

HONOR PARDON PLEAS ARE UP TO GOVERNOR

Full Restoration of Lost
Civil Rights Demanded
by Darrow.

BY DAN CAMPBELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, May 7.—Pardon applications for the convicted American honor slayers were before Governor Lawrence M. Judd today with favorable action expected.

Confidence that Judd would grant the pardons and restore their civil rights was expressed by the four defendants, whose ten-year prison terms previously were commuted to one hour of technical custody.

Increasing pressure for the pardons was brought to bear on Judd after Mrs. Granville Roland Fortescue; her son-in-law, Lieutenant Thomas H. Massie, and two enlisted men, Albert Jones and Edward Lord, were convicted of manslaughter in the fatal shooting of Joe Kahawala.

The slain islander was one of five tried in December on charges of attacking Mrs. Thalia Fortescue Massie, the naval officer's 21-year-old wife. The jury disagreed, and Prosecutor Kelley has been attempting to persuade Mrs. Massie to remain here and testify at a second trial of the four remaining defendants.

May Delay Sailing

Despite previous announcements that the four death case defendants and Mrs. Massie intended to sail at once for the mainland, later assurances that she will appear at the attack case trial are expected to keep both Mrs. Fortescue and Lieutenant Massie here for a conviction.

Clarence Darrow, famous chief defense counsel, who Friday presented formal pardon applications to Governor Judd, consistently has opposed Mrs. Massie's appearance against the islanders. He claimed there was little chance for a conviction.

However, Prosecutor John C. Kelley, who conducted the case against Mrs. Fortescue and three navy men, informed today that Mrs. Massie will accept service of a subpoena. With the defendants she has remained at Pearl Harbor navy base, where process servers could not enter.

Consents to Summons

Lieutenant L. H. C. Johnson, naval officer and associate defense counsel, wrote Mrs. Stirling Jr., commanding of the base, had consented to the summons. This consent apparently was because Mrs. Massie had changed her mind and agreed to remain.

Lieutenant Massie, who has been ordered to report to San Francisco for a new assignment, was to sail with his wife and mother-in-law Sunday aboard the Malolo, it was believed now he will remain for the time being. Kelley promised to have the attack trial set at the earliest possible date.

Regardless of Judd's decision on the pardons, Jones and Lord were due to sail today for San Francisco on the destroyer Tracey, which stopped here from Manila with a "mosquito fleet" squadron.

Naval Boycott Started

Darrow in his pardon plea argued that an offense for which the punishment was an hour's custody was insufficient to deprive the defendants of their civil rights.

The applications were backed by scores of congressmen in Washington and an unofficial navy boycott in Honolulu, where service men annually spend \$27,000,000.

The elderly attorney hinted that unless the pardons were granted, he would seek congressional action to restore the civil rights, but expressed confidence this would be unnecessary.

STUDENTS VISIT I. U.

Annual Guest Day Programs Draw 1,000 to Bloomington.

By Times Special

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 7.—Approximately 1,000 high school and Hi-Y students are guests of Indiana University for the annual state high school and Hi-Y day program. A full day of recreational and educational activities has been planned by university officials for entertainment of the young visitors.

The students began arriving on the U. I. campus at 8 o'clock this morning and the morning program included registration, university sight-seeing, and swimming in the men's pool. The last group of students arrived at 10:15 a. m. on the special train which the Illinois Central railroad ran in connection with the state high school day program at the university.

INDIANA'S UNEMPLOYED
TO MEET HERE SUNDAY

Delegates From 30 Cities Expected at Workers' Center.

Delegates from thirty Indiana cities will attend the state-wide conference of unemployed counties Sunday afternoon at Workers' Center, 932½ South Meridian street.

A committee will be selected to appeal to Governor Harry G. Leslie for a special session of the legislature to aid the unemployed and for release of Theodore Luesse, imprisoned unemployed leader.

The committee Monday morning will visit Criminal Judge Frank P. Baker at the courthouse to obtain a statement on the Luesse case.

BARES MEXICAN LORE

Dr. Herring Says Resolution Part of Native Psychology.

Beginning in the time of the conquistadores, revolution always has struck deeply into the psychology of Mexico, Dr. Hubert C. Herring, educator, declared at a dinner given Friday night in the Spink-Arms by the Indiana Council on International Relations.

One who seeks the true Mexico, Dr. Herring said, will desert the city boulevards of the country and traverse her native, Indian villages. It is there, he asserted, that the mysticism, so inherent in Mexico, can best be appreciated. Dr. Hubert Jameson presided at the dinner.

POLITICAL GANG MURDERS GERMAN LEADERS

Notables Marked for Death by Terrorists, Who Escape Without Penalty

BY MILTON BRONNER
European Manager, NEA Service

BERLIN, May 7.—Chicago and other American cities may have their bloody gang murders as bootleggers and racketeers kill off one another, but post-war Germany has experienced for thirteen years a kind of political gang war which make the record of the United States insignificant in comparison.

In Germany, where political battles have been fought with bullets as well as ballots ever since Kaiser Wilhelm was overthrown, more than 500 persons have been slain in political feud. Victims have ranged from the small fry to high public officials.

The recent attempt on the life of Dr. Hans Luther, head of the German reichsbank, has directed attention to the long list of crimes resulting from political feuds.

Luther luckily escaped death, the would-be killer's bullet merely wounding him in the hand. The assailant was a well-known German economist, who opposed Dr. Luther's iron fiscal decree.

The political murders in Germany are not the work of isolated cranks. They are carefully planned crimes by various secret organizations. In some cases, the vengeance courts of the secret organizations first "try" and "convict" a man selected for assassination and then send a representative to kill him.

Usually, the victim is a political enemy or some former member of their own organization who has been denounced as a "traitor."

The blot on Germany and the German courts is that in all the thirteen years none of the murderers committed has been punished by the death or even the life imprisonment of any of the assassins.

In many cases it has been reported that no clew could be found to the killers. In many more cases, where men have been arrested for the crime, they have been acquitted.

In a few cases, they have been given nominal sentences of from one to three years' imprisonment



and usually have been freed long before their time was up.

One of these assassins is at present an elected deputy to the Reichstag—a member of the Nazi party.

THE political murders started just as soon as the revolution made a clean sweep of the monarchy and the petty rulers.

On Jan. 15, 1919, Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the Communists, were arrested in Berlin.

On Jan. 16, Liebknecht was shot and killed "while trying to escape." Luxemburg was "lynched." Everybody in Germany knows they were murdered. Nobody ever was arrested for the crime.

Kurt Eisner was the Communist president of the republic in Bavaria. On Feb. 21, 1919, when he was on his way to the Landtag (the upper house of the



Bavarian parliament) he was shot and killed.

The assassin was condemned to death, but this quickly was commuted to life imprisonment.

How strenuous this sentence was can be seen from the fact that he was allowed to go to his estate to superintend the work there. Later he was released and today is prominent in the politics of the extreme Right.

The mass of Germans shrugged their shoulders over these killings, because, after all, the victims were Communists. But the murderers of the Right soon sought higher game.

DR. KARL GAREIS, a Socialist leader in the Bavarian Landtag, was in the black books of the secret organizations. He had tried to probe into the secret places where the organizations had guns and ammunition hidden.

On June 10, 1921, as he was on his way home, he was shot to death. Nothing ever was done about it.

The Erzberger case is notorious. Matthias Erzberger was the leader of the Catholic Centre party. During the World war he worked for peace and, as secretary of state, conducted the armistice negotiations on Germany's behalf and signed its terms.

In 1919 he became finance minister of the republic. The monarchists never forgave him for signing the armistice. He became a marked man.

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