

ENTIRE GERMAN PRESS SYSTEM REORGANIZED

Teutons Upset News Bureau, After Attempt to Color Reports—Huge Sums Spent to Influence Neutral Opinion—Arbitrary Censors Retained.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—According to statements made to the correspondent before his departure from Berlin with former Ambassador Gerard, by public men in Germany, the German government did not awake until long after the beginning of the war to the desirability of making a favorable impression on public opinion in neutral countries...

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the foreign office mobilized consuls, who supposedly were familiar with foreign languages and installed them as censors. In reality few of them are well versed in any language except German.

The foreign office created the so-called central bureau for foreign service, which flooded neutral countries with photographs and with literature written from the German standpoint, merely translated into Dutch, Swedish or Rumanian.

The constantly increasing number of correspondents in Germany, all seeking an opportunity to see something of the war and to obtain news, led to the establishment of what was known as the neutral war press bureau.

As the weeks passed, the newspapermen found it almost impossible to write of the interesting things they saw. Furthermore, the tendency of the bureau was to send them to points on the front, where they saw little of importance.

The government eventually discovered the bureau was not a success under Manager Deutelmoseer's subordinates and also that its own press bureau for German newspapers was not operated as it should be.

There was created a so-called military department of the foreign office under Colonel von Haerlen, a keen and wide-awake man, and Baron Plettenberg, both of whom have an understanding of foreign view points.

Colonel von Haerlen provided facilities for obtaining the economic as well as the military news insistently asked for, and acted on suggestions made to him.

"INSIDE" OF COLORADO'S FAMOUS PRISON SYSTEM BY WHICH CONVICTS WORK OUTSIDE OF "PEN" AND RECEIVE WAGES IS TOLD BY WRITER WHO BECAME ONE

By JACK CARBERRY.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 20.—I have just "broken out" of Colorado's famous penitentiary at Canon City. Two weeks ago I "broke in." During the interval I was a convict within prison walls, living the life, thinking the thoughts and doing the work of a convict.

From the moment I entered the pen I learned that Colorado's prison system, famous throughout the nation, is not in the walls, but outside. The road-building camps, the prison farms, the parole system by which men can earn good money while serving out paroles, are the real prison system of Colorado.

Much space has been given Warden Thomas J. Tynan, head of Colorado's penitentiary, by the American press. But during the eight years Tynan has been warden, there never has been a story written from within the prison walls.

Upon my arrival at the pen I was turned over to a guard who showed me an iron cage where new prisoners—"fish," the older convicts call them—are held while being searched.

The next day Warden Tynan visited me in my cell. He advised me against smoking cigarettes. They were the cause of 75 per cent of all sicknesses, he added.

After I purchased with his own money a pipe I learned that he gave every cigarette smoker in the penitentiary a pipe in the hope of breaking him of the habit.

After being searched I was taken to the prison photograph gallery and "mugged." Next I received an outfit of prison clothing—a pair of



THOMAS J. TYNAN

heavy dark trousers, a striped shirt, and a hat; a suit of underclothing; a pair of heavy wool socks and a pair of brogan shoes, all made by convicts in the prison tailor shop.

I was a "first grade prisoner." I lived within the prison walls, working in the sandstone quarries eight hours a day. At the end of the week my hands were blistered and sore. Every bone in my body ached day and night. The work was the hardest I had ever done.

At 5:45 a. m. I arose and put on the coarse shirt and trousers, washed my face and hands in the running water with which each cell is equipped, then went to breakfast—stewed meat, bread and coffee. After that I worked five hours. Then I ate dinner. After dinner I worked three hours more, until 8:30. Then my time was my own until 5 p. m., when with the other convicts I ate supper and went to my cell, and was locked in for the night.

During my first night as a convict I heard strange tapping on the wall of my cell, that sounded very much like the falling of huge drops of water against a hollow surface.

The next day I learned this tapping was the "prison wireless" by which convicts talk with each other at night.

On my cell wall I found the alphabet in rude characters. I immediately set to work learning it.

The "wireless" is worked by prisoners tapping upon the walls with spoons stolen from the dining room.

The first story I heard over this "wireless" was that a convict named Blakeley had been sent to a prison farm as a "trusty" that day. The convict tapping the message was calling Blakeley "lucky fellow."

I made up my mind to become a "trusty" and go to a prison farm. But this I found impossible. First I must prove myself worthy in the eyes of the warden. I had not been there long enough for this.

Soon I went to Warden Tynan, told him how I became a "convict,"



Well-fed and happy convicts employed on the Rainbow trail road camp near Salida, Colorado. These men are not guarded and work under an overseer who is not armed. Only two per cent of the trusties allowed to live in the camps have escaped.

Thomas J. Tynan, warden who established the reward prison system, which has attracted nationwide attention.

and said I was a writer looking for "local color." I asked to be sent to a prison farm. Instead of ordering me from his office, as I had expected him to do, he told me he would grant my request.

The next day I went to Avondale, Colo., about 200 miles from the penitentiary, where the second largest of the six prison farms is situated. There I found 35 convicts without a guard, working under the direction of an unarmed foreman, cultivating 640 acres of the finest land in southeastern Colorado.

After living with these men three days I know that if I should look from one end of this state to the other I could not find 35 happier, better fed, better clothed individuals working on a farm.

The only pleasure these men lacked that the other farmers in the neighborhood enjoyed, one convict told me,

was they could not attend the dance given on neighboring farms.

From Avondale I went to the convict road-building camp on Rainbow trail, in the heart of the Rockies, on the crest of the snow-capped continental divide. I traveled over 300 miles of convict-built roadway, without doubt as wonderful a piece of road as there is in America today.

During the eight years Tynan has been warden, I found, convicts have constructed 12,000 miles of roadway, saving millions of dollars to Colorado taxpayers, who pay but 35 cents a day for the convict's labor.

They work eight hours—the state required that from every convict; the balance of the time is their own. Tynan is represented in these camps by an unarmed overseer, who is an expert road builder, a foreman in charge of the work.

From prison statistics I learned

that about 1 per cent of the men sent to the penitentiary escapes. From convicts I learned it is not their respect for their oath that keeps them from trying to get away; it is the system of reward and punishment devised by Tynan.

During the convicts' spare time, I found, they make trinkets, lace, or baskets which they sell. Many earn several hundred dollars a year. This privilege is another reward for doing the right thing.

With the money from the sale of these articles they are allowed to buy anything they wish.

Warden Tynan's prison system, I learned within the prison walls, is not built on theory. His convicts are not allowed to rule themselves. He is their ruler and he lets them know it. He raises his whole system on "rewards for the good, and punishment for the bad."

HAWLEY ASKS AID FOR CRATER LAKE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Hawley appeared before the house appropriations committee last Thursday to present arguments in support of various appropriations desired for his district in the sundry civil bill.

He urged the appropriation of \$75,000 to complete the road around the rim of Crater Lake, of which nine miles are yet to be built. Other Crater Lake appropriations urged were \$7000 for a water system at Crater Lake Lodge and at the south and west entrances to the park; \$6000 for a zig-zag trail from the lodge to the shore of the lake; \$2000 for a trail from the rim to the lake at Kerr Notch; \$550 for trails to scenic spots, including one to Garfield Peak.

In addition Mr. Hawley urged the following appropriations: Twenty-five thousand dollars for fire protection of lands in the Oregon & California grant; \$60,000 for aids to navigation along the Pacific coast, and \$75,000 for three new mine experiment stations, one of which he hopes to have located at Grants Pass.

INVISIBLE INK PAIR NABBED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Agents of the department of justice arrested here last night two men charged with violating the federal law against carrying on a military enterprise against a foreign country. They are accused of conspiring to obtain military information in England to be sent to this country and then forwarded to Germany.

The men gave their names as Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wannenburg. Sander, who is 35 years old, is president of the Central Powers War Films Exchange in this city. Wannenburg, forty years old, is his assistant. Counsel for the accused said tonight that Wannenburg has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for twenty-five years.

According to William B. O'Flery, divisional superintendent of the department of justice, the men are accused of sending to Great Britain agents who obtained information of military importance which was transmitted to this country in letters and packages written with invisible ink.

This information, it is alleged, was disseminated in the United States by agents of the central powers, but chiefly to those of Germany.

The ink used in preparing the maps and other documents sent to this country deceived the British authorities for some time, the federal agents said, because it does not become visible under heat or when the letter is soaked in water but requires a special chemical preparation.

BLOOD CANNOT WASH AWAY SIN

"With the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin," was the text for the meeting last night.

Jesus was more than a man, more than a teacher, yet more than a saviour—he was the Messiah of Israel.

The blood atonement of the Old Testament is taught in every chapter, where sin is spoken of, a scarlet thread run through all of it.

Not a hymn worth singing or one that has lived through a generation, but sings of the Blood of Christ.

The man to whom the teaching of the Blood Atonement is repulsive, is an unsaved man, he is in the pulpit or in the pew. And if the New Testament (will) be not sealed with Christ's blood it is of no force.

Are you under the blood; if you are not, then you must bear your own sin; you must shed your own blood; but remember your blood is not atonement, for if you give your body to be burned or crucified it would avail you nothing for no promise is spoken for such sacrifice. The way is God's; and is to be found only in His book. Come and get the blood cure. "Your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as wool." It is the true gospel that is preached every night. Come tonight and hear Mr. Marshall on "Playing With Fire," or a "Fool's Amusement."

GENERAL PERSHING WILL RULE BORDER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Major General Funston's sudden death came as a great shock to high officials of the army and to President Wilson. He was one of the distinguished commanders of the service and one of whom greater things were expected in the future. The youngest major general of the line, vigorous and apparently healthy, he had been counted on by his superiors for many more years of active service.

Secretary Baker made this statement: "General Funston's death is a loss to the army and a loss to the country. During the trouble on the Mexican border his work has been difficult, exacting and delicate. His conduct has been that of a soldier and he has exemplified the high traditions of the American army by his quick, intelligent and effective action. Throughout it all the sympathy between General Funston and the department has been complete and no shadow of disagreement has arisen.

"I am deeply grieved personally at his death and feel his loss to the country is very great."

Major General Pershing, who has been in command of the El Paso district since the withdrawal of the American expedition from Mexico, automatically will succeed to the duties of commander of the southern department until an appointment has been made. Recently made a major general, he is the only officer of that rank now assigned to the department.

PERFECT BOWLING SCORE ROLLED BY MONTANA MAN

LEWISTON, Mont., Feb. 20.—R. D. Lawley of Lewiston on local alleys tonight rolled two successive games with a total score of 559. His first score was a perfect score of 300, his second 259 and wiggle.

U. S. SUPPORTS GONZALEZ COSTA RICA PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Costa Rica's deposed president, Alfredo Gonzalez, was assured by Secretary Lansing today that the United States would not recognize the government set up by General Tinoco, the former minister, who executed a bloodless coup several weeks ago that sent the president to the American legation for refuge.

Mr. Gonzalez had just arrived in Washington accompanied by Castro Quesada, minister to the United States who happened to be at home when the government was overthrown. He called at the state department to tell of his difficulties, and expects to see President Wilson later. Secretary Lansing told him the United States did not accord recognition to governments deriving their power through revolt against constituted authorities, and General Tinoco could not expect to obtain de jure recognition even by having himself elected.

Congressional elections have been called for some time in April, after it is understood an election for president will be held. Whether General Tinoco will be a candidate has not been announced.

Minister Quesada is still in charge of the legation here, although the United States necessarily is dealing with the Tinoco regime as a de facto government.

ROAD BONDS UP TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 20.—The joint conference committee of the Oregon house and senate agreed early this morning on all disputed bills in the \$6,000,000 road bond act, submitting the proposal to a special election to be held June 4, 1917. The bill now goes to the governor. At 12:40 o'clock this morning both houses had completed their work and final adjournment was near.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 19.—With an amendment providing that it shall be referred to the voters at a special election the house bill providing for an issue of \$6,000,000 worth of road improvement bonds passed the senate late today, and was returned to the house for consideration of the amendment. Both houses of the legislature cleared the decks this afternoon for fast work, in the hope of bringing the session to sine die adjournment tonight.

The house today passed the senate bill providing that a measure be referred to the voters providing for an expenditure of \$200,000 by the state for a home for dependent children. A companion bill passed by both houses declared it the policy of the state not to appropriate money for the care of dependent children other than those directly wards of the state. The measure is aimed to cut off appropriations for sectarian homes.

GERMANY FOSTERS MERCHANT MARINE FLEET

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—According to the Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, the reichstag will appropriate 300,000,000 marks for the support of shipbuilding, the money to be distributed among ship owners in proportion to their losses in ships during the war in seizures or otherwise. The newspaper says it is intended to enlarge the German merchant fleet by 1,500,000 tons.

Good Old Home-Made Family Cough Remedy

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind—Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you would hardly have in them all the curative power that lies in this simple "home-made" cough syrup which takes only a few minutes to prepare.

Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents and gives you a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

GREAT TEST OF FUNSTON'S LIFE AT VERA CRUZ

When Vera Cruz was occupied, Major General Wood, chief of staff, immediately selected Funston as the logical man for the field command. Every army officer expected there would be fighting of the hard guerrilla kind learned in the Philippines and every one agreed that when Funston landed in Vera Cruz he "would start something."

But when Funston unloaded his troops and relieved the navy of possession of the city, he learned that President Wilson's orders were there was to be no aggressive movements, that the army was to watch and wait. The pressure on the little commander can only be realized by those who were with him in Vera Cruz in those critical hours. Thousands of Americans thronged the city with the most extreme reports of conditions in the interior and urged that the army move on; enthusiasm for "finishing the job" was high among the young officers. The outposts were insulted, even fired upon. American troops were kidnapped by the Mexicans, one soldier was killed and burned; the camps were raided by marauders. Every provocation to spur a fighting man to action was given, but Funston never forgot his orders whatever his own emotions might have been. He held down the situation and President Wilson made him a major general. General Nafarrete, Mexican commander, sent word to Funston that he was unable to control his troops, and they intended to attack the American force, and "drive them into the sea." General Funston replied, "If you can't control your soldiers, I can." There was no attack.

On the arrival of the Kansas troops from the Philippines Funston was presented with a sword, the gift of 3000 Kansans. The sword was said at the time to have been the handsomest gift of its kind ever given an American war hero.

On a recent visit to Kansas he was going over some of the country in which he spent his boyhood days and said to a companion of the trip: "I surely made a fool of myself when I didn't stay on the farm." He hesitated a moment and added: "But then—think of the fun I would have missed."

Hospital records show that every time you eat a corn you invite lockjaw or blood poison, which is needless, says a Cincinnati authority, who tells you that a quarter ounce of a drug called freezeon can be obtained at little cost from the drug store but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You simply apply a few drops of freezeon on a tender, aching corn and soreness is instantly relieved. Shortly the entire corn can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

This drug is sticky but dries at once and is claimed to just shrivel up any corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. If your wife wears high heels she will be glad to know of this.

EXPERT AUTO REPAIRING E. N. Bunce



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