

ALLIES REGARDED AS DELIVERERS BY PEOPLE OF POLAND

Polish and Allied Flags Bedeck Houses of Posen in Honor of Interallied Commissioners. ARE RELYING ON THE ALLIES

Suspend Hostilities Against Hun Because of Request and Promise of Peace Delegates.

By Anthony Gdanczek Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. Posen, Poland, by Courier to Paris, France, March 21.—The presence of the inter-allied commission for Poland in this city and territory which was the cradle of the Polish nation and which, since the forcible participation nearly half a century ago, has been ruled by the Germans, has been the cause of continuous demonstrations of joy.

Thousands of little children who had been forbidden by special laws even to learn the Polish tongue appeared on the streets in Polish costumes singing songs in the purest Polish. This first hand proof was secured on all sides that the effort to repress the Polish language had merely increased the instruction in it.

Everywhere in this territory, there was evidence that the continuous, secret and persistent resistance of the Poles against the German power had taught them much. Commissioner Adam Ptaszynski of the Polish peoples' council in Posen, expressing the views of his colleagues, said to me:

"We Poles have suffered terribly. We have been obliged to carry on the struggle against odds but the ruthlessness and skill of our enemy did not make things. We learned to understand the enemy's methods. That is why we are now anxious that the free men of America and the other allies should look into the problem of the Polish nation with respect to the Polish territory which, prior to the war, was under German rule and that in making investigations

they will not allow the skillful manipulations of the Germans to mislead them. "Since fighting France the Germans have been working to hold that part of Poland under their rule before the war in the hope that what will be returned to the Polish nation will be small and that the bulk of it will remain in their hands.

"In some regions the Poles, after being provoked to the very limits throughout the German rule, are still able to show the allies just what they are and how they feel. In other parts of old Poland still in German hands the most brutal persecution is going on. A reign of terror has been instituted to help carry out the plan to hold such portions as if they were really German.

"One thing is certain. Upper Silesia and other parts held by the Germans would now be free were it not for the fact that we were all told that the allies, headed by President Wilson, wished no bloodshed and that the failure of the Poles to use force to rid themselves of oppression would not give the Germans an advantage but that justice to the Polish nation would be done.

"We rely on the allies. We have been unjustly treated in Upper Silesia and other districts to prevent an uprising, by means of which we could rid ourselves of the Germans as we did here. We have waited patiently for a hundred years. Our friends, the allies, want us to continue a little longer and be patient even if we suffer. We do so but the increase of brutality against the Polish people and the atrocities committed in those sections under German rule, particularly by the so-called 'home defense forces' to use force against the Polish people and the solution of other vexing questions was taken up here.

The German delegates from the time of their arrival until their departure from the city of Posen, men, women and children from mansions and hovels have proceeded to give proof in various ways that they are not German but that they are happy at the victory of the allies.

Few Germans Remain. At every step taken by General Kernan and his colleagues inhabitants burst forth into cheers in the Polish language and waved Polish and allied flags. Here and there in Posen could be seen undecorated dwellings with the curtains drawn in the midst of the brilliant scenes of welcome.

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Department Makes Public Baker-Crowder Letters Charges of General Ansell Discussed by Crowder Provost Marshal General Upholds Trial System

Criticism of Severity of Sentences Applies to Officers Who Imposed Them.

Yuma, Ariz., March 21.—(U. P.)—"It is important to note that the system of court-martial and of military justice which Senator Chamberlain attacks, is one that he himself caused to be enacted in 1914," declared Secretary of War Baker when informed of Chamberlain's attack on the court-martial system of the United States Army.

Washington, March 21.—The following correspondence between Secretary of War Baker and Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder has been made public by the war department.

Washington, Washington, March 1, 1919.—My Dear General Crowder: I have been deeply concerned, as you know, over the harsh criticism recently uttered upon our system of military justice. During the times of peace, prior to the war, I do not recall that our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its structural defects.

Criticism Groundless. I have not been made to believe, by the personal complaints that I have received, that justice is not done today under the military law, or has not been done during the war period.

Public Needs Reassurance. But it is not enough for me to possess this faith and this conviction. It is highly important that the public mind should receive ample reassurance on the subject. And such reassurance has become necessary, because all that the public has thus far received is the highly colored press reports of certain extreme statements and the congressional speeches placing on record certain supposed instances of harsh and illegal treatment.

Destinability Conceded. The storm centers, however, about three briefs—two from General Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed primarily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by section 1129, R. S.—a law that had been on the statute books for 45 years with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the government.

STAR FRIDAY EVENING AT 9:30 PERSONAL APPEARANCE Mr. HERBERT HEYES

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, WASHINGTON, MARCH 8, 1919.—My dear Secretary: I was very glad to receive your letter of March 1 calling upon me for a brief statement of the facts concerning the organization for and the practice of the administration of military justice during the war. I agree heartily with you that there has been no opportunity for our people to hear through the press more than reports of fragmentary and inflated criticisms based on sensationalized allegations and that they are entitled to a statement of the case as it is recorded in and viewed by the department.

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Major General Enoch H. Crowder, United States provost marshal general, whose correspondence with Secretary of War Baker on the charges of General Ansell is made public.

ment of soldiers which bears little or no relation to General Ansell's lack of concurrence with the views of the war department. I think, therefore, that a clear statement of opinion will go far to clear the atmosphere and leave us in a position to discuss separately the allegations of harshness or injustice.

But it is not enough for me to possess this faith and this conviction. It is highly important that the public mind should receive ample reassurance on the subject. And such reassurance has become necessary, because all that the public has thus far received is the highly colored press reports of certain extreme statements and the congressional speeches placing on record certain supposed instances of harsh and illegal treatment.

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Crowder Admits Changes Are Needed in Courts Martial, but Fears Results.

space will not carry to the American people the results of fact and argument to be found in the files of the department. Each of the points of controversy must be discussed briefly and without avoidable technicality.

World, Hurt Discipline. What is proposed is to carry the principles of the civil code and civil court principles of procedure into our military system. Appeal is made to the Anglo-Saxon conviction of the net desirability for the guided procedure, the technicalities of indictment and pleading and the stays, delays and rights of appeal, which characterize our criminal courts.

Purposes Are Different. Our civil code is good. It protects our most sacred liberties, but gentlemen who contend that it should be substituted for our military code—which is also good—forget that the purposes of the two systems are diametrically opposed. The civil code is designed to encourage, permit and protect the very widest limit of individual action consistent with the minimum necessities of organized government.

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The plan of action is and must be the individual liberty of action inconsistent with that common purpose, must be restricted. The military code is designed to accomplish that purpose.

WAR DEMANDS SACRIFICES. The truth is (and our people have lately seen it demonstrated in a thousand ways) that peace and war both demand sacrifices of individual liberty to a common purpose, but such sacrifices in war are infinitely greater in number and degree than they are in peace.

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from this fault? I have covered the facts in my letter to you of February 12. I cannot repeat them here. It is only the executed portion of a sentence that the present power of the president does not reach. In order that such power as he now has may reach every case of injustice, excessive sentence, and illegality appearing in a trial by general court-martial, a mechanism has been created in the office of the judge advocate general that gives, I venture to say, a scrutiny more far-reaching and



A MAN tried on ten brand-new Mallory Hats the other day—and then bought the first one. "I just love to try 'em on," said he. "It's fun, too, to see how different you look in different hats—in that mirror which shows you the back of your neck."

Better drop in to see the New Spring Models—soon. E. A. MALLORY & SONS, INC. 236 Fifth Avenue, New York City. HATTS

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NO GLOOM—JUST JOY! TOMORROW

Advertisement for Billie Burke and Herbert Rawlinson in the play 'Good Gracious Annabelle'. Includes text: "GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE", "TAKEN FROM THE TREMENDOUS BROADWAY SUCCESS BY CLARE KUMMER FEATURING DAINTY BILLIE BURKE SUPPORTED BY HANDSOME HERBERT RAWLINSON", "TONIGHT ONLY DOROTHY GISH IN 'BOOTS'", "STARTS SATURDAY".

Advertisement for Knitted Ties and Shirts for Spring. Includes text: "Knitted Ties Here They Are Just in— Beautiful new pattern effects in a wide range of colors that will appeal to you strongly. Exceptional quality at \$1.00", "Shirts for Spring No better time to select your spring and summer supply than now. New patterns in Silk, Linon, Madras, Crepe and Fancy Mixtures. \$2 to \$10", "Mathis MEN'S WEAR Corbett Bldg., Fifth and Morrison".