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son, in his report had recommended his court-martial for neglect of duty.

"Is it possible," asked Mr. Bland, "that high officers took the position that they would not convict a man of the rank of colonel?"

"And that they had a good goat in the person of 'Hard Boiled' Smith?"

"I have nothing to say about that."

"Do you know of any reason," persisted Mr. Bland, "why Colonel Grinstead should not have been brought to trial?"

"I suppose the superior officers had some good reason," replied the witness.

"It is a serious reflection on the A. E. F.," commented Mr. Bland. "If a sentry goes to sleep on duty he is shot, but if an officer goes to sleep on duty and hundreds of boys are beaten up, he is given an honorable discharge."

Mr. Bland then asked the witness if the fact that Colonel Grinstead came from Phoenix, that "Hard Boiled" Smith came from the same town and that the two were intimate did not suggest that Smith had been willing to take the blame for things he might have passed up to his superior.

"I would look that way," replied Colonel Donaldson.

Admits Brutalities.
Lieut. F. H. "Hard Boiled" Smith, who was in direct command of farm No. 2, admitted on the stand that "terrible brutalities" were practiced in the French prison camps, but insisted that his camp was a "pleasure resort" compared to the others. He said he had not long to live and wanted to tell the truth while he was alive.

Smith was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charges of beating prisoners and stealing their property. His sentence was reduced to eighteen months and when Colonel Donaldson was on the stand he was asked to explain this reduction, but could give no reason for it.

Smith's reference to his expected death was interpreted by the prison doctor as an indication of his belief that some of the prisoners would attempt his life. The doctors said that as far as he knew the man was in perfect health.

Smith, on his testimony had asserted he had been told by Colonel Grinstead that General Strong had ordered prisoners to be treated with the most "ruthless severity." He had said it was his understanding that these men were to be treated in such a way that they never would come back to Paris or pass through these farms again.

Sergeant Contradicts.
The description by Smith of farm No. 2 as a "pleasure resort" was flatly contradicted by Sergt. Clarence E. Ball, formerly the lieutenant's subordinate at the prison and now serving six months on charges of brutality. Sergeant Ball swore that he and other sergeants had been ordered to beat scores of prisoners on the direct orders of Smith and frequently in his presence.

The sergeant was asked what instructions were given by Smith when he was made prison sergeant. "I was ordered to beat the men, to treat them rough."

"How many men did you beat up?"

"I could not say."

"You mean they were so many you could not count them?"

"Yes."

"Fifty or 100?"

"Yes."

Ball asserted that some of the men beaten were just out of the hospital, that on one occasion he was expected to beat a man in the presence of Smith and five other officers and that an officer was generally present when a man was thrashed. When men were beaten so badly that they were covered with blood, he said they were taken out to the yard and the hose played on them.

Had No Choice.
Sergeant Ball claimed that he had no choice, because Smith threatened that if he did not obey orders, he himself would be turned over to the prisoners and that he knew they would kill him.

"Did the colonel know about these things?" he was asked.

"The colonel was in it as much as anyone else. If he didn't see things, he must have had bad eyesight."

The most sensational testimony of the hearing was given by Joseph C. Ryszelewski, a sophomore of the University of Pennsylvania, who enlisted in the aviation corps.

Ryszelewski, who speaks English, French, Polish and Russian, got into some trouble over gambling and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He escaped and joined the Polish army in France, was gassed, wounded, decorated with the Croix de Guerre for gallantry and given a commission. Finally he was identified by the American army authorities and claimed by them as a fugitive. He was sent to the stockade prison at Giervex where, he asserted, a "veritable reign of terror" existed.

"I saw men tortured to make them give evidence against their comrades," he said. "They were handcuffed and chained to the walls and then beaten senseless with blackjacks by sergeants."

Negro Beaten Unconscious.
Ryszelewski described one case of a colored soldier who was caught entering the kitchen at night to try and get some food. The negro was beaten unconscious with blackjacks by three sergeants. Afterward he was put in solitary confinement where his hair was burned off his head and he was flogged on the soles of his feet with sticks to try to make him tell the name of a supposed accomplice.

Ryszelewski also described a punishment inflicted on other men, who, he said, were first handcuffed and

U. S.-France Treaty Presented to Senate

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can, Minnesota, announced that while he wanted to see it ratified he thought reservations necessary.

During the day Senators Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Swanson, Virginia, democratic members of the Foreign Relations committee, talked over the senate situation with President Wilson at the White House and invitations were issued asking seven more republican senators to confer with the president Wednesday and Thursday regarding the treaty.

Senator Hitchcock described Mr. Wilson as "very well satisfied" over the outlook.

Although most senators have reserved judgment on the merits of the French treaty, it is known that Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, and others are stubbornly opposed to it. It is thought unlikely that there will be any vote on it in its consideration, and a vote probably will not be sought until the Versailles treaty is out of the way.

The text of the French treaty submitted by President Wilson was the official copy in English and differed only slightly in verbiage from the English translation of the French text, which was made public by the French foreign office and cabled to the United States by the Associated Press on July 2.

Neither the senate nor the Foreign Relations committee will meet Wednesday. Beginning Thursday, however, the committee expects to meet, with the hearing hearing Bradley Palmer, Norman Davis and F. W. Taussig and possibly some other advisors on economic provisions in addition to Mr. Baruch.

then seated with their hands on their knees and a stick passed under their hocks. They were put in the courtyard and fed on bread and water. Other men were taken out of their cells at midnight in the middle of the winter and scrubbed with mud, he asserted, for the "crime" of smoking.

After he had been in this prison some weeks, Colonel Maul was appointed commandant, as the men understood, a reformer. Ryszelewski said Colonel Maul addressed the men in English and promised them that "if a man did right" he would be treated well.

On the strength of this promise Ryszelewski wrote an article describing conditions which he entitled "The School for Bolshevism" and handed it to the commandant. He said that the next day he was brought before him and sentenced to three months' solitary confinement, for one month of which he was handcuffed.

There was no change in conditions under Colonel Maul's administration, the witness testified.

The committee will sail for Europe within a few days to continue the inquiry there.

Denies Severity Charge.
Phoenix, Ariz., July 29.—"General Strong never told me to treat prisoners with ruthless severity, and I never interpreted my orders from General Strong to mean that," said Col. F. P. Grinstead, commenting on charges of Lieut. Frank H. Smith before the congressional committee investigating conditions at army prison farms in France.

In a formal statement, Colonel Grinstead said: "General Strong told me before I went to Chellias that the disciplinary problem there was a difficult one and that I would have to exercise at all times strictest discipline."

"Lieutenant Smith had a most difficult task, arising from congestion that we were not able to relieve for some time and I do not think he used more severe means than were necessary to control the prisoners. I do not think prisoners at the farm Smith commanded were ever beaten."

"We were getting over 100 deserters or other absentees from the American army in France every day and they were a hard lot to handle. Asked whether he had any orders from any source that men were to be treated so "they would never come back to Paris or never pass through the farms again," as charged by Smith, Colonel Grinstead said: "I didn't have any of that kind of orders and I didn't give any of that kind of orders."

Colonel Grinstead said he believed Smith had been misquoted in regard to any orders that "ruthless severity" was to be employed at the farm.

Regarding statements that prisoners had "slept in the mud on straw," Colonel Grinstead said these conditions arose from "general conditions through the district" and "prisoners in that regard were not treated differently from other soldiers."

Tenth District Expected to Take \$20,000,000 Notes

Of the \$500,000,000 United States short time treasury certificates the Tenth district federal reserve bank of Kansas City and its branches in Omaha and Denver are expected to take about \$20,000,000 of the paper. Already the Omaha banks have applied for \$2,000,000 of the certificates. It is expected that this sum will be at least doubled by additional applications from Omaha banks and those from the country.

The certificates run five months, draw interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent and are issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 each.

No allotment is made to any of the branch banks in the district or any of the other reserve districts. As a result, when an application is filed with the Omaha branch for the purchase of certificates, the order is sent to the reserve bank at Kansas City, where it is filled.

Nebraskan to Present At Good Roads Meeting

Topeka, July 28.—Five states have accepted the invitation of Kansas authorities for a meeting at Kansas City Wednesday for the purpose of starting a campaign to have congress appropriate additional money for federal road aid. These states are Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

Examinations for Postmasters

Washington, July 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Civil service examinations will be held on September 24 for presidential postmasters at the following places: Potter, Neb., salary, \$1,200; Linggrove, Ia., salary, \$1,100; Wilsonville, Neb., salary, \$1,000; Meromery, Ia., salary, \$1,500; Green River, Wyo., salary, \$1,600; Carroll, Neb., salary, \$1,100; Harrison, Neb., salary, \$1,400.

DEATH LIST IN CHICAGO RIOTS NOW TOTALS 27

Soldiers Not Yet Called Upon by Police to Quell Race War, Though Fighting Continues.

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cars had been procured for this purpose.

Negro educators and religious leaders sent out appeal after appeal for the blacks to go to their homes and keep the peace. The appeal fell on deaf ears.

Another Riot Caused.
The riot at the hospital was precipitated by another at State and Thirty-fifth streets, where two whites and one negro were killed, and approximately 30 negroes wounded in a battle that followed a collision of an automobile and a patrol wagon. Several policemen were injured. Two white men were injured in the same riot and were taken to the hospital where the mob followed.

At Milton avenue and West Division street a negro leaped from an alley and knocked a white man down. In a moment a crowd of Italians started for the assailant, who ran and escaped. The police arrested four Italians, two of them armed with sawedoff shotguns and two with revolvers.

Another negro was fired at repeatedly while near his home on Larrabee street, also on the north side.

Italians Participate.
Italians were participants in rioting on the west side, according to the police. William Donelson, a negro, was attacked by a crowd at South Racine avenue and Taylor street, beaten and shot in the head and neck. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said he might die.

On the south side fights continued in many localities. John Johnson, 18 years old, a negro, was stabbed, beaten and thrown into the river at Archer avenue and South Halstead street. He was rescued by the police and taken to a hospital.

Negroes at Fifty-fourth and South State streets dragged John Duffin, white, a florist, from his wagon and beat him so badly that he was taken to a hospital.

At Root street and Wentworth avenue a negro was shot in the head and probably fatally wounded.

Hun Chiefs Balked On Giving Up Liege

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the declarations made by the allies in reply to President Wilson's note. Neither Austria nor Germany ever made such a declaration. Any attempt to bring the belligerents to an agreement seems vain so long as we do not know the points where their opinions differ."

Premier Bauer followed Dr. Muelner. He attacked the conservatives and declared that the former emperor would certainly be brought to trial and proved guilty of many things.

"The reintroduction of a monarchy in Germany is impossible," he said. "I will read you two declarations, one from Chancellor Michaelis to Von Hindenburg, dated September 12, 1917, and the other, dated September 15, 1917, containing Von Hindenburg's reply and accompanied by a memorandum from Von Ludendorff. You will then understand why no decisive reply could be given regarding the reinstatement of Belgium."

Dr. Bauer then read the Michaelis note, as follows:

In accordance with the wishes of the high command, I drew up the following basis for peace negotiations, for the protection of our commerce, for the protection of our territory. Belgium must be intimately and economically united with Germany. When Belgium has fulfilled all our demands for security of economic connection, which will take several years, we consider that military measures can then be abolished. Consequently we only ask to hold Liege provisionally as a factor of security."

Von Hindenburg replied as follows: "I don't conceal that the navy and patriotic circles will feel it a hard blow if we give up the Flanders coast—a defusion which can only be alleviated if compensations are also known by the navy to be fulfilled. Economic connection with Belgium cannot be released without pressure on Belgium, even after peace is declared and for that purpose several years will be necessary, which, for military reasons, is possible only when England and America desert France."

"If we are in possession of Liege and unlimited master of the situation we can take the measures necessary. I therefore do not believe that we should give up Liege."

The hardships which will be endured by our neighbors are the inevitable result of the war under present conditions. There can be no talk of indemnities; neither can we indicate our intentions to foreign countries.

Ludendorff's Advice.
Ludendorff's memorandum says: "We must keep the district firm in our hands. Possession of the Meuse line only is insufficient. We must drive the British and French armies still further back. It is only thus that Belgium can become economically and intimately connected with us and this could not be effected without strong military pressure. Without a lengthy occupation and the possession of Liege the neutrality of Belgium is a phantom, not to be reckoned with."

Having made public these statements the premier continued: "At the same time the so-called land party was formed, which supported the demands of the high command. It was the members of this party which supported the annexionists and drove the German people into destruction."

The premier was interrupted by many of the members who, leaping to their feet, shouted "murderers," "traitors," "political radicals."

Reavis Criticizes War Department's Policy

(Continued from Page One.)

lings that God had given her. So far as I am concerned, and so far as my party is concerned, you will find us fighting by the lady in the calico dress."

Congressman Reavis having laid the foundation for the development of an intimate history of the War department and the food supply as it relates to the high cost of living, Representative Jefferis, in his maiden speech toward the close of a day of bitter partisan debate, took the democrats into camp by producing first-hand evidence of the charges that canned salmon in a government warehouse in Omaha was reported unfit for food, when, as a matter of fact, it was reported wholesome and merchantable by representatives of three of the largest wholesale grocers in Omaha.

M. B. Newman, president of the Newman Brokerage company, who was accorded permission by Quartermaster General Rogers to investigate the government-owned salmon in storage in Omaha, telegraphed Congressman Jefferis as follows:

"The sender in company with Mr. Hughes of Hughes company, Mr. Keoth of Paxton & Gallagher and Mr. Murphy of McCord-Brady, inspected salmon and found the same wholesome, good and fit for food. The above wholesale grocers offer the government \$10 per case on all red salmon, \$6.50 per case on all pink salmon at Omaha government warehouse net cash. This offer good only for immediate acceptance and immediate delivery. Omaha is entirely out of salmon. Wholesale grocers can distribute right now to advantage at the same time relieve the food shortage. We understand the above prices are considerable in excess of what the government paid packers. The very fact that three of the largest wholesale grocers in Omaha are willing to buy this salmon is conclusive proof and evidence the salmon is absolutely merchantable. Examination shows about 600,000 cans of pink salmon, 250,000 cans of red salmon, both grades packed 48 cans to the case. We understand new salmon now in transit from Alaska. We believe it to be the government's best interest to sell this salmon immediately and let the salmon go into consumption. The parties bidding on this salmon are responsible wholesale grocers, not speculators."

When Mr. Jefferis had finished reading, the republican side rose to him while thunderous applause rang through the chamber. The democrats sat as if they had received a knockout blow and when the Omaha congressman, concluding, said: "This attempt to keep foodstuffs from the people and in the interest of the canners and packers is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated on a free people even in the name of democracy," his colleagues showered him with congratulations.

And over the whole turbulent scene "Uncle Mose" Kincaid presided as speaker in respect possibly to Reavis and Jefferis.

It was Nebraska's day in the house.

EXPECT TO RAISE PLATTE BRIDGE FUND IN 10 DAYS

Saunders County Making Progress Towards \$35,000 Needed—Endorsed by Chamber.

Saunders county is succeeding admirably in the work of raising \$35,000, its share of the money required for the construction of the all steel bridge over the Platte river, east of Yutan and on the line of the Center street road. That is the opinion of the members of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

George Davis, N. A. Phelps, A. L. Anderson, Joseph Bradenberg and A. J. Brodahl, Wahoo, and R. H. Parks, Yutan, of the Saunders county bridge committee, met at noon yesterday with the executive committee of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce and reported progress. Members of the committee reported that they had every reason to believe that the \$35,000 would be raised within the next 10 days. The farmers of the county, as well as the business men of Wahoo and Yutan, they said, were enthusiastic over the bridge proposition and that generally they were subscribing to the fund.

In Omaha the Platte river project has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce as a whole, the retailers, public highways, wholesalers, live stock and trade extension committees.

Explosion Wrecks House.
Denver, Colo., July 29.—Police investigation today of the mysterious explosion that wrecked the home of Jake E. Molinsky, a fruit peddler, here last night, disclosed that the Molinsky family was not in the house at the time the explosion occurred. The building was a total loss, and other structures in the neighborhood were damaged. No one was injured.

Don't have to go to cooking school with these in the house

says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

Army Train Resumes Its Westward Journey

(Continued from Page One.)

charge of the searchlight. During the evening a big observation balloon anchored above Fort Omaha was made plainly visible in the sky by the searchlight, which has a penetration capacity of 25 miles.

"Recruiting is the prime aim of this trip," Captain Murphy said last evening. "We have sworn in some 50 men since leaving the capitol and expect to pick up twice that number between here and the coast. The motor transport corps is the coming branch of service."

Johnson Addresses Churches.
L. B. Johnson, government observer and good roads expert, who is making the trip with the convoy, addressed the Chamber of Commerce at noon yesterday on "The Transcontinental Transport." He said in part:

"Highways connecting extremes of the continent are going to be a common thing of the future. When this convoy arrives in San Francisco it will have demonstrated beyond doubt that the transcontinental trip by automobile and truck is going to be a common thing. It

should be the effort of good roads men everywhere to make these matters national rather than local in scope."

The transport men, while in Omaha, were quartered at Fort Omaha. "Chow" was served from the field kitchen in good old army style early this morning. Aside from the dainties given by the War Camp Community and Red Cross service, the men were fed three meals during the day.

Villa's Brother Reported in Sad Mental State
Marfa, Tex., July 29.—Hippolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, who is hiding in the hills near Santa Helena, south of the Ojinaga border, is reported to be in a serious condition. One report received at military headquarters here late Monday stated he was losing his mind.

Villa was suffering from congestion of the brain at the time his brother advanced on Juarez in June. Afterward he was taken in a wagon to the Ojinaga district, where he received medical treatment.

Twelve Villa followers at San Carlos, 60 miles east of Ojinaga, offered to surrender if given amnesty by the federal commander in Ojinaga, according to a report received here.

Mother and 7 Children All Burned to Death
Nelsonville, O., July 29.—Several hours before authorities were to take them to the Athens county home, seven children, ranging in age from 6 weeks to 10 years, were found with their mother, Mrs. Tony Stravistr, burned to death or asphyxiated in their home at Kimberly, a small mining town near here. The children were tied to their beds and coal oil had been sprinkled over the room.

It is supposed that worry over the separation caused the mother to destroy herself and the children.

16-Year-Old Girl's Body Found in Bushes Near Parents' Home
Bandon, Ore., July 29.—Investigation was begun today of the death of Lillian Leuthold, 16-year-old daughter of a mill foreman, whose nude and bruised body was found yesterday in bushes near her home. She disappeared Sunday following a visit to a girl friend nearby.

Explosion Wrecks House.
Denver, Colo., July 29.—Police investigation today of the mysterious explosion that wrecked the home of Jake E. Molinsky, a fruit peddler, here last night, disclosed that the Molinsky family was not in the house at the time the explosion occurred. The building was a total loss, and other structures in the neighborhood were damaged. No one was injured.

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POST TOASTIES

Thompson-Belden & Co. Established 1886 The Fashion Center for Women

A "Month-End Tumult" Sale

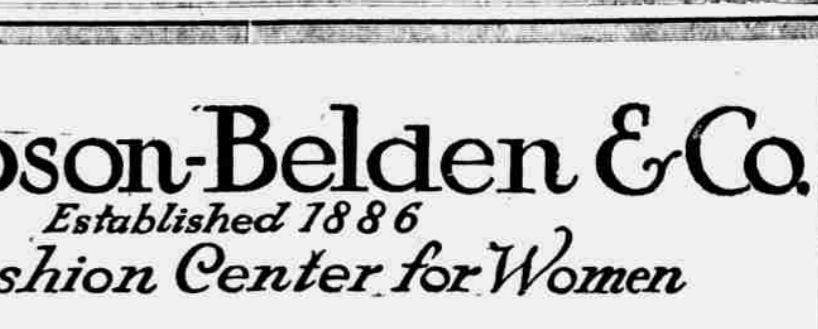
Gingham and Voile Dresses for \$2.95

Attractive colorings and becoming styles are the main features of these frocks, next in importance, however, is the remarkable price.

Wednesday, only \$2.95

There are stripes, plaids and plain colors, trimmed with white hemstitched collars, cuffs and belts. Ideal porch dresses.

All Sales Final In the Basement



--for MEN

2 Specials...

\$2.50 Shirts for \$2.15.

Any \$2.50 shirt in stock, Arrow, Eagle and Earl & Wilson makes. Sizes 13 1/2 to 18.

\$1 Ties Wednesday, 85c.

Any \$1 tie in stock is included.

To the Left As You Enter.

Union Suits Reduced...

Women's lisle union suits, \$1.50 and \$2 quality for \$1.19.

Boys' Porosknit union suits, Chalmer's make, special, 69c.

Ginghams...

Chambray gingham, Imperial quality in stripes, checks and plain shades—all fast colors, 50c a yard.

In the Basement.

Children's Wear...

Rompers for older children as well as creeping rompers; sizes 1 to 6 years—Regularly \$1.25 and \$1.35, Wednesday, 89c.

Cotton crepe kimono in sizes 4 to 16 years Regular \$1.75 to \$2.50, Wednesday, \$1.69.

Third Floor.

Sale of Turkish Bath Mats...

Brocaded weaves in blue, pink and plain white. Regularly \$2.50, Wednesday, \$2.25.

Reversible mats in blue and white with Greek key border, \$2.25 quality for \$2.

Assorted designs in pink and blue, \$2 quality for \$1.75.

Oriental designs in dark blue, \$2.75 quality for \$2.25.

The Linen Dept.

Odd Corsets

A continuance of our clearing sale of corsets, odd numbers, soiled goods and styles which cannot be obtained this fall. Corsets from our regular stock.

Greatly Reduced

Corset Dept.—Third Floor.

Gloves

A broken line of silk gloves in black, white and brown, Wednesday, 29c.

"Filosette" washable fabric gloves in white with self and contrasting embroidery, 75c and \$1 a pair.

The Art Dep't Bargain Table

Has new items added each day. Finished pieces and those ready for embroidery—odd numbers—are placed on the counter each day and underpriced.

Art Dept.—Third Floor

Ribbons for 69c a Yard...

A sale of fine laces and trimmings in short lengths, splendid values, Wednesday only 49c a yard.

Sale of Slippers for \$1.95

White canvas button shoes and pumps, satin pumps in black, white and pink, suede strap slippers and a few pairs of women's barefoot sandals, all in small sizes. Very good values in summer footwear.

Wednesday, \$1.95

All Sales Final

Security

ISN'T it worth a few cents a week to know that your valuable papers, insurance policies, Liberty and Victory Bonds are safe?

Our big vault contains 1,767 strong boxes for the use of customers and patrons, as well as storage room for silverware and other bulky articles.

As soon as your treasured possessions are deposited here, you will know real peace of mind.

U.S. NATIONAL BANK

16TH & FARNAM STS.

The Bank of Personal Attention