

CASHIER FRANKING THE RED SHOW

Second Stock-Selling Campaign Announced in Letter on Reorganization Plans.

H. R. KINCAID TAKES STAND

Former Secretary of State of Oregon Declares Name Was Used on "Advisory Board" Without Consent or Notification.

H. R. Kincaid, of Eugene, ex-Secretary of State of Oregon and a resident of the state for 62 years, was one of the Government's witnesses in the United States Cashier Company trial yesterday.

He turned out to have been another member of the company's famous "advisory board." He testified that he was appointed without notification, and that his name was used in advertisements of the company without his permission.

"Did you ever serve on the board?" questioned United States Attorney Reames.

"I never did, but my name was used," said Mr. Kincaid.

"Were you ever notified of your appointment?"

"I was never notified, and I did not have any voice in the affairs of the company," replied Mr. Kincaid.

On cross-examination, Attorney A. P. Dobson for the defense introduced a letter written and signed by Mr. Kincaid to the company to show that he knew of, had accepted a place on the board and was giving his advice to the company.

The attorney also produced a carbon copy of a letter which was sent to Mr. Kincaid from the company.

"Ever get a letter like this?" he asked.

Mr. Kincaid examined it closely. "No, sir," said he with emphasis. "I never did."

"You're sure of that? You are willing to swear you never received that letter?" persisted Mr. Dobson.

"I won't swear I never did, but I will say that I am certain I never did, and more, that I was never consulted by the management of the company, that only wanted to use my name."

In the absence of Hiram S. House, expert accountant for the Government, United States Attorney Reames was not able to put his case on the stand yesterday morning, preparatory to closing his case.

Mr. House was not in the courtroom all day, but he is reportedly expected to appear in court on Monday.

A ninth child was born to his wife at the Rose City Hospital at just about the time yesterday morning that the United States Attorney was expected to call Mr. House to the stand.

Both Mrs. House and the baby are doing well.

Government's Case Near End. The United States Attorney said that he hoped to finish his case by Monday night. As court does not convene until 2 o'clock Monday, this indicates that the Government's case is practically closed.

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More letters written by Frank Menefee, president of the Cashier Company, were introduced by United States Attorney Reames yesterday. One of them, written to Mr. House on December 17, 1914, said in part:

"I had a talk with Mr. McLeod just before he left for Texas and he seems to be satisfied with everything and says whatever you and Mr. Bilyeu fix up in the way of a contract will be satisfactory to him."

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Letter Introduced in Evidence. A long letter written from Indianapolis, where Mr. Menefee has gone to effect the reorganization of the United States Cashier Company, by Mr. Menefee to F. H. Glyod, treasurer of the Cashier Company, in February, 1914, was read by the United States Attorney as evidence that Mr. Menefee was planning another stock selling campaign along the same lines as the one through which the Cashier Company was promoted.

Discussing the reorganization, Mr. Menefee suggested that the company should be organized as a company, say \$1,000,000, and that we take in full payment of all our claims say \$500,000. Have it understood that \$450,000 of this should be placed in escrow and is not to be considered salable or for sale in any way pending the financing of the Indianapolis Corporation.

The other \$550,000 should then be placed in the hands of the Indianapolis corporation for sale with the understanding that we would have say one-third, or all sales made, supplied out of our stock until such time as all of it, or as much of it as we cared to dispose of, should be sold. This would give us clear of commissions more than the amount of money we need and leaving us owning approximately a one-half interest in the new company."

Machinery Necessity Treated. Of the necessity of having machinery in place before beginning any extensive stock selling campaign, the letter said:

"In connection with this and as soon as the contract is closed, we would have to hurry the machinery here and get it running as quickly as possible. It would not necessarily mean that this machinery had to be here before we could do anything at all in the way of obtaining money, but the money would be as easy to get with the machinery here and in operation, and when that time arrives, we would then be able to interest large investors."

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Further, the Belgian population did not respect the badge of the Red Cross and thus violated article 9 of the Geneva convention of July 6, 1906. Particularly the population did not shrink from shooting at German troops, using automatic rifles, and in some instances the attacking were being cared for, nor from harming the medical staff, when it was in the performance of its duty. Thirty depositions attest this fact. It has been determined, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that German wounded were plundered and killed, even frightened maimed and mutilated, and young girls were taken part in such infamous crimes. German wounded soldiers had their eyes put out, their ears, noses, fingers and hands cut off, were disemboweled. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.

In other cases German wounded soldiers were hanged to trees, smothered with burning liquids or otherwise burned to death, so that they suffered an excruciating end. Twelve depositions attest this fact. "The bestial behavior on the part of the population is a blow in the face, not alone to the expressing engagement of the Geneva convention, but to the principles of humanity and civilization. The Belgian civilian population which took part in battle, could, of course, not claim to be treated as prisoners of war. Rather was it regarded as a state of war. The interest of the self-preservation of the German army, to adopt the strictest measures against these insurgents.

Persons who confronted the German troops in battle must, therefore, be cut down; captives were not to be treated according to martial law like prisoners of war, but according to martial usage, like murderers.

Nevertheless, whenever military necessity dictated, the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot. The battle began because the population ventured a thoroughly planned surprise attack on the commander-in-chief at Aerschot and murdered him from behind.

"In Dinant it was not innocent, peaceable citizens who fell victims to German swords, but murderers who had treacherously waylaid German soldiers and thus compelled the troops to fight a battle that annihilated the city. In Lowen the population with the civilian population did not break out because fleeing German troops through mistake became engaged with their comrades, but because the plan of the fight sprang up because a blinded population misjudged the occasion and thought that without danger to themselves they could now down the returning German troops.

"The torch was applied in Lowen and in other Belgian cities only when bitter necessity demanded it. The plan of the destruction of Lowen, which appears in this official report, shows clearly that the troops committed themselves with raising only the sections of the city where the inhabitants treacherously and with murderous intent made their attacks.

"What is more, it was German troops who took care to save in so far as possible the rare art treasures not alone of Lowen, but of other cities. An especial commission of Germans has determined in how great degree the works of art in Belgium were preserved by German troops.

"The imperial German government believes that by the publication of the present material it has convincingly shown that the measures which the German troops adopted against the Belgian civilian population were called forth by a guerrilla warfare which defied international law and were demanded by the necessity of war.

"The imperial German government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which waged a dishonorable war against the German soldiers.

"An emphatic protest, too, must be against a government which completely misconstrued its duties which gave free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt by metriculous demands of the German army.

"Because of the demands of space it is not possible to present here selected specimens of the depositions and content testimony which everywhere buttress and make clear the claims of the foregoing statement of the German government.

Nor would such selected specimens fulfill any particular purpose. For it is in the enormous amount of testimony, the dull reiteration by many different witnesses of the same particular fact that the convincing weight of the evidence lies.

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Make Me An Offer

For Cash or on Reasonable Time Payments I will give two years or longer if necessary for the mere additional simple interest. I will consider any half-way decent offer from private buyers or from dealers to sell again.

Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered to

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C. W. Houseman, In Charge of Player Piano House in the Interests of the Holders of Preferred Stock.

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If you do not get a piano now, I don't see how you'll ever own one.—C. W. Houseman.

blame for the attitude of the population towards the German army. For, aside from the fact that a government is under all circumstances responsible for such acts as represent the universal expression