

GERMAN AVIATOR HONORED IN DEATH

British and American Fighting
Men Give Baron Richthofen
Worthy Funeral.

AIRPLANES CIRCLE SCENE

Impressive Services Held for One
Who Was Admitted to Have
Been Valiant Foe—Story
of Last Flight Is Told

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—A large number of British fighting men and aviation officers, as well as Americans stationed at an airbase nearby, attended the funeral yesterday of Captain Baron von Richthofen who was laid away in the graveyard of a little hamlet near Sally Le Sac, where he was shot down in an aerial combat on Sunday. It was an impressive funeral worthy of the greatest aviator yet produced by the central powers.

No finer rite could have been performed had it been the premier allied pilot who lost his life, instead of this intrepid German whom all honored. The thoughts of those who stood at the grave, while the army chaplain read the beautiful Church of England service were expressed in an inscription on one of the floral wreaths—"A valiant and worthy foe."

One particularly striking touch was added to the ceremony. As the chaplain took his place by the grave a squadron of British planes came circling from all directions and throughout the service wheeled over the graveyard at low altitude, their engines humming in accompaniment to the words of the clergyman.

Captain von Richthofen died fighting in the air, as he undoubtedly would have chosen to die, instead of being fated to fall. It is not yet certain how he met his end, but the main details appear to be fairly well established.

The Captain, with his "flying circus" of more than 20 followers, came flying toward the British lines near Sally Le Sac, on the Somme, at about noon Sunday.

The Germans were seeking British prey, which they hoped to surround and finish off when the ill-fated airman had no way of escape.

As they neared the fighting front, they encountered two British airplanes. Captain von Richthofen, for some reason separated himself from his followers and started on a furious pursuit of these machines.

Meanwhile a score of other British planes came swirling up and engaged the Germans. The Captain kept after his man and attempted to outmaneuver him. The British planes, which were accompanying the one under attack, got above the German. The three machines raced toward the British lines, their machine guns chattering like mad.

They kept getting lower, until at last when they were about 50 yards back of the British trenches they saw a few British fighters in the air. Meanwhile the other German machines were fighting the British squadron more than three miles away.

Machine guns and rifles on the ground came into action against Captain von Richthofen, who was also being fired at by at least one of his adversaries in the air. Suddenly his machine turned in a downward crash and crashed to the earth.

Examination later showed that the German pilot had a bullet through his heart. It was difficult to say whether the bullet came from the ground or from a British machine. In any event he probably was killed instantly.

The spot where he fell was under the observation of German gunners, who had been watching the conflict and knew Captain von Richthofen was down. They immediately placed a heavy barrage around the fallen machine.

A British soldier crawled out to it and found the aviator dead, still sitting in the seat of the machine, which was smashed into a thousand pieces.

The captain was flying without a uniform. He had an aviator's outfit under his undergarments. There were no badges of rank but a pilot's license found in his pocket gave all the essential facts about this 25-year-old wonder.

Mechanics of an aviation squadron constructed a coffin on which they placed a plate giving the aviator's name, rank and other data. The body was carried on a motorcar with which marched the firing squad and many officers and men. Six British aerial officers acted as pallbearers.

As the procession moved on scores of busy aviation mechanics paused and stood at attention as a tribute to the dead aviator.

The Baron was buried under a hemlock tree. Just outside the cemetery were hundreds of soldiers and civilians who stood while the service was said and the squad fired the last shots across the grave.



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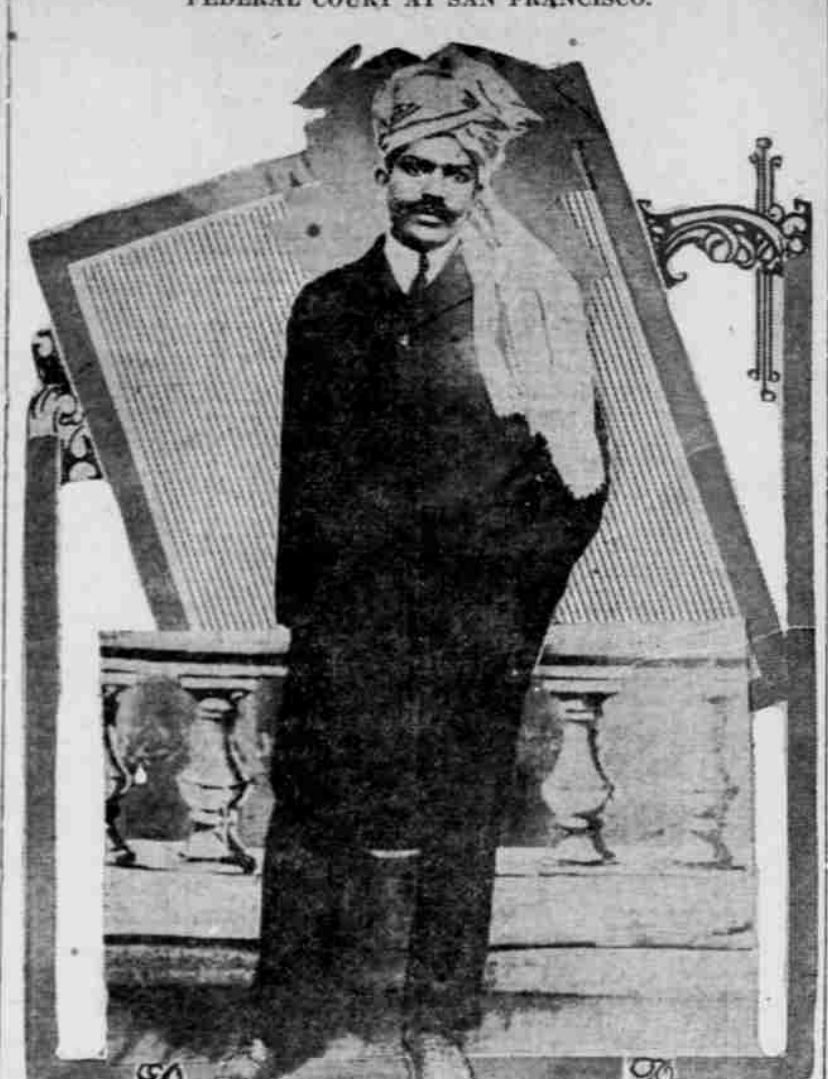
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HINDU EDITOR WHO WAS SHOT DEAD BY HIS COUNTRYMAN IN FEDERAL COURT AT SAN FRANCISCO.



RAM CHANDRA.

TWO HINDUS SHOT

Federal Marshal Ends Life of
Slayer With Bullet.

PANIC FOLLOWS TRAGEDY

Lawyers, Defendants, Spectators
Rush for Cover—Murder One
Incident of Sedition Case of
International Interest.

(Continued From First Page)

ants on hall remanded into custody for their own protection and ordered that all persons entering the room at the afternoon session be searched thoroughly.

Mrs. Ram Chandra was summoned to the courtroom and broke down at the sight of her husband, lying in an ever-widening pool of blood. She was led from the courtroom to a nearby office, screaming and shrieking broken English intermingled with Hindustani. Two small children survive Chandra.

Woman Attorney in Peril.
Mrs. Anne Adams, Assistant United States District Attorney, who aided in the prosecution, was directly behind Chandra when he shot. She attempted to flee behind the judge's desk, but her foot was caught and held under Chandra's body as he fell to the floor. She extricated herself by leaving her slipper under the body.

Chandra and Singh lay in the courtroom for more than an hour after the shooting, while curious spectators crowded the halls and corridors of the Federal building to obtain a view of the courtroom. The bodies were taken just before the resumption of court this afternoon to the morgue. Traces of the blood remained on the carpet at the later session, while Judge Van Fleet was instructing the jury.

The case of a group of German consular officials, millionaires, American shipping men and Hindus, charged with conspiring in this country to overthrow British rule in India, went to the jury at 3:30 o'clock today.

The jury received the case after five months of testimony. The trial began before the United States District Court November 26 last. In scope the conspiracy was world-wide and resultant drama had the far places and out-of-the-way corners of the earth for its scenes.

Early Verdict Unlikely.
Because of the fact that the jurors must vote upon the cases of 30 defendants it is thought that a verdict will not be reached tonight.

District Attorney John W. Preston finished the prosecution closing argument today just before the shooting. He attacked the defense of J. Clyde Hiaz, Bernard Manning and Walter Sawyer, defendants, and requested a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

Judge Van Fleet consumed all the afternoon with his instructions to the jury. He counseled them that in their deliberations they should take no cognizance of the double tragedy.

The jury went to dinner at 6:30 P. M. without having reached a verdict. Deliberation was resumed when they returned at 7:30 P. M.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Ram Chandra and Ram Singh, central figures in today's sensational shooting in the Federal courtroom at San Francisco, were both indicted in Chicago, but the cases had never come up for trial.

Ram Chandra, however, did appear as a witness in the recent conspiracy trial.

WILSON FIERCELY ASSAILED

(Continued From First Page)

fluence and "has got pro-German money some place."

Defense Council Criticized.
Referring to the Council of National Defense as a "nondescript" organization, Senator McKellar, who is a member of the military committee, said the President should be given power to eliminate the "day-men" on that body; select those who are efficient and put them to work at reasonable salaries. If this Government had a centralized system for the purchase of supplies, he declared, \$1,000,000,000 could be saved annually during the war.

Reviewing the conduct of affairs between the United States and Russia, the Illinois Senator said that through it "the President carried in his hand a blazing brand and didn't know it." He asserted that the President had made an unwise use of executive power by sending to the Bolshevik government a message which it used to further its own aims.

"We have thus the spectacle of our

country putting its arm around a government not a bit better than the Kaiser's," Senator Sherman asserted. He quoted Samuel Gompers, with the assertion that the American labor leader understood better the situation in Russia than did the President.

Reason for Distrust Alleged.
"Now, there is some company the President associates with himself," Senator Sherman continued, "which gives me more reason for distrust. His Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, is half a Socialist and the other half pacifist. He went into office convinced that he could help end the war, not by making war, but by moral persuasion, by argument."

"Then the Secretary of Labor, William Wilson, who made his debut in the life by getting into jail in Cumberland, Md., by violating his country's laws."

Mr. Burleson, he said, is carrying around with him the earnings of convicts employed on his farm in Texas, and he said, "the last person in the world who should be talking Government ownership."

Defense of L. W. Charged.
Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Senator Sherman continued, thinks, as does Leon Trotsky, that the middle class should be exterminated, and he declared that the publication, "The Public," in which Mr. Post's family is interested, defends the Industrial Workers of the World.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and now a member of the advisory committee of the Council of Defense, is a Socialist of the most radical type, who is "instigating a strike and the murder of peaceful men," in the Illinois coal fields, the speaker said.

Senator Sherman, who was trying to see them. They were like wild mother animals fighting for their young. The Cosacks were superstitious, president of the Non-Partisan League, while professing to represent "the oppressed farmer," really represents pro-German influences. Townley, he said, is influential with miners in the Great Lakes region and that there will be a strike there eventually.

Townley's Adventure Recalled.
Senator Sherman said that Townley advocated the same principles in Minnesota that Frank Little advocated in Butte, but they hanged Frank Little while Mr. Townley got a railroad ticket quick enough so "that he is still head of the league."

"Well, maybe I've hung up more snakes than I can kill now," Senator Sherman resumed, when Senator Watson interrupted.

"Does the Senator remember Mr. Creel, and remember that Mr. Creel took Townley to the White House and make a speech at New York?" Senator Watson queried.

"I've paid my respects to Mr. Creel," Senator Sherman responded. "He ought to be where Lenin and Trotsky are now. He's a red, a destroyer of civil rights."

"The Senator saw that Mr. Creel gave his endorsement to the masses," Mr. Watson persisted.

Liberal Indorsement Charged.
"That's all in keeping with Creel's conduct," Senator Sherman replied. "I think that he's indorsed all the suppressed radicals in the great mass of the people. Now and again he is shouting for peace, but it is a good Socialist sheet and because it advocates Government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, Mr. Burleson can't see it."

Senator Sherman asserted that there had been partisan discussion on war and peace and then quoted President Wilson's letter to Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate for the Senate in Wisconsin, against Senator Lenroot, declaring that the "day-men" on that resolution as "the acid test."

He read rollcalls of Democrats who had voted for the resolution and said several had been since appointed by the President to office.

"Take William Kent," he continued. "He was classed as an independent. He voted for the resolution and the acid test landed him a place on the tariff commission."

DUBLIN HAS WORKLESS DAY

Ireland's Protest Against Conscription Observed Generally.

DUBLIN, April 23.—Ireland's workless day, a protest against conscription, proceeded today, according to the labor leaders' plans. Stoppage of work in Dublin was virtually complete. Railways did not attempt to operate and tramcars disappeared from the streets. The newspapers failed to appear and stores of the stores opened. Moving picture houses and saloons also closed.

HUNGARIANS IN BELGIUM

Austria Sends Troops to Help on Western Front. It Is Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Diplomatic dispatches today from Bern said Hungarian troops have arrived in Belgium. Many troop trains, it was said, have passed through Liege.

The presence of many Austrians was reported also at Antwerp and Ghent.

RED GUARDS FIGHT GAIN FREEDOM

Workers of Russia Rise in
Revolution Against Trained
Troops of Autocracy.

COSSACKS PAID FIGHTERS

Bolshevik Soldierse Likened to
"Ragged Continentals" in Odds
and Ends of Clothing and Old-
Time War Implements.

BY LOUISE BRYANT.
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Copyright, Canada, 1918, by the Public Ledger Company.

I will never forget the first time I saw the Red Guards sweep out to battle. A cruel wind swept the wide streets and hurled the snow against the bleak buildings. It was 25 degrees below zero.

I felt ill with cold under my fur coat and there they came, those amazing, inspired people in their thin tattered coats and their pinched white faces—thousands and thousands of them.

The Cosacks were rumored to be marching on the city with 80,000 well-trained troops and revolutionary Petrograd rose up to repel them. They came pouring out of the factories, men, women and children.

I saw children in that army that were not over ten years of age. We were standing on the steps of the City Duma and one of the Duma members, a cadet, said to me, "Look at the Hooligans. They will run like sheep. Do you think such ragamuffins can fight?"

Red Guards Fear Not Death.
I didn't answer. I was thinking that the early Christian martyrs must have looked like this, must have had the same ardor. I felt suddenly that the revolution would live in spite of temporary military defeats, in spite of internal strife, in spite of everything.

It was the Red Guards that made me realize that Germany will never conquer Russia in a hundred thousand years.

I wish every one in American could have seen that army as I saw it—all out of step, in odd and ends of clothing, with all sorts of old-fashioned fighting implements, some only armed with spades.

They were marching along smiling! And they were going out to meet the professional bullies of Russia, the traditional fighters, the paid enemies of freedom. All of them expected to die. Suddenly they broke into a wailing song. I threw discretion to the winds and followed.

The soldiers in Russia used to have contempt for the factory workers. The soldiers are mostly peasants. They used to say that the people in the towns did all the talking while they did the fighting, but that was before the Red Guard came into being.

City Workers Fight Like Demons.
The city workers are smaller than the peasants. They were stunted and pale, but they fight like demons. In the battle with the Cosacks outside of Petrograd they were so untrained that they forgot to fire off their guns. But they did not know what it was to be beaten. When one line was mowed down another took its place.

Women ran straight into the fire and tried to see them. They were like wild mother animals fighting for their young. The Cosacks were superstitious, president of the Non-Partisan League, while professing to represent "the oppressed farmer," really represents pro-German influences. Townley, he said, is influential with miners in the Great Lakes region and that there will be a strike there eventually.

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it. They are more comfortable under a military uniform and would fit much better under German rule than under the rule of new and free Russia. They could still retain their vocation. With the death of militarism they will have to seek other work.

Bolshevik Worry Rich.
Writing of civil war in Russia reminds me of the time when I went to dinner in a well-to-do Russian family in Petrograd. It was some time in December and the rich people were beginning to think that the Bolshevik government was going to stick and were getting worried about it.

The hostess explained to me when I arrived that she was desolated because her cook had left. She gave her a salary of 50 rubles a month and at the time the ruble was worth about \$2. The girl complained because she had to go on long errands all over the city and she wore out her shoes. The hostess thought that the girl was extremely unreasonable. "She ought to be beaten with a knout," she said.

At the table the talk drifted to politics. Every one began maligning the Bolsheviks. They said that it would be wonderful if the Germans would only come in and take possession. I said I had a great deal of sympathy for the Bolsheviks. The hostess sat up straight in her chair. "Why, my dear," she said, "you don't know at all what you are talking about. Why, my servants are Bolsheviks!"

Civil War Not Understood.
They were all sorry that the Cosacks had been beaten in the battle I have just described. "Any way," said one woman, "you wouldn't be so stupid in America as to have civil war."

I drew myself up with some pride. "Madam," I said, "we had the Civil War."

So I was asked to give over an event I had imagined every one in the world knew about. When I began to talk about the Civil War the negroes my hostess began to beam with understanding.

"Oh, yes," she exclaimed, "now I remember, and it was quite right of you to be so nice to the negroes—they have such pretty songs."

I tell these two stories, not only because they are amusing, but because I want to illustrate to you how remote these people were from the intense struggle that was going on all around them. They knew nothing of our Civil War, of their civil war, and they were supremely selfish. All they wanted

was law and order—in other words, comfort at the cost of democracy and ideals.

(To be continued.)

National Holiday Proposed.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—A bill designating April 6, the day the United States entered the war, as a National

holiday known as "Liberty Day," was introduced today by Senator Smoot, of Utah.

Bert North, of Klamath, Dead.
KLAMATH FALLS, Or., April 23.—(Special.)—Bert North, for a long time a resident of this city, died this morning. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

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—Women and girls will revel in these pretty garments this Summer. We have just received dozens of them in the most charming styles and colors.

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