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TROOPS CROSS BORDER AFTER BANDITS; U. S. MEN RESCUED

Eighth Cavalry Goes Into Mexico to Get Band That Captured Army Fliers on American Territory.

HALF OF RANSOM PAID

(By Associated Press)

CANDELARIA, Tex., Aug. 19. (via army field telephone to Marfa.)—Troops of the eighth cavalry crossed the Mexican border at 6:40 o'clock this morning in pursuit of the bandits who held aviators Peterson and Davis for ransom. Davis and Peterson accompanied the troops acting as guides.

Aviators are cooperating with the cavalry as scouts to locate the bandits on the Mexican side, flying over the Ojinaga district south of Candelaria.

MEXICANS NOTIFIED

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 19.—American troops of the eighth cavalry with aviators flying bombing planes, acting as scouts ahead of the column, swept across the Mexican border early today as a punitive expedition in pursuit of the bandits under Jesus Renteria, who held the American army aviators, Peterson and Davis prisoners in Mexico. It was announced at military headquarters today.

The troops are supported by an adequate communication line, pack trains carrying the field wireless for use when out of touch with the aviators who are scouting the entire Ojinaga district for the bandits.

Colonel Lanshorne sent a message to General Prunedo, commander of the Ojinaga forces, through the Mexican council at Presidio, Tex., notifying Prunedo of the punitive expedition so the Mexican general would notify his troops in the field to prevent a possible clash between Carranza troops and American cavalry.

ADVANCE AUTHORIZED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The American punitive expeditions into Mexico, after the bandits who held the two American aviators, is being conducted with the full knowledge of authorities in Washington, who have been withholding announcement of the government's purpose until the two Americans were safe.

Secretary Baker on reading the Associated Press dispatches from Marfa announced that the American troops went over on specific instructions from the war department but withheld further official announcement until he has received official word from the border.

TEXAS GUARD READY.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 19.—Governor W. T. Hobby, today instructed the adjutant general's department to have the Texas National Guard ready to respond to an emergency call for service on the border.

AVIATORS ARE SAFE

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 19.—Lieutenants H. G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, aviators of the United States army held captive for more than a week by Mexican bandits, who demanded a ransom of \$15,000, were rescued early this morning by Captain Matlack of the eighth cavalry and are safe in American territory.

Captain Matlack brought back with him one half the ransom money. It is said after Peterson had been released, Davis was brought forward by the bandits and the two mounted Captain Matlack's horse. The bandits demanded the remainder of the ransom and Captain Matlack and Davis answered by riding rapidly away.

The aviators landed on the American side of the river, Lieutenant Peterson said. Upon their arrival at Candelaria a week ago Sunday their engines developed trouble and they were forced to land, smashing their landing gear, and fuselage in doing so.

The two aviators then tried to find their way to the nearest army camp and became confused. They walked and swam down the Rio Grande during Monday, Lieutenant Peterson said and then hired Mexican burros after Peterson developed a fever. They had started for Candelaria when an armed Mexican overtook them and made them prisoners. They were unharmed.

Leader Worked in Kansas

They were overtaken by a band of armed bandits. Lieutenant Peterson said, and a crowd of police from a little town. They continued on their forced journey until Friday night when the bandits compelled the aviators to write messages demanding ransom and telling of the death threat.

The leader of the bandits, he said, had worked on a railroad in Kansas and lost a hand and a foot in an accident there. The messages were sent to the border by messengers Sunday.

Peterson immediately sent a message to his father at Hutchinson, Minn., saying, "Feeling fine. Had wonderful experience."

Davis also sent a similar message to his parents at Strathmore, Calif.

Captain Matlack returned with Davis at 2 o'clock this morning, both men riding the captain's horse.

Flares Are Signal.

According to the agreement Captain Matlack made the journey into the Mexican rendezvous unaccompanied. He was to pay over \$7,500 for the release of one aviator and then the remainder when the second aviator was released. Under the arrangement Matlack was to return with the aviators by foot to the American side and then come on to Marfa by airplane.

The flares from the mountain side

FORD ASKS HELP OF CITY AGAINST PROFITEERS HERE

"If you have evidence that someone is profiteering, bring it in to this committee, and it will be at once sent to federal authorities at Indianapolis, at whose investigation the committee was formed," said A. J. Ford, councilman placed Monday night at the head of a local fair price committee, Tuesday.

Ford made a strong appeal for help in the committee's work from the community. The committee will meet very soon, he said, a complete outline of its work will be made, and plans laid to trap any man who profiteers in Richmond.

Are No State Laws.

"The prosecution of the man who is profiteering is an entirely federal matter," said Ford. "And there is at present no state law in force with which to prosecute him. I believe there ought to be such a law and that there will eventually be one."

"Most people cry out when they are charged a stiff price, when if they would quit buying for a month, as Senator Watson advised, the prices would be regulated by no other consideration than the law of supply and demand."

"Something absolutely must be done, to see why, who and how much profiteering is going on."

New Armistice Proposal Presented Hungarians

(By Associated Press)

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 18.—The Budapest newspapers state that the Hungarians have presented new armistice conditions to the Hungarian government which has forwarded them to the allies, according to a dispatch from the Hungarian capital.

The Hungarian government has declined to accept any modification of the terms of the armistice of November last, the dispatch adds.

STEEL WORKERS TO DECIDE ON STRIKE

(By Associated Press)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 19.—Representatives of 25 steel workers' unions forming a national executive committee began arriving today for the conference tomorrow to canvass the strike vote recently taken in the steel industry and to make a decision as to a nation-wide strike.

Organizers in the Ohio district declare that the vote has been overwhelmingly in favor of a strike and say that reports from other districts indicate a like result.

The first meeting of the committee which is composed of presidents of the 25 unions or their representatives will be held at noon tomorrow. The organization represented includes unions of the blacksmiths, boilermakers, brick clay workers, bridge and structural iron workers, coopers, electrical workers, foundrymen, machine, sheet and tin plate workers, machinists, metal polishers, mine, railroad smelter workers,模压工, pattern makers, plumbers and steam fitters, quarry workers, railway carmen, sheet metal workers, stationary fremen, steam engineers, steamshovel and dredge men, and switchmen.

HIGH SHOE COST WILL BE PROBED

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate the high cost of shoes and determine the cost for increased prices was adopted today by the house, which refused to extend the injury to clothing and foods.

DEADLOCK REACHED IN FOUNDRY STRIKE

(By Associated Press)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—A strike brought out of the war—that of Americanism—predominated in today's democratic city primary in Charleston with Tristam T. Hyde, incumbent and John P. Grace as candidates for the mayoralty nomination. Because of the post-war issue involved in the primary has spread beyond the state of South Carolina.

The moulder is picketing the Reliance and Richmond Malleable foundries, and have spoken to the men who are still at work in an effort to get them to go out.

Police protection has been given the foundries against violence, but all of the pickets have been very orderly, and no efforts have been made toward any violent acts.

Work Carried On.

Work is still being carried on to a limited extent at the Reliance plant, but no moulding is being done at the Malleable foundry.

Only small work is being attempted at the Reliance foundry, however, and the capacity of the plant has been cut in half.

Officials of the union have refused to make any public statement of their case other than the fact that all of the men who originally struck are still out, and intend to remain out until their demands are met.

Membership in American Legion Passes 350,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Membership in the American legion has now passed the 350,000 mark it was announced today. Charters have been issued to 1,833 local posts, and applications for charters have been received from 1,108 posts in process of organization.

Every state has an active branch of the legion. New York heads all the state organizations with 277 posts actually chartered. Pennsylvania is second with 219 posts chartered and organizing. Massachusetts has 213, Iowa and Nebraska, each 151, New Jersey 101, and Texas 96.

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Nine Senators, Member of Foreign Relations Committee, Who Are Urging Reservations To the Peace Treaty, Claiming United States is in Danger Unless They Are Made



INTERPRETING OF COVENANT APPROVED BY MR. WILSON

Should Not be Made Part of Formal Ratification, However, President Tells Senate Committee.

PROTESTS LONG DELAYS

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson told the foreign relations committee at the outset of his conference today that he could see no "reasonable objection" to interpretations of how the United States accepts the League of Nations provided such interpretation did not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

Some of the inside details of the peace conference, how the league of nations covenant was drawn, and other historic happenings were handed out verbatim for the world to read, in contrast to the time-honored procedure of secrecy, presidential and senatorial "confidence".

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete." Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

The much discussed Article X, the president told the senators was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said could only "advise" and as its action must be unanimous, the affirmative vote of the United States would be to any question affecting it.

Freedom of Choice.

Article 16 the president said provided that where there is a dispute bound to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties, under international law, the league council shall so report and make no recommendations for its settlement of immigration, tariff, and the like, the president said, clearly came under that provision.

The president told the committee the league council would have "nothing whatever" to do with deciding whether the United States had fulfilled its obligations in case of withdrawing from the league.

The president said the United States would have "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force, in carrying out Article X of the league covenant."

Moral Obligation.

Replies to Senator Fall, who suggested that as Germany was not a member of the league of nations, amendments to the league covenant should not be submitted to her, and she would not have to give her consent, the president said:

"I will admit that that point had not occurred to me. No, she would not."

Discussing Article X under which he said the league could take any action "deemed appropriate" in case war occurred or was threatened, the president said the action contemplated also would rest entirely on a moral obligation.

Marks New Milestone.

Besides presenting one of the most dramatic developments attendant upon the conclusion of peace, the meeting established a new milestone in the trend toward publicity in treaty consideration. Figuratively the doors of the conference were wide open. Expert stenographers were provided to turn out for the public in short relays a word for word record of all that transpired.

It was the first time, also, that representatives of the senate, discussing foreign affairs with the other branch of the treaty making power, could question at the same time the head of the delegation which negotiated the treaty under discussion. The president sat in the conference rather than as the head of the national government.

Confronts Opponents.

Although Mr. Wilson himself discussed the first draft of the league covenant with the committee at the famous White house dinner of last March, senators said there was no exact parallel for today's formal question of a chief executive on a treaty actually before the committee for ratification. The nearest approach they said, had been the action of President Washington in going before the senate itself in executive session to discuss questions involved in treaties with the Indians.

The conference offered the first opportunity for the president to confront some of the most determined opponents of the treaty in its present form and some of the bitterest critics of his course in the peace negotiations. There are seventeen members of the committee as follows: Senators Lodge, Massachusetts, chairman; McCumber, North Dakota; Brandegee, Connecticut; Borah, Idaho; Fall, New Mexico; Knox, Pennsylvania; Harding, Ohio; Johnson, California; New, Indiana; and Moses, New Hampshire, Republicans; and Hitchcock, Nebraska; Williams, Mississippi; Swanson, Virginia; Pomerene, Ohio; Smith, Arizona; Pittman, Nevada, and Shields, Tennessee, Democrats.

President's Speech.

The president, referring to the ratification of the treaty, said in part:

"Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain of what our policy with regard to military and naval and signal corps lines. [Continued on Page Eleven.]

GERMANY ASKS FOR RETURN OF WAR PRISONERS

(By Associated Press)

WARSAW, Aug. 19.—Gratitude Expressed for Treatment Shown Prisoners in Siberia by America.

(By Associated Press)

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 18.—Germany has won the deep gratitude of Germany for her treatment of prisoners of war and her labor for their behalf in Siberia, declared Daniel Steuken, member of the national assembly and imperial commissioner for war and civilian prisoners today at a meeting of Majority socialists protesting against the further retention of German prisoners in France.

The meeting was the first at move by the Socialists in the plan to bring women forward as an influence for the return of prisoners, it being felt that they can arouse more sympathy than men. Herr Steuken blamed France for the holding of these prisoners and said that the conditions of the men there was bad. He said the men were treated well in Italy, but that in Japan they were miserable, owing to different customs, habits, and methods of housing the prisoners there. He said that 200 Americans working in Siberia among German and Austrian prisoners are doing good work. The Empire is spending seven million marks per month for the maintenance of these prisoners, in addition to which there are huge sums available from private charity.

Herr Steuken condemned the Pan-Germans for using the prisoner question merely as a political weapon against the government, calling them a "camarilla afraid of the light." The meeting concluded with a protest against Premier Clemenceau and French military authorities for holding German prisoners there.

Reports state that German prisoners in France and England have been told that Germany does not really want them to return, these rumors persisting in spite of the government's repeated protests at Versailles. Confidentially and secretly many say the government appreciates there would be a tremendous added food problem should the prisoners suddenly return to Germany. Fears are entertained that probably a large number of these returning will be Bolsheviks in their views and easily converted to Communism.

Mr. Swann summoned more than fifty witnesses to testify before a grandjury. Members of the Brotherhood, who are said to have declared that they were paid for striking were questioned by Mr. Martin. The strikers were granted a 25 percent increase, half what they asked.

SAY FRENCH PACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the Senate judiciary sub-committee appointed to consider the question.

PROFITEER DATA STILL COMES IN

(By Associated Press)

Evidence is still being collected by the prosecuting attorney, of cases of profiteering on the part of the C. D. Kenny Co. in the sale of sugar, and is being turned over to the federal authorities in Indianapolis, according to a statement made Tuesday by Prosecutor Freeman.

The latest evidence in the Kenny case was given by O. E. White, who has turned over a receipt for a quantity of sugar at 12 cents a pound. Freeman said Tuesday that he knew of at least one other instance where an unfair price was charged for sugar, and that he would collect all evidence available as quickly as possible.

Everything Tranquil," Says Mexican Legation

(By Associated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, Monday, Aug. 18.—The Mexican legation here today made public telegrams from the