

WAS SHANTUNG OR NOT TREATY AT ALL

Senators Who Support Treaty Reply To Charges By League Opponents

SENATE READILY ADOPTS LODGE RESOLUTION

It Asks For Information About Alleged Secret Treaty Between Japan and Germany; Foreign Relations Committee Also Wants To Know About Versailles Proceedings

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 15.—The stormy Senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the League of Nations covenant today and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung to Japan.

The charge and the answer.

In five hours of debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokyo government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a cause except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Lodge's Resolution.
Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations committee, declared Shantung was "a price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the League of Nations. Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, charged that Japan in 1917 secretly had invaded the European Allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power, the country would choose the latter course.

Hitchcock's Argument.
Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty, in 1898, and were won fairly from Germany by Japan long before the United States entered the war.

Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, said the President had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace, and that Japan never would give up the Shantung rights.

In the end the Senate adopted without a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge, asking the President for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918, embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at the Versailles conference.

Johnson Resolution.
A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the White House by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant for the reports of the arguments relative to the league, and for "all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace."

League Covenant Passed Over.
At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty, covering less than two hours about one-fifth of its sections, but passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany, and many minor provisions. The reading will continue at a long session tomorrow, the Senate adjourning tonight until Thursday so that the committee would not be interrupted in its work.

No Conference Discussion.
There was no discussion of President Wilson's offer to consult with the committee on doubtful points of the treaty, nor was any attempt made to have the committee open its doors to the public. It was said these questions might not come to a head for several days, after the reading of the document was finished. There was a growing conviction, however, that should the President see the committee it will be at the White House and not at the committee room.

Senator Lodge's charge that Japan's support of the league had been purchased by the Shantung agreement was coupled with a warning that Japan was following in the footsteps of Germany as an empire builder.

"There's another great power being built up on the other side of the Pacific," said the foreign relations chairman. "We are asked to put our name at the bottom of that robbing of China—handing over control practically of that great province to Japan. I do not want to see my country's name at the bottom of such a thing."

Asserting that the Senators opposing the Shantung settlement never had raised their voices against Germany's renunciation of the Shantung rights in 1919, Senator Hitchcock declared the only legal objection to Japan's title to these rights had been removed in the treaty of 1915 by which China expressly cancelled a stipulation that Shantung never should pass to a third power except by consent of the Peking government. With this treaty and with Japan's seizure of the territory from Germany, Mr. Hitchcock said, China's claim to it terminated.

Treaties "By Force" Not Unusual.
When it was objected that the 1915 treaty was imposed upon China by force, Senator Williams, another member of the Foreign Relations committee, replied:

"We are our treaty with Mexico imposed by force. So is this present treaty. Do you want to repudiate a treaty because it was the result of force?"

Norris' Diplomatic Letters.
Senator Norris put into the record what he said were copies of diplomatic

ANOTHER ATTACK ON HOME STORAGE

It Is Coming When Dry Enforcement Measure Comes Up in The House

VOCATIONAL TRAINING APPROPRIATION RAISED

Amendment To Sundry Civil Bill, Vetted By President Because of Small Sum Allowed Disabled Soldiers, Increases It Three Fold, To \$18,000,000

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 15.—A man's right to keep liquor in his own home, which stood the test before the House Judiciary committee, must take its chance now in the House.

Notice was served today on the committee by one of its members that when the House resumes consideration of the prohibition enforcement measure, an amendment would be offered to make it unlawful for a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1. The committee, in framing the general enforcement measure, eliminated the section which would have made home storage illegal, but the big majority polled yesterday by prohibitionists was accepted in some quarters to mean that the bill in certain respects will be made still more drastic.

Resume Prohibition Last of Week.
The prohibition measure was not taken up today, the Sunday civil appropriation bill, vetoed by the President having the right of way, and neither can it be called tomorrow, which is calendar Wednesday, except by unanimous consent. After that the agricultural appropriation bill, also vetoed by the President, will have privileged status, and prohibition leaders do not expect to resume work on the measure before Thursday or Friday.

Charge of Hoarding Liquor Stands.
The only reference to prohibition on the floor today was by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, who wanted stricken from the record the

HOUSE MIX-UP OVER SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Partisan Battle Over Item For More Money To Train Disabled Soldiers

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 15.—Consideration in the House today of the sundry civil appropriation bill as remodelled to meet the objections raised by the President in vetoing it, precipitated a partisan battle which finally prevented further progress on the measure and ended only when the Republicans forced through a motion to adjourn. Leaders on both sides admitted it was the most bitterly contested parliamentary mix-up in years.

Democrats Urge Record Vote.
The discussion began when the rules committee brought in a special rule for the immediate consideration of the appropriation measure changed to provide \$12,000,000 for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and sailors, instead of \$6,000,000 as originally carried.

Democrats opposed the resolution, declaring that if it were adopted and the sundry bill would be passed, it would enable the Republicans to evade placing themselves on record as being opposed to the President's veto, and therefore opposed to an increase in the appropriation for the vocational training board. They contended that a President's veto, according to the constitution, would have to be rejected or accepted by a record vote.

Republicans argued, however, that such a course was backed by precedent and would expedite action on the measure. Speaker Gillett overruled a point of order raised by minority leader Champ Clark and the resolution was adopted by a substantial majority.

Vocational Training Appropriation.
Debate on the appropriation bill itself resulted from attempts of Democrats and Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, to increase the vocational training appropriation. It was contended that the first duty of the country was to provide for its injured soldiers regardless of the expense, and that \$12,000,000 was entirely inadequate. The amendments were opposed by Chairman Good of the appropriation committee, who declared that even \$12,000,000 was more than the vocational training board had ever asked for.

Increased to \$18,000,000.
The first amendment to be voted on, increasing the amount to \$18,000,000, was supported by practically every Democrat and several Republicans, and it passed, 120 to 119. Later votes, however, reversed the result. Nearly every Republican who had voted for the increase changed sides as other amendments were brought up and they were defeated by increasing majorities, the votes being almost entirely along party lines.

Democrats make it plain that what they desired was that the majority party should go on record as opposing an increase in the appropriation, and when Mr. Good by mistake made a motion which apparently made this possible, they were insistent that roll call should be taken. Before a decision on the matter was reached, a motion to adjourn was made and passed, 198 to 160, the vote being strictly along partisan lines. Republican leaders tonight were confident that a final vote would be taken tomorrow on the measure.

TAR HEELS ATTEND THE RATE HEARING

Director Chambers Promises Relief in Freight Charges For Southern Ports

LARGE DELEGATIONS AT IMPORTANT GATHERING

Senator Simmons, Congressman Godwin and Others Urge That South Atlantic Be Placed On Parity With New York; Congressman Godwin Denies a Rumor

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg.
By FRANK W. LEWIS.
(By Special Lensed Wire.)
Washington, July 15.—The rate hearing before the United States Railroad Administration this morning in behalf of equitable rates from the interior to the South Atlantic ports was a very satisfactory one. Large delegations were present from North Carolina and other Southern states, and also from the Middle West. From North Carolina delegations were present from Wilmington, Charlotte and other cities, representing Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies. Vigorous speeches were made by Senator Simmons and Judge Harry Covington, formerly of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and by Mr. Walker, a rate expert from Chicago, employed by the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation. Other speeches were made by Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Fletcher, of Florida; Gore, of Oklahoma, and by Randall, of Louisiana, and by Congressman Godwin, of the Sixth district of North Carolina. Congressman Small, Brinson, Stedman, Doughton and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, were also present. Senator Simmons demanded earnestly that some solution be worked out that will give the ports of the South Atlantic states the same advantages in the matter of freight rates from the interior as is now enjoyed by the ports of the North Atlantic states. Mr. Walker, the rate expert, explained this could be done, and Judge H. Covington, attorney for South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, made an argument. At the conclusion of hearing Mr. Chambers, director of traffic of the United States Railroad Administration, stated that he is now working out just what is being demanded for the South Atlantic ports that the fundamental policy of equal treatment has already been settled and that there only remains the details of the solution. Senator Simmons expressed himself, at the conclusion of the hearing, as being confident that the purpose would be accomplished. He was very much pleased with the earnestness shown by the large attendance from the Southern states.

Came a Great Surprise.
Director Chambers' announcement, while not unexpected by his hearers, fairly electrified them by its informality, as well as by its significance. It means that the Railroad Administration has determined "to give the Gulf and South Atlantic ports substantially the same freight rates from the Middle West, for export and import, as those now enjoyed by New York."

To give the Middle West all the gateways to foreign trade which it needs instead of compelling it to ship everything through "the neck of the bottle," namely, the approach to New York.

To cut down transportation costs and indirectly the cost of living, by encouraging goods to be shipped by the

MARINE STRIKE ASSUMES INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

Crews of Number of Foreign Ships in N. Y. Harbor Quit Their Vessels

New York, July 15.—The strike of American seamen assumed an international aspect tonight when Gus H. Brown, secretary of the eastern and gulf division of the International Seamen's Association, announced that crews of a dozen ships of foreign registry had quit their vessels in New York harbor. They declared, Mr. Brown said, that their strike was not only in sympathy with that of the American seamen, but for the purpose of equalizing all wages on the high seas.

Washington, July 15.—Vice-Chairman Stevens said today the shipping board had not considered what steps it would take to man government merchantships. If the threat of union officials to force a general marine strike is carried out, he said the shipping board had offered the ten dollars a month wage increase to employes on government ships with the expectation that it would be accepted, and that the board still hoped it would be.

RALEIGH MAN IS KILLED IN GREENSBORO ACCIDENT

Greensboro, July 15.—T. R. Pool, a young white man, employed as engineer of Guilford Hotel, was electrocuted early tonight while working on the motor which operates the passenger elevator. The machinery had gone wrong in some way and he was investigating the cause when it is thought he accidentally touched a live connection, death resulting instantly. He is about 30 years of age and has a wife and child, though their whereabouts are not known.

GEN. PERSHING AND STAFF ARRIVE IN LONDON.

London, July 15.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force in France, arrived here with his staff this forenoon to take part in the peace celebration. He was met at Dover by Gen. Sir Henry S. Horne and a guard of honor.

Arriving at Victoria station, General Pershing was welcomed by Col. Winston Churchill, secretary of state for war, and officers representing Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the imperial staff. After an inspection of the guard of honor, the party drove to the Carlton Hotel, being warmly cheered by the crowds along the route, which is already gay with decorations for the celebration of Peace Day. In the first carriage were General Pershing, Colonel Churchill, Maj. Gen. C. P. Romer, representing Field Marshal Haig, and Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commander of American forces in the United Kingdom. Other members of General Pershing's staff, with British officers, followed in carriages.

Among the British officers attached to General Pershing's staff during his visit is Brig. Gen. O. E. Wagstaff.

PROBABLE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S.



SUGGESTED AS ENVOY HERE.
Maximilian Harden, editor of "Die Zukunft," of Berlin, is being discussed as the new ambassador who will wrestle with Germany's post-war problems in America.
(C) Underwood & Underwood.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS CAN NOT FUNCTION

Under Existing Conditions and With The Revenue Now Being Received

PRESIDENT PARDEE TO FEDERAL COMMISSION

Head of American Electric Railway Association Makes Statement To Body Created To Investigate Situation Confronting Transportation Interests

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 15.—Under existing conditions and with revenue they are now receiving, the electric railways cannot continue to perform the functions expected of them, John H. Pardee, president of the American Electric Railway Association today told the Federal Electric Railways Commission. The commission was appointed by President Wilson to investigate the situation confronting local transportation interests throughout the country.

"It is no longer a question of what return shall be allowed to the owners of the railways," Mr. Pardee said, "it is a question as to what service, if any, shall be rendered to the public."

Asserting it was not the purpose of the railways representatives "to make a case" before the commission, Mr. Pardee said they appeared to give the facts in the situation in the hope a solution might be found satisfactory to the public, employes and owners alike, interested as they all were in maintaining good service at reasonable cost. "Uneconomic and Unaffordable."

"Owing to the complete system of control and regulation over us by the public authorities, which both prescribe our service and control our rates, we are unable to readjust ourselves to changing conditions as every other industry, not so hampered, is readjusting itself," he said.

Outstanding phases of the situation demanding attention, he continued, are the "absolutely uneconomic and unsatisfactory" basis upon which the relations between the public and the electric railways have rested since the inauguration of the enterprise, and placing of many additional burdens upon companies by the government as war exigencies without any sort of relief. Included in the war program, to which Mr. Pardee said the electric railways readily subscribed, were the raising of employes' wages as much as 100 per cent, the control of the price and delivery of coal, the fixing of prices of other commodities, and, in many cases, the prescribing of service to be given.

AGAINST LEAGUE BY BIG MAJORITY

Eastern North Carolina Republicans Put Themselves Squarely On Record

ADOPT MARION BUTLER'S RESOLUTION AT MEETING

Col. I. M. Meekins' Resolution To Change Plan of State Party Control Buried Without a Vote; Former Congressman Miller Stellar Orator of Get-Together Meeting

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE.
(Special Staff Correspondent.)
Goldboro, July 15.—Marion Butler's resolution condemning in characteristic Butler language the League of Nations was put through with considerable applause at a meeting here today of the Eastern North Carolina Republican Club Association in spite of the earnest counsel of State Chairman Frank Linney to take no action on the matter and an eloquent protest from Willis Briggs, former Raleigh postmaster. Dr. J. E. Person, of Fremont, advocated a league but was buried in an opposition avalanche of oratory.

The meeting functioned perfectly through four hours of denunciation of Democrats and all things Democratic, including the usual resolution of protest against the confirmation of Mr. Thos. D. Warren as district attorney until Col. I. M. Meekins, of Elizabeth City, after protesting his friendship for Mr. Linney and denying any sinister purpose, introduced a resolution designed to place the party machinery in the hands of the next nominee for Governor, which was quickly buried.

Already a motion for adjournment had been made by B. F. Keith, former collector at Wilmington, when Mr. Butler asked the privilege of urging the importance of organization. Colonel Meekins followed with some further remarks and put his resolution before the House. Mr. Keith then renewed his motion and Chairman Clarence R. Pugh ruled it in order. This left the Meekins resolution without any action having been taken on it.

National Committeeman John Motley Moreland was on hand for the meeting, which was called to order at 11 o'clock in the courthouse by John D. Parker, of Smithfield, chairman of the Republican clubs in Eastern North Carolina, but didn't stay for the wind-up, leaving on the 2 o'clock train. E. Carl Duncan, of Raleigh, was also present but took no visible part in the proceedings, though credited in certain quarters with having been in sympathy with the Meekins resolution, which apparently aimed at Linney and Moreland.

It looked suspicious.

Colonel Meekins boldly declared his friendship for Mr. Linney and further declared that he had been carrying a similar resolution around to conventions for 20 years now but had never gotten it through. In brief the State chairman and the State campaign manager would be placed in the hands of the nominee for Governor. This was modeled after the National plan, he explained. Mr. Butler accepted that if it were changed to invite an early meeting of the State executive committee to consider it. It was rumored that Mr. Butler had had something to do with the latest draft.

The defeat of the resolution was carried away as welcome news by more than one Republican. Its second by a Duncan man, its acceptance by Mr. Butler; well, it didn't look just right. Entangling alliances were said to be tabooed; they were. However, in condemning the League of Nations, the Republicans admittedly walked into their own trap. They helped the Democrats to make an excellent campaign issue of it.

LIQUOR INTERESTS MAKING BIG FIGHT

Congressman Webb Says While Prohibition Bill Is Strict It Is Not Drastic

PER CENT OF ALCOHOL QUESTION NOW AT ISSUE

Wets Prepare To Offer Large Number of Amendments, Which Will Delay Passage of Bill For Several Days; Both Supporters and Opponents Expect Its Passage

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg.
By FRANK W. LEWIS.
(By Special Lensed Wire.)
Washington, July 15.—The law enforcement element in the House, that is, those who are endeavoring to enact a law that will enforce the war-time prohibition laws and the prohibition laws that are to follow, as they were intended to be forced, are making a vigorous, and what now seems to be, a successful fight against the combined liquor interests of the United States. Every device and every influence known to the crafty interests is being employed to give a brief respite to a discredited and outlived business, but the friends of prohibition are standing firm.

Congressman E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina, who is an active and zealous supporter of the bill, says that while the measure in some of its features is strict it is not drastic. The bill as drawn is entirely consistent with the prohibition laws of the several states which have ratified the Federal amendment, said Mr. Webb.

Making Last Ditch Fight.
It is not the war-time enforcement feature of the bill, said Mr. Webb, that the wets are especially antagonistic to, but they are combatting the effort to fix the per cent. of alcohol that is illegal. They want that left open as a disputed point, which would cause endless litigation and would invite violations.

Defeat of the Dyer amendment substituting 2-3-4 for 1-2 of 1 per cent. showed that the prohibition forces were determined to adhere to the original per cent. and to maintain a solid front against any modification of the measure.

It is understood that the wets are preparing to offer a large number of amendments of various kinds, which will probably cause the bill to be delayed in its passage until next week, but when it comes to a vote it will pass, both supporters and opponents assert, and then it will go to the Senate where there is little hope for the liquor people.

SOLDIERS TESTIFY AS TO CRUELITIES

Declare Merciless Assaults Were Committed By "Arrogant Officials"

OCCURRED IN PRISONS AND CAMPS ABROAD

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 15.—Six former American soldiers testified today before a special House committee investigating alleged cruelties to military prisoners in France, declared that merciless assaults were committed without provocation on the prisoners by arrogant officers in charge of the prisons and camps. Only one of the witnesses, all of whom were charged with being absent without leave, was convicted, the others having been acquitted, or the charge dismissed.

Scenes of Alleged Cruelties.
"The Bastille," "the Stockade," "Prison Farm No. 2," and "St. Ann's Hotel," also known as "The Brig," were the places named by the witnesses as the scene of the alleged cruelties which were said to have extended over several months in 1918. Some of the officers in charge of the prison camps it was said, had been convicted by court martials and others were awaiting trial.

"Hardboiled" Smith.
Lieut. "Hardboiled" Smith, one of the prison camp officers, was mentioned frequently while others named were Lieutenants Mason and Sullivan, and Sergeants Hall, Wolfmeyer and Bush.

"Did they try the General in charge of the camp?" asked Chairman Johnson, who left his seat in Congress to serve with the army abroad.

"Didn't they try the General."
"Not that anyone heard of," responded a witness.

When Lieut. "Hardboiled" Smith was tried at Tours early this year, a hundred witnesses appeared against him, and he was convicted, testified Sidney Kemp, 470 West 140th Street, New York City, who was a corporal with company F, 102nd engineers, 27th division.

"Fifty witnesses who I can name will verify everything said here and tell more, too," asserted Kemp.

Specifications.
Several of the soldiers testified that in addition to being beaten, food in small amounts and of poor quality was supplied, and that the bedding was poor, sometimes the mattresses being in mud under a small tent.

How He Took The Smell Off.
"A prisoner was smiling and an officer says, 'Take that smell off, or I will.'" A. H. Mendelberg, 1410 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, who served with base hospital 42, testified. "The officer did by rolling the man in the mud," Mendelberg added.

"Did you get that officer's name?" asked Representative Flood, Democrat, of Virginia.

"I'm too sorry I did not take his name," answered Mendelberg.

When telling of poor food, Mendelberg said that "if you asked for an extra piece of bread you were flat on your back." Meals, he and others said, consisted of a stew, made from canned beef, one slice of bread and part of a cup of coffee. Sometimes only the stew was served, witness said.

RALEIGH MAN IS KILLED IN GREENSBORO ACCIDENT

Greensboro, July 15.—T. R. Pool, a young white man, employed as engineer of Guilford Hotel, was electrocuted early tonight while working on the motor which operates the passenger elevator. The machinery had gone wrong in some way and he was investigating the cause when it is thought he accidentally touched a live connection, death resulting instantly. He is about 30 years of age and has a wife and child, though their whereabouts are not known.

GEN. PERSHING AND STAFF ARRIVE IN LONDON.

London, July 15.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force in France, arrived here with his staff this forenoon to take part in the peace celebration. He was met at Dover by Gen. Sir Henry S. Horne and a guard of honor.

Arriving at Victoria station, General Pershing was welcomed by Col. Winston Churchill, secretary of state for war, and officers representing Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry H. Wilson, chief of the imperial staff. After an inspection of the guard of honor, the party drove to the Carlton Hotel, being warmly cheered by the crowds along the route, which is already gay with decorations for the celebration of Peace Day. In the first carriage were General Pershing, Colonel Churchill, Maj. Gen. C. P. Romer, representing Field Marshal Haig, and Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commander of American forces in the United Kingdom. Other members of General Pershing's staff, with British officers, followed in carriages.

Among the British officers attached to General Pershing's staff during his visit is Brig. Gen. O. E. Wagstaff.

STATE FIREMEN CONVENE IN ASHEVILLE MEETING

Asheville, July 15.—The 32nd annual convention of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association was formally opened here this morning when President J. D. McNeal, Fayetteville, called the first business meeting to order. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. W. F. Powell, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Mayor Gallatin Roberts, on behalf of the city of Asheville, delivered an address of welcome to the visiting firemen. The local fire department was represented by S. G. Bernard, a former chief and member of the department, who delivered a welcome address.

After the welcome addresses the regular order of business was taken up. In the afternoon all of the delegates to the convention were given a free ride over the famous Vanderbilt plantations at Biltmore in private cars. At 8 o'clock tonight another business session was held.

Tomorrow there will be other business sessions at which the final business of the convention will probably be finished. At 8:30 o'clock tomorrow night there will be a banquet at the Masonic Temple served by the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star. After the banquet informal dancing will be enjoyed.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS MEET.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 15.—Routine business occupied the attention of the first meeting of the Order of Railway Conductors in their convention, which is being held here this week. A. B. Garretson, national president, who retired temporarily in favor of L. E. Shepard, presided.

TEETH KNOCKED OUT BY OFFICER.

Charles Goldberg, 320 Central Park West, New York City, a corporal in Company G, 38th Infantry, third division, said that while at the "brig" he was knocked down by an officer and one of his teeth knocked out when he refused to surrender his money belt. Drawing a blackjack the officer and Goldberg fought a few minutes, but the witness said he was forced to surrender because of the pain he suffered from blows on the arm.

"Once when I was scrubbing a floor, a sergeant swung a club at my head every five seconds," testified Goldberg.

Gold to Eat Potato Peelings.
Paul Boggs, Baldwin, New York, 518th Field Signal Battalion, said men at the farm were often so hungry that they were "glad to eat dirty potato peelings." He said he dipped a tin cup in a swell barrel so as to get some greens, that he would eat "with a relish."

"Instead of giving a command it was generally given with a club," asserted Boggs, who said he saw at least fifty men beaten.

Alvin Bates, 42 Hawthorne street, Brooklyn, who was with the Headquarters Troops, second army, said whenever there was a formation a man was beaten up every five minutes at the prison farm. He and Boggs said that a Pole, serving in the American army, was brutally beaten and soon afterward the prisoner cut his throat with a razor.

"Medical inspection a farce."
"Medical inspection was a farce," said Bates, referring to the farm. "You went in one door and were kicked out another."

George L. Pallitto, 315 Walnut street, Newark, N. J., private in Company M, 113th Infantry, 29th division, testified that he became known as a "nut patient after he had said that he did not like a nurse."

Pallitto also told of many cruelties in the prisons in France and admitted that he was absent without leave, for which he was sentenced. The others said similar charges against them, resulting when they were trying to reach their units, and they were acquitted or the charge dismissed.