

FREED FLIERS TELL OF THEIR CAPTIVITY

Bandits Kidnap Airmen Lost After Fall From Sky.

RESCUER FOOLS CAPTORS

Captain Matlack Brings Back \$6500 of Ransom; Aviators Ignorant They Were in Mexico.

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 19.—The ransom actually paid the Mexican bandits for the release of aviators Davis and Peterson amounted to \$6500, according to H. M. Fennell, Marfa banker, who arrived here this afternoon. It was Fennell who took the \$15,000 ransom to Candelaria yesterday. A receipt of the money brought back by Captain Matlack after the release of the aviators showed \$6500 of the original amount remained, according to Fennell.

Fennell brought the \$6500 back to Marfa this afternoon and deposited it in a bank here. The money was \$150 bills. Fennell said the army would reimburse the cattlemen who subscribed the ransom.

Fennell today told the first connected story of events preceding the crossing of the American aviators to the United States early today. He outlined preliminary negotiations Monday between Captain Matlack and the Mexican brother-in-law of Renteria, who acted as a go-between.

Delivery Made After Dark.

Fennell said the bandits insisted the delivery of the aviators be made after dark so flames might be seen. The go-between crossed to San Antonio, Chihuahua, opposite Candelaria, and selected the spot where the aviators were to be delivered. It was at an old cottonwood tree a mile and a half south of San Antonio. The go-between then returned to the American side and said arrangements had been completed.

When the flares agreed upon failed to show after midnight, Captain Matlack crossed. He was gone more than half an hour, returning with Lieutenant Peterson. As he rode into Candelaria Matlack said:

"Here's one of them, thank God." Returning to the old cottonwood, Captain Matlack told Lieutenant Davis to get on behind. Then the captain spurred his horse without delivering the balance of the money.

"You can go plumb to hell, I'm going back," the captain shouted as he galloped across the river.

Matlack Says He's Going Back.

When Captain Matlack dismounted, Fennell said, he shook the money in their faces. "Look at that! I'm going back tomorrow and get the rest of that money," the captain told them, Fennell said.

"The aviators were elated over their experience once across the river," said Fennell. "We asked them if they had a good time. Davis said: 'I'll say I did.' The aviators were anything but dapper flying corps men when brought across the river," Fennell continued.

"Peterson, tall, slender, his face almost hidden by eight days' growth of beard, and Davis, short and stout, with laughing eyes, seemed filled with the joy of living after their experiences. Both were very serious when they first crossed the border. After they had needed their parents and had something to eat, both joked about their experiences, especially the fact that they were completely lost."

Full Injuries Neither.

"Neither man was hurt by the fall of the biplane. The aviators believed the accident was caused by the fact that their oil supply had been exhausted."

"The men had only a quarter canteen full of water, but drank from the Concho. They said the bandit Renteria forced them to write messages asking for the ransom and read the messages to see if the sum was correct."

Completely confused in their directions the aviators believed they were on the American side of the border the entire time from the fall of their plane to their release. Captain Matlack, who paid the ransom to the bandits, finally was able to convince them they were in Mexico and had been following the Concho river, thinking that stream was the Rio Grande. The aviators thought they were within five miles of Valentine, Tex.

Peterson Tells Experiences.

Lieutenant Peterson, first to cross the border from Mexico, today made the following statement:

"We fell about noon Sunday. We thought we were about two miles from Candelaria. We walked all Sunday afternoon and Sunday night and about 2:30 o'clock Monday morning, when we came to a Mexican ranch, where we found a Mexican who talked English. He told us there were three miles south. We asked him to take us there, but he told us the Mexicans would kill us if we went there. So we got him to take us to port road down which we walked about an hour."

"We slept about one and one-half hours until 6 o'clock Monday morning, when we headed down what we thought was the Rio Grande. We started climbing over the hills, following the course of the river. Then we walked all day Monday, walking an hour and resting half an hour. Monday night we walked by moonlight until 10:30 P. M., when we went to sleep and slept until 6 A. M. Tuesday. We thought the Mexican tortillas at a little village to eat."

Fliers Swim Five Hours.

"Tuesday we walked until 9:20 A. M., when we took to the river and swam for five hours down stream, taking 10 minutes' rest four different times. When we came to the rapids we decided we must land and walk."

"We landed, dried our clothes and started over the mountains."

"I had a little fever. We lay down on a mountain path and slept until 9 A. M. Wednesday. We saw smoke from a village and headed in that direction. We thought the village was just around the corner from Candelaria. We reached the village and got lots of food."

"Then we hired a Mexican with three burros to take us to Candelaria. We were ready to start when an armed Mexican came up and addressed the Mexican we had employed. The armed man spoke in Spanish. Then he left hurriedly."

"We began our journey on burros with our Mexican guide. We soon were overtaken by six armed bandits and many townspeople. All but two of the bandits left us, but these two continued following us. After going about 45 minutes, the bandits stopped us and told the Mexican owner of the burros to return to his home. The Mexican objected, as we were riding his burros. The bandits then headed us up the valley to a village, where they made the Mexican drink."

Bandit Is Paid for Food.

"I gave the one-armed bandit leader \$2 and he arranged for food for us and liquor for himself. The bandits took us on to a ranch where they got a horse and a mule for us to ride. This was about 7 P. M. Wednesday. We rode until midnight. Then we slept until 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Resuming our journey we continued in the moun-

tains all day Thursday and slept in the mountains at night.

"Friday afternoon about 5:30 the bandits stopped the horses and said they wanted to have a little chat with us. The bandits told us to write the message, saying ransom must be paid for our release. The bandit leader spoke English very well. He had worked on the railroads in Kansas and had lost an arm and leg in an accident, he said."

"We left there at noon Monday and then camped until 9 o'clock Monday night, when we started to meet Captain Matlack. We met him at approximately 9:15 M. today. After bringing me over the border he returned for Lieutenant Davis."

"We were well treated. We had plenty of food. There were three bandits with us most of the time. We did not learn the name of the bandits, but believe we could identify them."

"We thought all the time we were near Valentine."

"We met Captain Matlack at a ranch which is about 25 minutes' walk from Candelaria, upstream. We were never blindfolded nor mistreated in any way, except once when we tried to escape. The bandits said they would kill us if we tried again."

"They also threatened to kill us if the ransom was unpaid."

"Lieutenant Davis' story differs from that of Lieutenant Peterson only in a few minor details. Lieutenant Davis added the fact that the plane fell near a bridge over the river. The plane afterwards was located near Falmir, Chihuahua."

EX-RED CHIEF UNDER FIRE

JANESIK, HUNGARIAN, HELD GREATEST OF MURDERERS.

More Than 500 Killings Placed to His Account; Preliminary Hearing Is on at Budapest.

BY J. L. SEGRUE.

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BUDAPEST, Aug. 17.—(Special Cable.)—The preliminary police examination of the red guard in Budapest, began today. The chief of detectives who questioned Janesik places more than 500 murders to his account and to me designated the accused as "the world's greatest murderer."

Because of the bitterness and desire for vengeance of the assembled detectives, many of whom had suffered severely under the red guard's regime, Janesik sat in a corner of the room with a rail between him and the chief detective. Unshaven, unkempt, unwashed, with bloodshot eyes, the accused manifested perfect indifference during the proceedings.

"What have you to say about the two Ukrainian officers whose bodies, with their arms pinioned, were pulled out of the Danube yesterday?" the chief detective asked.

"Which Ukrainian officers?" Janesik queried.

"The Ukrainian officers who were in a diplomatic mission and disappeared last June," hissed the detective.

"I know nothing about them," retorted Janesik.

"The man killed Professor Berend, the well known physician for children's diseases?"

"I did not know Professor Berend was dead," Janesik answered calmly.

The examiner consulted the papers in the case, then asked:

"Why were the Lenin boys arrested and punished?"

Janesik hesitated an instant, then said:

"The Lenin boys were too powerful for me to touch."

A long discussion followed concerning the alleged hanging of 200 citizens at the village of Dursapentele. For these executions Janesik blames Tibor Samuely, the terrorist leader who was killed while trying to flee to Austria.

Janesik's chauffeur testified and talked vaguely of champagne parties in the palace of Count Nemes which Janesik had regulated. The chauffeur swore that one of those parties ended in a cold-blooded murder. The accused denied this charge as well as that made by the chief detective that he proposed, on August 15, to hang all members of the old police and detective force of Budapest because of their counter-revolutionary tendencies.

WATER DISTRICT WANTED

Petitions Circulated Asking Election in Clackamas.

Petitions were in circulation yesterday in the Lake View, Oak Grove, Courtney and Concord districts asking county commissioners of Clackamas county to call an election to decide whether to incorporate as a water district and elect commissioners to install a system.

At a mass meeting Monday night in the Oak Grove school, property owners voted unanimously in favor of incorporation. Connection with the Milwaukee system for the Portland area at Errol station, in order that the American public would not have a desired. Local water officials reported the supply sufficient to permit of such an arrangement.

My "activity," which could be "conspicuous" only by contrast with the conduct of the one American official whose report to Washington upon them was merely that of an impartial onlooker; to say the contrary is to utter a slanderous misrepresentation. In answer to the question, "What is any of the nationalist activities?"

As for the incident of our American uniforms, that would be amusing as well as trivial, did it not connote so much that is serious. Our military attaché, Captain Brewster, who had gone into the service from a Standard Oil post in Syria, apparently did not know enough about army matters to be familiar with a war correspondent's uniform, such as, because working in a military zone, we were wearing at the express suggestion of the press section of the A. E. F. in Paris. I

noticed Mr. Gregory Mason of the Outlook, wearing a correspondent's uniform in Constantinople last month, as was entirely proper.

Perhaps annoyed because I had called him to account for publicly schooling the British critics of America's war ideals, Brewster, instead of asking for our credentials, cabled the department that he had discovered two suspicious characters in American uniform! If there were not important matters to engage my pen I could write an entertaining column about this Anglo-phile, un-American military attaché in Cairo. Doubtless the department, which knows the facts of the ridiculous incident of his spashily the war correspondents' uniform, has already dealt with him.

The essential point, to which I respectfully allude, is that the state department committee which is investigating this matter, is that the state de-

STATE DEPARTMENT'S CHARGES HELD FALSE

Dr. Ellis, Home From Egypt, Issues Flat Denial.

HOME GOVERNMENT RAPPED

Alleged Nationalist Speeches Declared Never Made—Holdup in Cairo Not Yet Explained.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—It gives a home-coming American a queer feeling to discover that a department of his own government can as shamelessly conceal or misrepresent facts as any of the European nations whose intrigues and propaganda in the near east dishearten resident Americans and at present menace world peace. I have hastened directly home from Constantinople, aboard a warship, to tell the facts about Turkey. Upon arrival, I am straight to the state department, and published broadcast, concerning the detention of myself and my son in Cairo for nearly a month, by order of Acting Secretary of State Polk. I have a copy of the order.

While held in Cairo I could learn nothing from our government representatives, nor from the British concerning the cause of our mysterious hold-up. The British disavowed in writing all responsibility, declaring that whatever they did was only at the request of the American authorities. They stated categorically that they did not know why we were detained by the American authorities; and that as soon as the officials of our own government would permit them to do so they would give us military permits to proceed wherever we desired. Bernard Gottlieb, the acting American consul, had a copy of this official statement, and I urged him to send it to Washington.

Censorship Evaded Admitted.

The reasons contained in the official declaration by the state department to the senate certainly never could have been put forward in Cairo, where they were susceptible of immediate and complete disproof. The charges are three: That I was conspicuously active in the Egyptian nationalist movement; that I made an address at El Azhar, and that I evaded the censor.

To answer them in reverse order is easy. I certainly evaded the censor, as I had a perfect right to do, as an American citizen; although I did send copies of everything I wrote to the censor. I openly told him that of course what an American wrote for an American paper upon international conditions could not be subject to a foreign censor. During the course of events I more than once mentioned to General Clayton the futility of censorship, as an American would find many ways of getting out of his reports. My articles have already appeared in the New York Herald and its associated newspapers, so that the public has had opportunity to judge whether their contents are of a sort that should have been suppressed. So far as I am aware, the accuracy of these articles has not been questioned in any particular.

That I made nationalist speeches in El Azhar is also stated as a fact by the state department. The statement is wholly untrue. Unequivocally, I declare that neither in El Azhar or elsewhere, indoors or out of doors, to Egyptians or to Americans or to any other body of people, did I make any sort of speech while in Egypt.

Military Attache Rapped.

If commonplace, industrious activity, such as is exercised every day by thousands of American reporters, in trying to see for myself the conflicts and demonstrations in Cairo, may be called "conspicuous activity in nationalist movements," then I suppose I must feel guilty. Had I followed the example of the American military attaché, and stayed snugly in Shepherd's hotel, drinking with British officers, and cursing the Egyptians and the American principles, when the city was in a ferment of excitement and deadly disorder, I certainly would have been safer from flying bullets, but the American public would not have had the only eye witness account of events which have affected the history of the entire near east, if not of the British empire.

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partment has offered to the senate and to the public a series of definite charges which are utterly false, and an outrageous slander upon an American citizen who had been conscientiously fulfilling his plain duty to the American public, without transgressing any law or code or precedent, American or foreign.

The nature of the charges shows how complacent our officials in Cairo are to even the most absurd schemes of those British authorities whose blunders are entirely responsible for the Egyptian insurrection and its consequences.

The department might at least have paid the senate the compliment of making even a superficial independent examination of the facts in the case, when requested to do so by the highest lawmaking body in the land.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070, A 6095.

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JOSEPH PROMISES TO QUIT

ARCHDUKE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE BUDAPEST POST SOON.

Reactionary Party Leaders Threaten to Cause Food Blockade if He Gives Up Regency.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Members of the peace conference would not be surprised if Archduke Joseph were to leave his post in the Hungarian government shortly.

The supreme council Monday decided that it would make no reply to the request for recognition from Archduke Joseph.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 19.—Archduke Joseph agreed today to resign as temporary dictator of the Hungarian government because of the socialist objections to him, but consented to remain in office for the time being when peasant leaders and members of the reactionary party protested. They declared they would cause the food blockade against Budapest to be re-established unless he continued to act as regent.

Flyer Lands on Jungfrau.

BERNE, Aug. 19.—Aviation Lieutenant Alkermann, accompanied by Major Isler, effected a landing on the summit of Jungfrau Sunday morning.

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of its connected park and
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unequaled in America—
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