Investigation Results in Denial of Charge That U.S. War Equipment Has Been Burned

FRENCH WROUGHT UP OVER BURNING OF YANK SUPPLIES

Newspapers Keep Up Propaganda Charging Americans With Prodigal Destruction of Surplus,

HURRY TO GET HOME CAUSE

Reports Show Only Rubbish Was Consigned to Flames; Thrifty French See Loss of Wealth,

By Junius B. Wood Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. (Cepyright, 1918, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Tours, France, July 4 .- Reports published in the French newspapers that the prodigal Americans are burning piles of sewing machines, toes, stoves and other supplies, some inflammable and others not, are causing consternation among the French people. Even official Washington is perturbed, seeming to have the impression that there is a wild scramble to come home and that every-thing that cannot be carried is being chucked into the fire.

In view of the pending negotiations of the American liquidation commission to sell everything untransportable to the French government, the burning even of ragged shirt excites the thrifty nch. One Paris newspaper is carryng on a systematic propaganda, its correspondents visiting the different American bases daily and sending in a story whenever a wisp of smoke is de-NOTHING VALUABLE BURNED

In response to the request from Wash commander of the service of sup-has forwarded a series of reports sade by Colonel James C. Rhea, chief of G. 4, S. O. S., covering an investi-gation of all charges of burning prop-erty. Briefly the reports find that though property which once cost thou-sands of dollars was destroyed it was practically valueless when burned and that this was the cheapest way of dis-

A typical instance occurred at the salvage plant of St. Pierre des Corps putside of Tours, where several hun-dred slickers, rags and other rubbish were anginted with kerosene and burned. Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Brinkerhoff, service and unsalable. They were offered to the French junk dealers free would remove them, but they and burning was the only way to clean

CAR BODIES DESTROYED

The greatest discussion was over a fire in the Romerantin motor transport corps salvage depot. The newspapers serted that new automobiles, espeially trailers, wheels, tires, motorcycles and bicycles, were used for daily bon-fires. Colonel John Hughes, inspector, and Colonel T. H. Parramore, superin-tendent of the park, reported that not a single automobile had arrived without parts missing, such as wheels, steer-ing gears and-bodies. The metal parts were cut by oxyacetylene torches and the junk was sorted into different piles necessary to separate the wood from the metal, which alone was valu-able as junk.

The big Bievres depot was charged, not only with burning automobiles, but tarpaulins, bedding, barracks, buildings and stoves. The report says that only rubbish, which the Americans cleaning up the place were unwilling to leave, was burned. At Ardentes, where the entire camp was said to have been burned, investigation showed that the barracks were still standing and that barracks were still standing and that the only benfires were these which used in removing the insulation

from copper wire.

Considerable fuss was made because a fire had already destroyed several buildings. Lieutenant Thomas Burns sulidings. Lieutenant Thomas Burns sported that the property had been surned over to the French several days turned over to the French several days previously and that civilians from the nearby villages, who immediately formed convoys of all kinds of vehicles, located everything movable and then started the fire. The Americans in the neighborhood extinguished the flames, the French guards paying no attention.

One result of the criticism was that it stirred the French government into get.

Decomposition of the criticism was that it stirred the French government into get. stirred the French government into get-ting possession of the property and no longer permitting the negotiations to

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EX-KING OF BAVARIA EXILE IN SWITZERLAND



typewriters, barracks, beds, pota- The aged ex-King Ludwig of Bavaria, photographed on the grounds of the Castle of Sizors, Grisons, Switzerbroken, the ex-king is anxiously awaiting the time when he can safely return to his native land.

ADVANCE ON CAPITAL UP TO A STANDSTILL

Thrust From Esthonia Fails Before Superior Forces of Dietator Trotzky.

By Bassett Digby (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Stockholm, Sweden, July 4. - The thrust toward Petrograd from Esthonia has slowed down to a standstill during the past few days, though some progthat the slickers were unfit for further It has now come up against Trotzky's numerically largely superior masses of troops and in fact is beginning to fau back. The Bolsheviki recaptured Kop-orje, which though an unimportant vil-lage, intrinsically reveals the serious redicament of the force attacking the fortress and to have cut it off completely.

Krasnaya Gorka batteries. This force was reported nearly two weeks ago to have got around into the rear of the It must now in turn be almost cut off by the Bolshevist thrust northward from Koporje to the coast, though it has the on of the entente fleet's guns while it keeps near the coast. Apart from these details the best information available here points to the much greater likelihood of Petrograd's

by a south thrusting Archanger force, which is already in touch by the Finn volunteers west of Petrozavodsk than by the anti-Bolshevist force south strategy and resources are thoroughly There is now an open split between the Esthonian command, which from the Bolsheviki and refuse to go on to Petrograd unless Esthonia's independence is recognized and the Russian command. Esthonia knows that she cancauterize the Bolshevist poison zone beyond, yet she is determined to make her cooperation in the advance of Petrograd conditional on the same sort of ecognition that was recently afforded ing a general, who secretly passed through here two or three days ago bound for Paris where in the end they will try to drive a bargain with the

Prohibition May Be Adopted in Mexico, Says Carranza Chief

New York, July 4.—Mexico may adopt rehibition very shortly, according to intimations made today by Candido Aguilar, commander in chief of the milltary forces of President Carranza, upon his departure for France on the French liner Lorraine.

General Aguilar is going to France as the personal representative of President Carranza on a diplomatic mission. When asked today if he thought Americans living near Mexico would travel into

"They probably will, and certainly will be welcome. However, I don't think that would continue for any great length of time, as I expect Mexico soon will go dry."

Gauze in Ears Is Seasickness Cure

New York,—What he believes is an absolute cure for seasickness was announced by Major A. E. Lemon, surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth United States infantry, now stationed at

Camp Mills, L. I.
Major Lemon says he has relieved most vicient attacks of seasickness by packing the ears of the victim with sterilized sauze. He maintains that the trouble is aused solely by the organ of equilibrium within the ear, and that the stomach is only an innocent bystander. Here is his

"The counter pressure in the ear coun-waots the sensation of intermittent air ressure and relief is had at once. A erson should use a piece of gauge about we inches square and pack it firmly in the ear passage, but not against the

Treaty is Cabled to America in Spite of Attitude Taken by Lansing and Peace Delegates.

TEXT ACCLAIMED BY FRENCH

Paris Newspaper Makes Comment on Somewhat Mysterious Attitude Taken by Britain.

Paris, July 4.—The text of the pro-posed Franco-Anglo-American league, for the protection of France in case of an unprovoked attack on that country by Germany, has been given out by the French foreign office and cabled to America by American newspaper cor-respondents virtually over the head of

Secretary Lansing refused to authorize its publication despite semi-official promise to release it Thursday. It had been asserted that only official land, where he and his family are British sanction was lacking to give the in exile. His health completely text of the pact to the world and that inction was expected yesterday.

LANSING EMBARRASSED Meantime the French foreign office stole a march on both. Great Britain and American corresp quick to transmit the text to the United States. The French action plainly placed Sec

retary Lansing in an embarrassing position, since he asserted emphatically is morning that he could not give his consent to the release. His explanation was that it would be discourteous both to President Wilson and the United States senate, to publish the text before it had been laid before that body by the president himself. A new wrangle with the keynote: "Treaty, treaty, let's have the treaty!" was just boiling up when the French foreign office went ahead and gave the

pat on his refusal, declaring he had no control over the French press. BRITISH NONCOMMITTAL the text of the peace treaty with Ger-

great enthusiasm. The hope is gener-ally expressed that President Wilson ica while not permitted here is played ally expressed that President Wilson ica while not permitted here is played will induce the American senate to rat- up as part of a sinister scheme, at which ify the pact without delay.

as regards Britain's at The mystery titude toward the treaty is intensified by the comment of L'Echo de Paris, which regrets that "Britain does not unqualifiedly propose military aid."

SOME SENATORS SEE AMERICA AT DISADVANTAGE IN TREATY

Washington, July 4.—Some surprise was expressed here in some senatorial and diplomatic circles when it was said that the United States seems o have bound itself more strongly than Great Britain to go to the aid of France in the event that France should again conditions of the treaty of Versailles.

In the American-French treaty it is agreed that the "United States will be bound to come to the aid of France im-mediately," while the Anglo-French announcement says "England consents to opme," etc. *

Since the agreement is tripartite, it was not undestood why the texts should not have been exactly the same. there was to be any difference in the binding nature of the treaty obligations, the opinion here was that Great Britain should have been more firmly bound than the United States, as she is nearer to France and her interests therefore are more likely to be affected by an

NEW BALANCE OF POWER It was recalled also that President

as a substitute for the League of Na-tions, but he did not commit himself to opposition to it as supplemental to the

The president's explanation of the ne-cessity for this special alliance and his argument to prove that it is not incon-sistent with the professions of the league will be awaited with interest. BUILDS GREATER NAVY

Immediately after his address to the Immediately after his address to the senate in favor of ratification of the covenant, an insistent demand will be made on the president to explain how it is that although article \$ of the covenant requires that members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." Great Britain is proceeding with her dreadnaught building program and appropriating twenty times the amount to be expended by the United States on aircraft. ed States on aircraft.

While the United States is putting 10 of its battleships out of commission, Great Britain is building 14 new battleships of the dreadnaught type. arming herself so formidably?

READERS IN ENGLAND CRITICISE EDITOR FOR ATTACK ON PRESIDEN

Comment Is That Anglo-American Harmony Suffers Chiefly From British Tongues.

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News. (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.) London, England, July 4. - The current issue of John Bull contains a violent attack on President Wilson by Horace Bottomley, the editor. The title of the article is "Wilson Toying With Treason Mongers." In it Mr. Bottomley, who has hypnotized himself into the belief that he reflects true British opinion. abuse while his whole argument pivots text to the French press. Immediately ture he tries to draw is that of Prime American newspapermen besieged Sec-retary Lansing, who, however, stood the evil influence of the "Princeton" professor, who proceeds with his wicked machinations for snarling up the world in general and leaving only the United When it was pointed out to him that States free to appropriate everything worth having. Further, Mr. Bottomley refers to

publication in advance of its presenta-tion to the senate, Mr. Lansing averred president," and the "White House will that that was an entirely different case, o' the wisp." He flays Walsh, Dunne ecause the senate had gone on record and Ryan in vicious terms, calling demanding the treaty's publication, even them the American Bolsheviki, and before it was officially submitted to winds up with a tirade against the American government, basing his re-The French press hails the treaty with marks on the immigration act. The the writer hints darkly but does not

The article should not be taken seriously in America, because it is based mostly upon the assumption of the writ-er that, the peace terms dictated by America and American ideals and commercial and political methods. I have heard the article condemned by several of a series of sneers and insults at America which Bottomley publishes with fine regularity. As a certain prominent Englishman said to me today: "It is not influences from across the Atlantic we have to fight in order to be attacked by Germany, or in the event bring about Anglo-American harmony, of Germany failing to carry out the It is influences such as this here in

End of Prohibition On Peace Favored

Ottawa, Ont., July 4.—The Canadian senate by a vote of 30 to 22, upwartime prohibition shall end with the proclamation of peace, instead of 12 months afterward. The motion of Sir James Loughead that the senate should not insist on taking a stand in the mat-ter was defeated. The question now

De Valera Opposes Dominion Home Rule Viscount Northeliffe's telegram, therefore, has a lot behind it whether intended or not. Already his possibilities as the future Irish vicercy under

Dublin, July 4.—Prof. E. De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein organization, and president of the Irish Republic," has telegraphed to Sinn Fein headquarters from the United States, asking the Irish people not to be idetracked by Sir Horace Plunket's scheme for dominion

RULE FOR IRELAND

SEEK POSITION LIKE CANADA

Against what nations is Great Britain Sir Horace Plunkett Active in New Movement Which Provides Protection to Ulster.

> By William H. Brayden
> Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago
> Daily Newa.
> (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
> Dublin, Ireland, July 4. — Viscount Northcliffe's reference to the "Dominior of Ireland," in his telegram to the transatlantic aviators anticipates the public announcements of an important Irish move—to make dominion home rule the national demand of Ireland through an influential new organization. Since the general election there have been only two voices from Ireland-that of the unionists, who want Ireland to continue being governed by traditional methods, and that of the Republicans, who demand that as one result of the war England shall suffer the complete secession of Ireland, though secession is no regarded by serious people as practical

PROTECTION FOR ULSTER

There are many serious people who believe that so far as internal control is concerned a degree of liberty as wide as complete independence is not only necessary but urgent. Except as regards foreign affairs and military and naval operations they believe that every Irish activity should be under Irish popular control. Even as regards the army they hold that conscription must remain matter of Ireland's own choice. Within the next fortnight the Irish Dominion league will be in existence.

Its program is freedom for Ireland as full as that enjoyed by Canada and Australia. Within such a plan there is room for protection of the separate interest of that section of the province Ulster that follows Sir Edward Car-The men behind the new movement, which is asking even more than Parnell ever expected, are men hitherto identified with the policy of moderation.

R HORACE ACTIVE

Foremost among them is Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish convention called by the government to find a way out of the Irish difficulty. He is new much in advance of the form of settlement partially reached by the convention. Beginning his political career as a hardshell unionist he has now advanced to a point where, so far as the internal Irish interest is concerned, his De Valera's. Associated with him are many men of his own type, including members of the Irish convention and So far as the "stake in the country" argument goes, the new league will have superiority not only over the Sinn Fein, but even over the old Irish party. The appeal of the league is to the best thought of Great Britain and America as well as of Ireland. It does not contemplate an electoral campaign. It aims to educate public opinion on both the practicability and urgency of its

It condemns the present system of

government, whoever the administrators may be, as impossible of continuance.
The movement will be backed by an effective weekly paper published at sixpence (12 cents), not aiming at circulation among the masses but en-deavoring to influence the leaders of When the government approaches the

held the resolution passed last week that solution of the Irish question, as everybody believes it must do at an early date, it inevitably must take into consideration the attitude of so influential a collection of Irishmen as those composing the new Dominion league. The league is expected to carry its principles to their logical conclusion and ask for Ireland what Canada has—an individual place in the League of Nations.

new conditions is being canvassed in Irish political circles. Riots Continue in Germany

Amsterdam, July 4.—(I. N. S.)—Ten ersons were killed and scores injured riots at Dormund, Germany, said a dispatch from the city today, There

ADMITS LIES STARTED

Viscount Northcliffe's Telegram to Transatlantic Aviators Is Regarded as of Significance.



The imaginary invasion of German territory by the French was the pretext for the declaration of war on France, says Gottlieb von Jagow, former German foreign minispublished entitled, "The Universal War: Its Causes and Beginning," The alleged French incursions were reported to the German staff by subordinate officers, von Jagow says, and the staff communicated the information to the government without attempting to ascertain the

Ladies Requested to Remove Their Combs

London (By Mail) .- "Ladies are requested to remove their combs," is the CHATTER IS GENERAL latest notice appearing in theatre programs as the result of the vogue of the huge Spanish comb among smart

this most fashionable material. And it

costs an awful lot.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR

Rumors of French Reprisals for Excesses of Germans Leads to

many to accept the allied peace terms. We were conquered by hunger. There was a panic in Frankfort that UNDUE HOPES HELD ter, in a book which he has just day. The night before there had been

which accumulated mountain high during the day in the station. On the streets there were a few soldiers in mili-tary uniform. Round the bulletin boards crowds gathered. In parts of the city the streets were filled with people and the few policemen were unable to dis-

They discussed things loudly.

woman with a mongrel dog on a chain told stories of abuses by the allied troops. A man in a green hat with a Christian service has at last been held. It was celebrated recently in memory of kitchen and stop exciting people with cock and bull stories." Under the shad-had done messenger service at the front ows of Bismarck's statue, where the big and were killed in action this most fashionable material and the status of the status of the square divides the Kaiserstrasse, a gathering of working men was discussing bow the men could get their which had been carried ing how the men could get their pay before the French came. A man in Alps and was wooden sandals gratuitously distributed the colliseum.

GERMAN TROOPS "VAMOOSE"

When I learned from official source When I learned from official sources that the new government had accepted the treaty I left Frankfort in an automobile for Wiesbaden. Just outside Frankfort I came to the dividing line between the army of occupation and the Germans. The German guards who halt-

Hurried Exodus of Thousands.

Hurried Exodus of Thousands.

FRENCH ANXIOUS TO GO

Feeling Persists With Soldiers
That Germans Not Really Convinced of Their Defeat.

By John F. Bass
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News (Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Copyright, 1919, by Chic

Undue hopes were raised in Germany a demonstration of working men in favor of peace. Up to the last moment it was uncertain whether the national assembly in Weimar would accept or refuse the Thousands of persons left Frankfort,
One was reminded of the days in Paris
when "Big Bertha" began to shell the
city, The Frankfort rallway station was
thronged from morning till night with
crowds endeavoring to catch outgoing
trains. The railway porters were quite
unable to handle the piles of baggage
which accumulated mountain high durwant to go home. Sign up."

Mass Held Where Christians Died

Rome.-(By Mail.)-On the very site where once Christians were offered as the prey of wild beasts to amuse the Roman populace in the Rome col Christian service has at last been held

The altar used for the service was one which had been carried by the Italian armies through many campaigns in the Alps and was placed in the west end o

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