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Amnesty and Pardon for Political Prisoners

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION

ON

S. J. RES. 171

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE RECOMMENDATION OF AMNESTY AND PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. Congress. Senate.

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AMNESTY AND PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., in the committee room, Capitol, Senator Thomas Sterling presiding.

Present: Senators Sterling (chairman), Walsh of Montana, and King.

The subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, had under consideration Senate joint resolution 171, providing for the recommendation of amnesty and pardon for political prisoners in the United States.

Senator STERLING. The committee will be in order.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that the clerk of the committee read the resolution. I think it is quite important that we bear in mind that we are discussing this resolution, and I think it is, in view of that fact, quite important that the resolution be read.

(The clerk of the committee here read aloud the resolution under consideration by the subcommittee, which is as follows:)

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for the recommendation of amnesty and pardon for political prisoners in the United States.

Whereas there are in military prisons or under bail pending trial or appeal large numbers of men and women whose offenses or alleged offenses are of a political nature, consisting only of opinions expressed, in words spoken or written, as distinguished from direct incitation to violence, violence, or overt acts against the Government, all such being held for such alleged offenses under the provisions of the espionage act; and

Whereas the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"—

in view of which provision there is grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the said espionage act and the act amendatory thereof; and

Whereas the sole justification for such prosecution and imprisonment, that of wartime necessity, no longer exists; and

Whereas in the democratic countries of Europe full amnesty and pardon has been granted to political prisoners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Congress that the further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of such a body of political offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism and traditions of freedom to which our country is committed; and

SEC. 2. That we recommend to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, and the Secretary of War a careful consideration of the propriety, advisability, and wisdom of granting immediate pardon and amnesty to all prisoners whose religious, politcal, or economic beliefs only, as expressed in words spoken or written, formed the basis of their prosecution, trial, or imprisonment under the said espionage act and the act amendatory thereof.

Senator STERLING. Senator France, whom have you to speak first to the committee?

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOSEPH I. FRANCE, OF MARYLAND.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, I will say only a word about this resolution. Careful attention to the wording of it will show that it applies to those political prisoners who have been in prison for words spoken or written, expressing opinions, and this resolution was introduced by me at the request of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the members of the American Federation, I believe, taking the view that it was the duty of the American Federation, wherever possible, to come out in defense of the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the United States; that the members of that great organization, the greatest labor organization in the history of the world, realized very fully that the welfare of the workingman is bound up in this question of the preservation of civil liberty.

The workingmen of America realize that if they may be deprived of the right freely and fearlessly to express their opinions on governmental questions, if they may be deprived of that liberty in contravention of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, it will be useless for them to attempt to struggle for a betterment of their condition.

Of course, I do not care to discuss the constitutionality of the act amendatory to the espionage act. I could refer to the debates upon that act amendatory to the espionage act, and I think I could prove quite conclusively to the committee that the purport of that amendment to the espionage act was such that those entertaining the minority opinion would be deprived of the right of expressing that minority opinion. In other words, the act amendatory to the espionage act which was adopted in June, 1918, was designed to prevent the expression by spoken or written word of the minority opinion. That shows very clearly in the debate; it shows very clearly in the communications from the Department of Justice; and it shows very clearly in the rejection by the Senate, at the urgent request of the Department of Justice, of my amendment to the amendatory act, which provided that "nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the right of the individual to speak what is true, with good motives and for justifiable ends."

The rejection of that amendment served notice upon the country that men would be prosecuted for the expression of opinions, that they would be prosecuted for the speaking of words, even though those words might be uttered in conformity with the truth, from good motives and for justifiable ends.

It may be, of course, that the argument of expediency can be advanced in a time such as that through which we have been passing, but so far as I am concerned, and so far as those are concerned who are supporting this resolution, we feel that where a question of expediency arises, and where the adoption of motives of expediency would violate great principles, expediency should give way to principle rather than principle to expediency; and, in that doctrine, of course, we have the support of the founders of the Government.

In a word, I feel, and I think those who support this resolution feel, that it is absolutely necessary for us to maintain the principles of our constitutional Government, realizing that the preservation of those principles will in the end prove to be the expedient and the wise thing.

It was said that we could not win the war unless we violated the Constitution of the United States by suppressing minority opinion. I never shared that view. I feel that it was a mistaken idea, and I feel that it was unwise for us to enter upon the policy of attempting to preserve our constitutional Government by a flagrant violation of a constitutional principle.

This resolution calls for a recommendation of amnesty for those who have been imprisoned for opinions held or words expressed. All of those in prison for words spoken or an opinion expressed are, in our judgment, in prison in violation of the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits Congress from enacting any statute abridging the right of freedom of speech.

Senator STERLING. Senator France, may I not ask you there whether or not, without raising any question as to the constitutionality of the espionage act or any part of it, you might not now base a claim for amnesty and pardon of these prisoners on the ground of expediency?

Senator FRANCE. Yes, Senator; there is a very strong argument in favor of granting amnesty without regard to the constitutional question involved. Personally, I think it would be expedient to release these prisoners, and in fact the department has already seen the advisability of remitting sentences, and of in some cases granting pardons. It would be very interesting to have incorporated in the record the history of some of the cases, and the reasons which were given for the granting of pardon or the remission of sentence; but that would take us too far afield.

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Senator FRANCE. And I will not enter upon that. This hearing to-day is really at the request of the American Federation of Labor, the representatives of which great organization are here, and we should be very glad to have them speak in the order which they prefer to adopt.

Senator STERLING. Very well. Who of the representatives of the Federation of Labor will be heard now?

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Gompers, will you go on now? Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, is here.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. GOMPERS. Mr. Chairman, the American Federation of Labor, at its convention last June, by unanimous vote adopted a series of preambles and a resolution bearing upon this subject of amnesty and pardon for the political prisoners, the men and the women now incarcerated in the prisons of our country upon the charge of some political offense. The offense to which we directed our attention was the spoken or the written word.

May I say this, that the American Federation of Labor from its very inception, in 1881, and the elements of the organized workers making up and forming the constituent parts of the American Federation of Labor, have from the beginning been as staunch advocates and defenders of the principles upon which the institutions of the Republic of our country are founded, as any body of men in all

America. Never for one moment has there been any deviation from that consistent course.

Perhaps, during its entire existence, no better opportunity was ever afforded to the Federation to have its position known by the people generally than during the period of the Great War and just immediately preceding it. I think it is but just to say that even before we entered the war—or were dragged into it—the feeling with the great majority of the members of the unions composing the American Federation of Labor was one of outrage at the war having broken out and the causes which brought it about. But as time went on, the overt and the brutal acts of the Imperial German Government so impressed themselves upon our minds that the executive council of our American Federation of Labor called a conference of the representatives and officers of the labor organizations of the United States, and asked them to meet and to consider what course we should outline as to any war which we might be forced into or which we might enter.

The conference was held on March 12, 1917, in the American Federation of Labor Building, and there and then, after deliberate discussion, a statement was adopted declaratory of the purpose which the men of the labor unions of America had in mind as to what our conduct and course should be. That conference declared, or we expressed the hope, that we might be safeguarded against war, and that we might be kept out of this maelstrom; but if for any reason it was found necessary for the United States to enter into the war, we pledged our honor and our lives in behalf of the Republic of the United States; and to defend it from enemies, no matter from which quarter they appeared.

We called upon our fellow workers and our fellow citizens to give like loyal support to the principles, the entity and the integrity and the safety of the Republic of the United States of America.

That was a conference called, out of the regular order in which the business of the American Federation of Labor is transacted.

Senator STERLING. May I suggest, Mr. Gompers, that there is no question made concerning the loyalty of the American Federation of Labor, under this resolution.

Mr. GOMPERS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that that is quite true; but the proceedings of this meeting are being recorded, and it seemed to me that there are some other people who do not know as to the loyalty of the conduct of the American Federation of Labor, and who may hereafter read the proceedings of this meeting, and who may be aided by this——

Senator STERLING. I do not believe that the loyalty of the American Federation of Labor, as such, will be brought in question during the course of these hearings.

Mr. GOMPERS. More than likely; I quite agree with you, sir. But I do not think that every Senator of the United States agrees with you and me.

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Mr. GOMPERS. However, I shall then occupy a half a minute further on this line of thought, if I may.

Senator STERLING. Proceed, sir.

Mr. GOMPERS. That declaration was unanimously adopted, and a conference was held and the declaration made more than three weeks before the President of the United States appeared before the Con-

gress and laid the indictment against Germany before the House and the Senate. I will say that the declaration in all its sections was indorsed by unanimous vote at the succeeding convention. I am proud of being associated with a movement of men in our country who made good their plighted faith and declared loyalty. The only reason, Mr. Chairman, that I have made any reference to this matter is to say that whether the Constitution of the United States was violated in intent and purpose, it is not necessary for me to discuss. The fact is that the men of labor, the great mass of the people of the United States, including nearly every other citizen of our country, were willing to surrender anything, to make any sacrifice, so that we should win the war—anything, any sacrifice, was none too great; life itself, and that which is to many men more than life, an idea and an ideal; the hope of being of service to our fellows, and to safeguard the fundamental principles of self-government—of freedom; in order that the people might go on, unafraid of attempt to destroy their freedom, for all time.

Now, I want to submit that a people such as the people of the United States having arisen to a degree of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice which I have never known equaled in the history of the world, and which amounted to a paroxysm of sacrifice, of intense feeling to do or to die, when a time had arisen in the world where men had to make their choice of being willing to submit to the dictation of an overlord in principle and in fact, or to live their own lives and to work out their own destinies; a people wrought up with a feeling of that character, with a willingness to submit to any deprivation of their fundamental and normal rights, willing to sacrifice the conveniences of their homes; when they are willing to do that to attain a specific object, they are entitled to consideration after the objective has been gained.

The espionage law was one of those things that grated. No one, no real American—not merely one who can mouth his claims to nativity, but the people who are American as a matter of principle and who understand what America means, its idealism—would have consented willingly, without a protest, to the enactment of a law which in its very title, or the common name by which it is known, is offensive in the extreme to men who have some knowledge of what freedom means and what the law is destined to be—espionage.

Senator STERLING. Well, Mr. Gompers, the term "espionage" may be said, I think, to apply properly to the first three sections of that act only. All the balance of the so-called espionage act probably would pertain to a state of peace as well as to a state of war—very much of it, anyhow. You take, for example, the chapter of the act relating to search warrants; we have never had a general Federal search-warrant law, and we adopted that law; and it would apply to times of peace as well as to times of war. And so with many other provisions of the act. I think the first three sections of the act may be said to come properly under the title "espionage"; but beyond that I hardly think it will apply.

Mr. GOMPERS. Of course I did not give any attention this morning to any provisions of the law. I have not applied myself to any particular sections of the bill. I have the three sections to which the Senator referred a minute ago. You can take a whole glass of water

and just one drop of liquid may enter it and poison the whole glass of water, and poison the person who drinks it.

I referred to the law, to the title of it, the commonly accepted title of the law, "the espionage law," which is in itself offensive to the concept of Americanism—of American freedom.

I have a copy of the resolution to which I referred a while ago, which was adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention upon the subject of the amnesty and pardon for political prisoners, and asking for the repeal of the espionage law. Before I proceed further I hope I may have the opportunity of having those resolutions read and made a part of the record.

(The resolutions referred to were here read aloud by the secretary of Mr. Gompers, as follows:)

Whereas the signing of the peace treaty finds in American civil and military prisons, or under bail pending trial or appeal, numbers of men and women whose offense is of a purely political nature; and

Whereas the sole justification for such prosecution and imprisonment, that of war-time necessity, no longer exists; and

Whereas in all democratic countries of Europe which have been associated with us in the prosecution of the war, full amnesty has been granted: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor, in fortieth convention assembled, that the further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of political offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism and the traditions of freedom to which our country is committed; and be it further

Resolved, That we accordingly urge upon the President of the United States, upon the Attorney General of the United States, and the Secretary of War, to make all efforts possible to secure the granting of amnesty to all prisoners whose political beliefs formed the basis of their prosecution, trial, and imprisonment; and be it further

Resolved, That we accordingly urge upon the United States Senators and Representatives to support Senator France's joint resolution (S. J. Res. 171) for amnesty and S. 1233, to repeal the espionage law.

Mr. GOMPERS. That resolution, as I say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, was adopted by unanimous vote.

Now, if the citizenship of the United States rendered a willing obedience and assistance in every way to this espionage law because they felt with the Congress that such a law was necessary in order to prosecute the war and to protect the United States against its enemies internally, if they believed that even those who were mistaken in their zeal might be prosecuted because it was safest for the Republic and for its cause that they should be apprehended, I submit that that situation has now passed. There is now no danger to the Republic from the cause for which this law was enacted.

Senator KING. Mr. Chairman, might I ask a question? Would it disconcert you, Mr. Gompers?

Mr. GOMPERS. Certainly not.

Senator KING. Mr. Gompers, do you distinguish between those who negatively opposed the war and those who affirmatively opposed it and sought opportunity to give active aid and comfort to our enemies?

Mr. GOMPERS. Well, that depends, Senator. I do not know what that might be construed to mean, "giving active aid and comfort to the enemy." For instance, I take second position to no man in the world as being more of a pacifist than I was before the war. Now, when the war broke out—when we entered the war—I was transformed into a pretty good, decent sort of fighting man.

Senator KING. I think we all recognize that.

Mr. GOMPERS. But now, permit me: If I had not seen this new light, if I had still directly believed in this pacifism—antimilitarism, if you please, this antiwar—at one time in my life I was willing to fight for peace; that is, I was willing to resent any attempt on the part of anybody to force our people into war. Now, I did not retain that view. Oh the contrary, as I say, I gave what there was in me to my country, to trying to help it win that war.

Now, supposing I had still been a pacifist, and believing so thoroughly in this antiwar theory and policy, I had gone out and spoken in criticism of the Government in entering the war, or for any reason and in spite of the tremendous causes that brought us into the struggle—and as I have often said, we were dragged into the war—now, supposing I had still had that notion of being a pacifist and against war, and had said so publicly; if for the safety of the United States they had taken me and put me in some place of detention where I could not utter that silly nonsense during a state of war, well, I do imagine that when that danger had passed I ought to be given my freedom. And that is the thing to which I refer; that which the American Federation of Labor and its men had in mind when they adopted that resolution. Pacifism and the declaration of pacifism in the United States must of necessity have aided the enemy, but whether it was the aiding of the enemy in that sense in which that term is usually applied and understood I very much question. So that, pardon me if I can not answer the question any more definitely than I have tried to.

Senator KING. Take a case of this character—and there are a number of this kind, and I apprehend that your resolution just read does embrace that—there were a number of individuals who, during the war, were not merely negative, not merely pacifists as we usually use the term, but who actually advocated armed revolution against our own Government, and urged men to acts of violence for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government. Would they be embraced within the resolution as you interpret it?

Mr. GOMPERS. No, sir; emphatically, no. We have as much to contend with in our American labor movement as is implied by your question, Senator, so far as the United States is concerned. They do not love us a bit more.

Senator KING. I understand that, and I was reasonably sure that the American Federation of Labor would not stand for acts of the character to which I have just referred.

Mr. GOMPERS. No; not by any means.

I would like to see this Republic of ours as soon as possible return to the normal conditions of life and labor and relations and government, and the relation of the people to the Government and the Government to the people; that normal condition which is implied in the charter of American rights, the Constitution of the United States.

Senator KING. I share that view.

Mr. GOMPERS. The feeling of our people at this time is something that should receive the earnest consideration of the men in the service of the Government, and the Congress of the United States particularly. Here we are in a country as rich in every quality which goes to make up a country as any in the whole world, fertile

beyond understanding, and here we have more than 100,000,000 people in the United States, and just now every man willing and able to work; and living in a country such as I have indicated, rich and fertile, yielding up its wealth at the touch of the hand, and myriads of men willing to work, unemployed and in want, in a country such as this. If that in itself is not enough to make people restless and make them question themselves and place an interrogation point behind every question of civilization, even, in our country, it is something for us to think over. And with all that has transpired throughout the war, the sacrifices which the people were called upon to make and did make, and gladly made, with all the nervous tension, the loss of sons, brothers and sweethearts, the wounded, the maimed, the financial burdens; then after the war had been won perhaps nothing could give better evidence of the feelings of the people of the United States than the demonstration upon the day when the armistice was signed; or, more so, in the days a few days before, when the rumors were flashed across the world that the armistice had been signed. It was a delirium. The people were really delirious with joy and excitement and nervous tension.

Now, no relief has come in one way or another; and now this industrial situation has come; unemployment. And then, upon the statute books we have the law, such as this one, so absolutely un-American. Even if it was essential to the safety of the Republic in the war, that time has passed. It is not necessary now. I think that the sooner we get back to that condition of internal tranquillity and international peace with honor, the better, and the sooner will we get upon the road of that destiny for which America, in my hope and in my conception, is to lead the world.

Senator KING. Under your resolution, I apprehend that those who have evaded the draft, who have been denominated slackers, many of whom escaped from the United States and fled from the United States during the war, would be immune from prosecution or relieved from prosecution?

Mr. GOMPERS. The political prisoners? Would they be political prisoners or would their case be the case of an infraction or violation of the military law of the Government?

Senator KING. They are not prisoners, really. They have not been apprehended, many of them.

Mr. GOMPERS. But I mean those who have been in prison. They are in prison, many of them, those who evaded the draft law.

Senator KING. Yes.

Mr. GOMPERS. I am not sure, but I am under the impression that they would not be, except the conscientious objectors.

Senator KING. Those have already been freed.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes; those have been freed.

Senator KING. I did not have those in mind, but those who willfully evaded the draft, fleeing the draft, many of whom have not been apprehended; and some who have been, and are serving terms in prison, I do not know whether in a pententiary or whether in military confinement.

Mr. GOMPERS. I am free to confess that I have not given that the consideration which it deserves; and either way might be comprehended in the resolution.

Senator KING. Yes.

Mr. GOMPERS. But for those men who have committed any act which involves moral turpitude, why, to them the ordinary course; and the process of the courts will deal and ought to deal with them, and for them we have not anything to say—that is, not as a rule. There may be a particular case of which I am not aware, and do not know anything at all about. But we want to get out of the war.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Have you any information, Mr. Gompers, as to how many persons now convicted of offenses and serving terms in prison would be affected by this resolution, and as to how many are now awaiting trial who would be affected?

Mr. GOMPERS. To the first question, I can say that there are about 650.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Actually tried and convicted?

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes; about that many. I may be 20 or 30 out, more or less.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And the number awaiting trial?

Mr. GOMPERS. I could not tell you, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Your remarks have been chiefly directed against prosecutions under the espionage act; but I conceive that two acts are involved, not only the so-called espionage act, but also the draft act. The draft evaders would come under the draft act; and so the conscientious objectors would come under the draft act and not under the espionage act?

Mr. GOMPERS. My understanding is that the resolution which the committee permitted me to have read and entered into the minutes does not cover the question of evaders of the draft.

Senator FRANCE. They would not be included, Senator, as I understand.

Mr. GOMPERS. They would not be, as I understand this resolution of Senator France.

Senator WALSH of Montana. As you understand it, this was intended to cover only violations of the espionage act?

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Let me call your attention, inasmuch as you ask a repeal of that act——

Senator FRANCE. This is not for the repeal of the espionage act.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Well, it refers to the espionage act. Here is the language:

> All such being held for such alleged offenses under the provisions of the espionage act.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the espionage act, so-called, consists of 13 different titles dealing with many different provisions.

The first, from which it gets its name, deals with espionage.

The second deals with vessels in ports of the United States, giving the President authority to dispose of vessels in the ports of the United States as he sees fit in time of war.

The third title refers to injuring vessels engaged in foreign commerce, which you will recall was enacted in view of the danger we were in that German vessels interned in our ports might be injured while they were there.

Mr. GOMPERS. Senator, just a moment. As to that second section to which you have referred, even without that law would not the President have the same power to distribute the men in the service of the United States wherever he in his judgment might see fit?

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; but this refers to vessels in the merchant service, over the men upon which he would not have control.

Mr. GOMPERS. Would we require that in time of peace?

Senator WALSH of Montana. I do not know. I should imagine not. I should imagine that would be taken care of by the local harbor authorities.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Title IV of the act refers to interference with foreign commerce by violent means. I will read Title IV. [Reading:]

TITLE IV.—INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS.

SECTION 1. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

You will remember that that was occasioned by the tremendous explosion up there across from New York, in New Jersey.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The fifth title of the act refers to the enforcement of neutrality. Of course we ought to have some law to enforce neutrality.

Title VI is on the seizure of arms and other articles intended for export.

The seventh title is on certain exports in time of war unlawful.

Title VIII is on disturbance of foreign relations.

Title IX is on passports.

Title X is counterfeiting Government seal.

Title XI is search warrants.

Title XII is on use of the mails.

I apprehend that really what you want is the repeal of Title I.

Senator STERLING. Much of that act is a reenactment of previous legislation—statutes we have had.

Mr. GOMPERS. There are many of those provisions of the act which are already covered by laws upon the statute books. But even if they are not, could they not be enacted or retained as they may be found to be necessary?

Senator WALSH of Montana. That is what I have indicated, that I take it that what you really want is a repeal of Title I. These other sections have not particularly addressed themselves to you, have they?

Mr. GOMPERS. They have not.

Senator WALSH of Montana. It is the provisions of Title I, I dare say.

Since you have made some comment in relation to that, Mr. Gompers, which was at least I will say in criticism of the Congress that passed it, I want to read that title to you and get your view about the matter as we go along, considering that it was passed like a great many of these others to which I called your attention. Practically every one of these 13 titles of this espionage act was enacted to meet some condition of things which then arose respecting foreign commerce. Transfers of materials important for war were being

made from this country over to Canada and from Canada to other countries, and the agents of the public enemy in this country endeavored to obstruct the passage of this commerce. Large quantities of goods were stored in these great warehouses which suddenly blew up, killing numberless people and destroying materials very essential for the prosecution of the war. That dealt with that subject; and so on. So that, bear in mind that this Title I of the espionage act was enacted to meet conditions which then existed or were supposed to exist. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That (*a*) whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over, or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, aircraft, work of defense, navy yard, naval station, submarine base, coaling station, fort, battery, torpedo station, dockyard, canal, railroad, arsenal, camp, factory, mine, telegraph, telephone, wireless, or signal station, building, office, or other place connected with the national defense, owned or constructed, or in progress of construction by the United States or under the control of the United States, or of any of its officers or agents, or within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions, or other materials or instruments for use in time of war are being made, prepared, repaired or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States, or with any person on behalf of the United States, or otherwise on behalf of the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section 6 of this title;

Now, that is section (*a*). It provides that anybody who does that shall be punished. I dare say you did not intend to criticize Congress for passing that kind of an act?

Mr. GOMPERS. I did not intend to criticize Congress at all, Senator.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You told us that the act was in violation of the very concept of the American Government.

Mr. GOMPERS. I said that it was violative of the constitutional provisions guaranteed as the first amendment. I am speaking of the entire law as it refers to the subject with which we are dealing.

Senator WALSH of Montana. No, Mr. Gompers; I think, if you will pardon me, you were referring only to one specific paragraph of the law, to which I shall invite your attention a little later.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I was just simply calling your attention to the fact that you do not want a sweeping repeal of the espionage act. Your criticism is all directed, I think, to a couple of brief paragraphs, and I suggest to you that you do not even want that provision to which I have referred repealed.

Mr. GOMPERS. No, that refers——

Senator WALSH of Montana. That particularly refers to enemy spies who go about the country. Even at the present time, in time of peace, we hear every now and then of them, and much of it is true, I have no doubt; of foreign countries that have representatives spying around this country to get information that would be of possible value in case we should get at war with them some time or other.

Mr. GOMPERS. I will say to you, sir, that the proposition with which our resolution deals was not that which the United States found it necessary to protect itself against, the aggression of the common enemy, and aided in the manner stated by the section read by you just now, by those who are in the United States.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I feel sure of that, Mr. Gompers, and I feel sure that your resolution demanding the repeal of the entire espionage act is very much more comprehensive than you intended that it should be; that it does not even extend to Title I of the act, but to only a few brief paragraphs of Title I. The whole espionage act has been condemned because of objections to certain specific provisions of Title I of the act.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes; that may be.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Let me go on. [Continuing reading:]

(*b*) Whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts, or induces, or aids another to copy, take, make, or obtain, any sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, document, writing, or note of anything connected with the national defense.

That fellow we dealt with.

Senator STERLING. You have no objection to that, have you?

Mr. GOMPERS. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Now let us go on.

Mr. GOMPERS. Senator, may I interrupt?

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Mr. GOMPERS. In the resolution you will find that it urges the repeal of the espionage law in so far as is contained in Senate resolution 1233, the resolution as presented by Senator France in the Senate of the United States.

Senator STERLING. The resolution does not demand the repeal of the espionage act.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I understand that. I had no idea that it did. I understand the purpose of the resolution is something entirely different, and I concede that; but I was directing my inquiries, Mr. Gompers, to the resolution read into the record, passed by the American Federation of Labor, and I was referring to your own denunciation of the espionage act as being violative of our concept of American liberty.

Mr. GOMPERS. I had in mind those particular features of it to which I referred, and having for its basis the indorsement of the resolution introduced by Senator France.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Well, I do not care to discuss this matter any further. I will say this, very frankly. I am quite in sympathy with the purpose of the resolution, and unless my mind changes about it, I shall, although I do not like the resolution as it stands, give the principle of it my support.

Mr. GOMPERS. That is all we ask.

Senator WALSH of Montana. But much has been said in a general way, Mr. Gompers, in the way of general denunciation of the so-called espionage act—inconsiderately said. Both of the members of the committee who are present were earnest supporters of that act, and I think that the Congress did its simple duty at the time of the enactment of that law. That the time has gone by, happily, when some of its provisions are important, I think must be conceded.

Mr. GOMPERS. I should say this, Senator, that—I think it was before you entered—I spoke of the need on the part of the United States to protect itself against its enemies in our country during that awful period; but I did urge that in my judgment the provisions of which we asked the repeal had filled a need the time for which is

past, and I am very glad to have heard you say, sir, that at least in principle you are with the resolution of Senator France.

Senator STERLING. Now, since it is a mooted question, Mr. Gompers, as to whether any part at all of the espionage act should be repealed, might you not well leave out this second provision in the resolution which quotes the constitutional provision, and which then proceeds to say:

In view of which provision there is grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the said espionage act and the act amendatory thereof,

And base your claim to the enactment of this resolution upon the ground of expediency, without reference to the constitutionality of any part of the espionage act, the war now being over?

Mr. GOMPERS. Of course, Mr. Chairman, the part you have quoted of the resolution, to which you make reference, is not the resolution of the American Federation of Labor. It is the resolution of Senator France, and I do not know how far he would be willing to go. But, speaking now for myself, and so far as I may for the constituency which has made me president, I would say, sir. if the desired result can be obtained by the elimination of that language of the resolution, I should join in a petition to Senator France to eliminate it.

Senator FRANCE. Which would be immediately granted, Mr. Gompers, because the principle is the essential thing.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Mr. Gompers, the Senator wanted to reach the objective. We do not want a resolution solemnly adopted by the Senate of the United States which attacks in itself the constitutionality of an act passed during the war by Congress.

Senator STERLING. Yes; and I might say that section 1 from and after the preamble might be omitted, and it would not prevent the enactment of section 2 of the resolution, which would accomplish the purpose you desire to attain.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Permit me to say that in my judgment, so far as a demand for the repeal of the espionage act is concerned, there is in mind only section 3 of Title I. I am perfectly certain that none of the agitation has contemplated any other provision of this very extensive act. As to section 3, there is misunderstanding and much misrepresentation concerning its import. It is quite plain. It reads as follows:

SEC. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully make or convey false reports or false statements—

bear in mind, he must do it wilfully; the reports or statements must be false—

with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall wilfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

Now let me remark that I have no doubt at all that, in the hysteria in which the people were, quite naturally and quite reasonably, during the war, some people were actually tried and convicted who,

upon a calm consideration of the case, never should have come within the provisions of the act; and that is one consideration which induces me now to support the claim for a general amnesty, because you can not tell—that is, accurately tell—which of them were properly convicted and which were not properly convicted.

I think, though, that those who demand the repeal of the law have in mind the cases of those who were improperly convicted, and not the cases of those who were very justly convicted.

You see, Mr. Gompers, even in time of peace men are often convicted, you know, who never ought to have been convicted; and it has been afterwards disclosed that men had been hung who were not guilty of the crimes for which they were executed. But that is no reason why we should wipe the murder statute off the book. The best we can do in this country, you know, or in any other country, is to give a man a trial by jury, when he is charged with the commission of an offense. Many times, and particularly in times of great stress, jurors make a mistake and convict a man that they ought not to convict.

Mr. GOMPERS. Not only jurors, but even some well-intentioned judges.

Senator WALSH of Montana. No doubt about that, sir. They are human, just the same as jurors are human.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes.

Senator STERLING. Take section 3, now, as read by Senator Walsh. I am quite sure that there is nothing in that section 3 that you would repeal. It applies to a state of war, and applies to certain acts while in a state of war.

Mr. GOMPERS. And when we are still at war.

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Mr. GOMPERS. And we are still at war.

Senator STERLING. Oh, no.

Mr. GOMPERS. Yes.

Senator STERLING. In a technical sense.

Mr. GOMPERS. Not in a technical sense, but in an actual sense. In so far as the men who labor are concerned, we are still at war; that is, the war law is applied to us.

Senator WALSH of Montana. While that is undoubtedly true, you will bear in mind that this goes on in section 3:

> Shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or sucess of the military or naval forces of the United States—

We are not conducting any military operations against any enemy now, except that we have an army of occupation over in Germany—

> or to promote the success of its enemies.

That is an essential part of the crime.

Mr. GOMPERS. And the action of men engaged in coal mining and in machinery trades, and others, who are engaged in the effort to protect themselves against the imposition of worse conditions it is not difficult to have the law so interpreted, or that it be so interpreted, as to apply to these men. And not that they are attempting to protect themselves and each other, but that the intent is to delay or interfere with the passage of vessels and other means of transportation.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Mr. Gompers, as a lawyer, I should say that it was not only difficult, but impossible.

Mr. GOMPERS. Well, that is very well. That is the same old thing of the poor devil who was put in the stocks, and his lawyer advised him that they could not do it, but he was there. And all the lawyers are not of the caliber and character of Senator Walsh.

Senator FRANCE. We are sorry they are not.

Senator STERLING. Is there anything further you wish to say, Mr. Gompers?

Mr. GOMPERS. Not now, sir; on this subject.

Senator FRANCE. In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I think it should be indicated that the act amendatory of the espionage act has language much broader than that which the Senator has just read.

STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD C. TOLMAN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator STERLING. Please give your name and occupation.

Mr. TOLMAN. Richard C. Tolman; chemist; Washington, D. C.

Senator STERLING. Are you in the Government service?

Mr. TOLMAN. Yes; in the Ordnance Department.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to say that I am in favor of a general amnesty for political prisoners such as is recommended by Senator France's resolution.

During the war I had the privilege of serving for a short time as major in the chemical warfare service, and I wish to state my belief that there are a great many men who served in the Army in positions of much greater responsibility and danger than mine who are also in favor of the general amnesty for these political prisoners. These political prisoners are many of them in jail because they did not believe that it was wise for the United States to go into the war, and they had the courage to say so. Now that the war is over, we see that the issues were much more complicated and confused than we thought. I think we should no longer continue to punish these men because they did not agree with us. I thank you very much.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Wait a moment; let us see about that, Maj. Tolman. You say there are many people in prison now?

Mr. TOLMAN. I did not say there were many. I said there were many men who had been in the Army who agreed that there should be this amnesty.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; but you said that there were men in prison now who were of the opinion that the war was not justifiable and who had had the courage to say so.

Mr. TOLMAN. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Can you give us one single instance of that?

Mr. TOLMAN. Yes, sir: Eugene V. Debs.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You think Debs is in prison just simply because he was opposed to the war and said so?

Mr. TOLMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Did he not do more than simply say that he was opposed to the war? Did he not do something or say something for the purpose of preventing enlistment?

Mr. TOLMAN. Not that I have any knowledge of.

Senator STERLING. Do you know the exact charge against him, Major? Do you know the exact charge against Eugene V. Debs—the offense with which he was charged?

Mr. TOLMAN. I have seen no charge made that he did anything except state that he did not believe we should go into the war. If there has been any other charge made I would be very glad to know about it.

Senator STERLING. I think there has been a more serious charge than that against Eugene V. Debs.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You have heard section 3 of the espionage act read?

Mr. TOLMAN. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Would you not think that one who did those things was guilty of a crime?

Mr. TOLMAN. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You would not?

Mr. TOLMAN. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. If the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the charge against Debs, they must have found that he did something more than say that, because that would not be a crime under section 3; is not that the case?

Mr. TOLMAN. Was that a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States?

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; a unanimous opinion, with no dissent at all, in the Debs case.

Senator FRANCE. I think the point was that it was held that those words were spoken under such circumstances that they tended to interfere with the enlistment of men in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Senator STERLING. We will get the opinion of the court and see what the Supreme Court of the United States said about it. Who is the next witness to be heard?

Senator FRANCE. Mrs. Lucy Robbins, secretary of the amnesty committee of the American Federation of Labor, wants to be heard.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LUCY ROBBINS, SECRETARY OF THE AMNESTY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mrs. ROBBINS. I will not attempt to make any speech or to argue the resolution before you, but I feel that as secretary of the amnesty committee of the American Federation of Labor, knowing exactly the opinions and the feelings of actually millions of people, the best I can do is simply to bring the reports to you which are not just personal opinions, and simply to tell you all the reasons why there is a demand and a request made for general amnesty for political prisoners, and how it was that we found out who they were, and who they are, and what we expect.

It was not until the war laws began to be used against organized labor, as Mr. Gompers has stated, during the time of the miners' and several other strikes, it was not until then that the rank and file of organized labor began to realize that there was such a thing as the labor act and the espionage law. I do not know that they

knew just exactly what the laws were, but they did know that during the strike, as free American citizens they were hampered in their strike, they were arrested at times at meeting places during the strike, they were prohibited to have meeting places, and they were convicted under the espionage law. That happened during the steel strike and the miners' strike.

Senator STERLING. Now, Mrs. Robbins, can you give any concrete instance of where men engaged in mining were convicted under the espionage law and are now in prison?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I will come to that point, sir.

Senator STERLING. Very well.

Mrs. ROBBINS. I am only relating to you the feeling that it created. As I told you before, they did not know exactly what the laws were, or just how the laws were formed, but merely they felt that, during the time when their speakers were taken off the platform and brought into court, and they were convicted; and they were told they were convicted under the espionage law, and they were fined, and put in prison for 30 or 60 days or more. Those are the cases. I have not got the concrete particulars, as I was not interested in that part of it; that is, I did not take an active interest in it myself. It is only the feeling that was created throughout the country; and thousands of letters and resolutions came into the office of the American Federation of Labor asking Mr. Gompers and the officers to investigate this operation, in time of peace, of laws passed in time of war, and who are the political prisoners, or the men are who were convicted under those laws, realizing that they were not guilty of crimes of any kind when they were taken and convicted under these laws.

It was only then, after Mr. Gompers had arranged this first council at the War Department, that we began to find out, there, who the political prisoners were. We found that they had them classified in three classifications. They had them classified as military offenders, as Col. Penn termed them; and according to the specifications he had at that time, he said that during the war, or rather in 1917, there were about 15,000 of what he called these military offenders. Those were soldiers who either volunteered or were drafted—most of them volunteers—who had been across on the firing line but because of various offenses they had committed had been court-martialed and sentenced to 3, 5, 10, 15, or 20 years of imprisonment.

Senator STERLING. Now, that class of offenders would not come within the provisions of this resolution, would they?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I doubt whether they would. I spoke to Senator France a few minutes ago, because our resolution did read that way, that is, the one that was adopted by the American Federation of Labor originally.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I suppose they were sentenced for all kinds of crimes?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I suppose they were. We do not know just what they have done.

Senator WALSH of Montana (continuing). Murder, arson, and burglary included.

Mrs. ROBBINS. But there is a question whether they should have been convicted or should have been sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. You must consider the fact that you had taken these men that were always free men and felt that they had their rights

in their country, and placed them in an environment that was entirely abnormal; and the question is whether they would commit these crimes or offenses in times of peace and in our own country, that they committed out there; and the answer to that is that out of 15,000 prisoners we found that about six or seven months ago there were only 1,700 left. They had remitted the sentences of the others and had released them and pardoned them; and they were reviewing the cases of those men constantly; and you will find these men, convicted and sentenced to serve 15 years, served one year and got out.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You will bear in mind that that was the subject of very earnest discussion in the Senate.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; I do.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Senator Chamberlain made a very vigorous assault upon that, and we had information of a very different character there. Two members of the corps of the Judge Advocate General's office who were from my State denounced very vigorously and bitterly to me many of the judgments made by these military courts.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. But the War Department organized a board of review, and that board of review reversed many of these sentences.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; we know that.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And Senator Chamberlain, as you will recall, was attacking the system under which they were reviewed.

Mrs. ROBBINS. That is true; and we are interested in that part of the bill. Our resolution reads for the three classes.

Senator STERLING. These of whom you speak are merely in for military offenses?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes.

Senator STERLING. How many do you say there are?

Mrs. ROBBINS. About seven months ago there were 1,700. There might have been others released since. I did not get the latest report from the War Department, there.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Is it not quite likely that in view of the liberal action of this reviewing board, and the evident disposition to let them off, those who remain are those who were convicted of very serious crimes?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Col. Penn claims that there were a small number that committed serious crimes. Now, he felt that a few of those should be confined, those that have committed serious crimes that are serving their sentences; but that they should not hold 15,000 of those men for long sentences, and deprive their families, some of them, of bread winners.

In the second class we found there were conscientious objectors. There were originally about 600 of those, and according to the record of the War Department, which gives first their name and then the reasons why they objected to war, and who they are, we found that it was not at all as we have read in the newspapers of who they are. We found most of those men were splendid fellows, some of them from colleges, some of them from organized labor, some of them from the very best of professions and trades, and their objection to war,

according to the record, was that either they objected to war because they did not believe in war at all, claiming that it is uncivilized and inhuman, and that if anyone prefers to go and fight and kill his brothers, they will not, under any considerations; and others that they have there, that they did not believe in this particular war; they did not believe that it was fought for the betterment of the human kind, and they felt they would rather die on American soil, knowing that they did not participate in it, than to go over and die or be killed on the other side.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Those were men that came under the military authority because they were drafted, I suppose?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Some of them were drafted and some of them were not. They were just arrested and tried through the military courts and imprisoned. Some of them also had received sentences of fifteen to twenty years.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I apprehend that the military court would not be able to get jurisdiction of anyone except those who were drafted.

Mrs. ROBBINS. I do not know how they got some of them. They were not drafted. They did not serve and did not come into the draft law. But they found in the War Department that it was an injustice done to them to keep these splendid men, about 600 in number, under such a penalty. They began to review those cases as fast as possible. The last letter that I had written in relation to them was about November 20 or November 15—about that date—and the final answer I got from the Department of War was on the 22d of November, telling me that they have now finally remitted all unexpired sentences, and by the 30th of November every person imprisoned as a conscientious objector would have been released; and since then we have found that it was the case. So that the War Department, so far as we are concerned, has released the conscientious objectors; and those who had criminal trials, they are reviewing those cases as quickly as they can, to release those that are confined there.

The third class that was before the Department of Justice was those convicted under the espionage law.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Has the War Department a record of those?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Of which?

Senator WALSH of Montana. Of those convictions under the Department of Justice?

Mrs. ROBBINS. No; I got them from Mr. Palmer.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Exactly.

Mrs. ROBBINS. And I do wish with all my heart that your committee could visit some of the jails, as I have done, to see some of these prisoners convicted under the espionage law. We did not know of them ourselves, and in order to know them, we got the record as nearly as possible from the Department of Justice and visited these jails to find out who they were, and what type of men they are. For instance, if you will go to Atlanta, Ga.—I do not care to bring in any individual names; we did not start to ask for amnesty because of any particular individuals, but because of the principle at large that each man has a right to express his opinion according to his convictions—

we found that for instance there is in Atlanta, Ga., an old man by the name of Rear. He is there with three sons. He is over 60 years of age, entirely white; sick, and deaf. When he whispered into my ear—because he can not hear his own voice and he does not know how low he talks—he said, "All I ask is that you will get us out. That is all I ask." I asked him what did he do. He said he felt during the time of the draft that his county was overdrawn, in equity, and as an American man he said he thought that he had a right to protest against what was wrong; and the draft board took that against him, and arrested him and his three sons, and they were imprisoned and sentenced to from three to five years.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Did you learn the specific charge against him?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That is what he told me. I do not know.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Because it is very hard to get these cases before the War Department. It took us three years to get some kind of statement out of there at all.

Senator STERLING. As secretary of the amnesty committee of the American Federation of Labor, you have not gone far enough to ascertain what the specific charges were against certain individuals?

Mrs. ROBBINS. It was impossible to do that, because there have been so many appeals and so many releases on bail, and so many pardons, that I do not believe that the Department of Justice, themselves, know exactly the charges that go into each case separately; and to verify them you would have to go to the records of the supreme courts where they were convicted. That is the way they explained to me—that they had to bring the records from the supreme courts; and with all the work they have it is impossible. We have a report of these cases——

Senator WALSH of Montana. How many cases were there?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That is something we can not tell definitely. You see, we got the first report of Mr. Palmer; but you can not tell who is in and who is out, because there have been so many pardons and so many expirations of cases, so many that went out, that you can not make head nor tail of the thing. But the thing I can state is, we have the report of this week from the Department of Justice. There was a conference held with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Gompers, and about 25 international presidents and prominent people, with reference to this proposition, and Mr. Palmer claimed there were then about 180 that he released entirely under the espionage act—pardoned them. He claimed there were about 174 left.

Senator STERLING. When was that?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That was in September, the 15th of September. Those were actually in prison then. You see, there were about that many, if not more, out on bail or on appeal, but he did not consider those at the time. He only considered those that are in jail. Since then he claims that he has released 19—that is, within the last few weeks—and he has now on hand those on this list, which includes 168, for whom we ask for relief as quickly as possible.

Senator STERLING. That would include nearly all?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That are in jail. But that does not include those who are out on appeal or on bail.

Senator WALSH of Montana. How many are there in jail?

Mrs. ROBBINS. One hundred and four.

Senator WALSH of Montana. How many are convicted and out on bail?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That I could not get exactly. But the next thing I wanted to impress upon the committee is not so much the technicalities of the law, but that if you would come and find these men and see them face to face as we have found them, you could not under any circumstances be willing to sit quietly without releasing these men.

I sat here listening to you talk of the proposition of the accusations against Debs. I had never met Debs before I went to Atlanta, Ga., but when I went there I have always visited with him, several times, and I would only say that if you would ask of the warden to tell you who is Debs and what is Debs you would find that no one could give a better recommendation for any human being in the world than the warden or the guards or any Government official would give for Eugene V. Debs.

The fact is that ever since he came there he is a man that is considered actually a saint or a Jesus Christ, because when the night comes and work is over, he goes out into the yard where all the men, the criminals, come around him, and for each one he has a word to tell them. For each he has a word to awaken in them the human spirit, the feeling that has been lost for years and years, of those murderers. It is since then that the warden claims that in the penitentiary at Atlanta there is a feeling that has never been there before; and I am sure that a man of that kind could never be accused in any way that he could be harmful to any country or to any man existing in the world. He surely could never propagate crime, he could not propagate violence. It is not in his nature. Even if he would attempt to say it, he never could say it. He can only say good things; and he can bring out the best that is in the worst kind of a criminal. There has been a man there that has been convicted—I do not know whether it is proper to tell all these things, but I can not help doing so when it is brought before this committee—there is a colored man there convicted of murder. He has been in that penitentiary for years. They could never break that man's spirit. There was murder in his eyes and murder in his heart. The only means they used against him was a club; knocked him down and threw him into solitary confinement. One time Debs found him swooning in blood. He picks him up and takes George over to the hospital ward, and he takes care of him. To-day that boy is like a lamb. He will obey any rules in the prison. He will do anything that is asked of him, because he has become a man, a human being. It is that spirit that prevails wherever Debs is, and I am sure that it is actually a crime to keep a man of that type behind iron bars.

They themselves feel it much less than those people that know them. Debs will prefer any time to stay in jail and to see the younger man go out. That is his plea at all times. He will say, "Never mind me. I can do my work right here just as well as in any other place." And that is Debs. To keep a man of that sort there is a crime. He is there now about 15 months; not too strong in health, and yet he will not receive or accept any privileges for

himself, even with regard to food, because he will not permit that any of the other criminals, any of the other prisoners who are there, should feel that he is an exception and that he is treated better than they are; and he suffers with his stomach, suffers with his health, but will not accept any privileges of any kind, even with regard to food. And to feel that there have been lies and accusations against him, statements against him of trouble because he has been against this country, it is hard to believe. I am absolutely sure it is not so, because there is not a country in the world that Debs loves more than the United States, and I am sure that a man of that kind has a right to express his opinion at all times, and particularly now, when the war is over and that emergency is past, he surely ought to be released at once; and according to these names that I have, it seems that he is down on here under "D," for consideration for release.

You take it, there are four people in Atlanta, Ga., a fellow by the name of Lakanskey, and then there is a little girl, Mollie Steimer. These people are Austrians. Mollie Steimer is only 20 years old. They came over from Russia, and they had not been here very long, and when the Czar was overthrown and they felt that more or less their relatives, their parents and sisters, could not be safe there as they felt safe here, this little girl, Mollie Steimer, only 20 years old, not knowing whom to appeal to, whom to talk to, she only felt one thing, that her folks, her parents and her relatives, her sisters, were in danger, and they tried to appeal to different people to see whom they could appeal to, that there should be no intervention in Russia. They forgot everything except that their parents were over in Russia, and it is a feeling that you and I would be moved in the same manner. They distributed, as planned, a circular, and in that they asked that there should be no intervention in Russia, having in mind their old mother; thousands of those people having been murdered during the war. Now, they have received 20 years, and the other three young boys in Atlanta, Ga., received 15 years' imprisonment. I am quite sure that if the committee would only make the investigation on these things and from the human point of view, feel that those dangers of the war are over, and that consideration for these people ought to be given——

Senator KING. May I interrupt you? My recollection of the Steimer case is very distinct, and I know it attracted a great deal of attention. It was charged, and I think the evidence conclusively established, that she was engaged in a very extensive propaganda for a considerable time, the propaganda being to overthrow the Government of the United States by violence and by force. She belonged to the Communist Party, and they were following the Third International, and they had direct relations with Mr. Martens.

Mrs. ROBBINS. May I answer just a couple of the questions of that, that I knew about it?

Senator KING. Yes.

Mrs. ROBBINS. You see, I do not know of the entire trial, but to show how extensive a propaganda movement she carried on or could carry on, there was this message to be circulated, and to show you how dangerous an animal she was, she tried to distribute the circulars on the street and found that people would not take them and did not pick them up or read them, and then she used to get up on the roof

and distribute them from there, and the janitor drove her away from there several times because of the circulars being around, and he told her that if she did not stop that, because he did not want the circulars lying around on his roof, he would have her arrested. That shows how much influence she had. And as far as belonging to the Communist Party, I doubt it.

Senator KING. Of course the record will show.

Mrs. ROBBINS. They were just mere children, that was the truth of the matter.

Senator KING. Does your plea extend to Mr. Haywood or the I. W. W.?

Mrs. ROBBINS. We have not selected any individuals at all.

Senator KING. Does it embrace them?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I do not know. If they are in prison now because of the spoken or written word and not because of violence, they are supposed to be included in the case.

Senator KING. Suppose they advocated the overthrow of our Government by force and violence?

Mrs. ROBBINS. That depends on how that should be shown. If they organized for that, we are not for them. On the contrary, if they are imprisoned on account of the written or spoken word alone, if they have done that they are entitled to their freedom. We feel that it is time, anyway, that the millions of people who feel actually oppressed, and rebel against this wartime animosity—and that it finally ought to be done away with, and to have peace established at home first.

Senator STERLING. Is not this to be taken into consideration, Mrs. Robbins? I can not help but admire the spirit of which you speak; but take the case of Mr. Debs, for example. Remember that the country was at war, and the life of the nation was in a very large sense at stake; and yet Mr. Debs was charged with and convicted of this offense "of causing and inciting and attempting to cause and incite insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States, and with intent so to do delivered, to an assembly of people, a public speech, set forth." This was at Canton, Ohio.

Then a second count of the indictment on which he was convicted charges that he "obstructed and attempted to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States and to that end and with that intent delivered the same speech, again set forth."

Those were the charges against Mr. Debs. He did not simply say he was opposed to the war, but he actively tried to prevent enlistment; actively tried to bring about insubordination.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; but that was only from the point of view that he is opposed to any kind of violence, no matter where it is or what it is. That is the nature of Eugene V. Debs. You can not take that away from him. He will die, rather.

Senator STERLING. Yes, that may be true; but how can a country allow a thing of that kind to go on in time of war, and as I say, when the nation's life is at stake?

Mrs. ROBBINS. But it is now two years since the armistice was signed, and why should Debs be in jail still?

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, I hardly think that that is the view we should hold.

Senator STERLING. I am not expressing a view, I will say to Senator France, but I am calling attention to the other phase of the matter.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it was ever contemplated by the fathers that there should be a unanimous agreement by all the people of the United States on any policy. I think it was always contemplated that there would be and that there should be a minority, and the writings of the fathers very clearly show that. The writings of Hamilton, the writings of Jefferson, the writings of Adams, all clearly show that it was anticipated that there would be a minority and that the right of the majority to prevail implied the right of the minority to protest; not to the extent of disobeying the law, but to the extent of expressing freely and fearlessly the minority opinion.

Senator STERLING. That is just the distinction, Senator France; that he resisted or opposed to the extent of violating the law. If it were simply opposition to the war, and he had expressed himself as opposed to this war, and that there was no just cause for going into the war, and had stopped there, possibly there would have been no prosecution, or we might have said that he was unjustly convicted; or, having been in prison as long as he has, since he did not go further than that, that it is now time that amnesty or pardon should be granted him.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Well, whatever the case is, we do not feel now that they should prolong that or keep that man behind iron bars, and it is absolutely unfair and unjust, and the quicker they take steps toward releasing him the better it will be for the Government; the better faith we can have from our own people toward our own Government.

Senator STERLING. I am simply pointing out, now, the actual charges made against Mr. Debs, and the charges on which he was convicted, and what I believe to be the gravity of the offense.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, I have not in mind, of course, all of the evidence in the Debs case, but I think that the evidence was all to the effect that Mr. Debs made the same kind of a speech on that particular occasion which he had made on many other occasions, and before the war, before the war ever was thought of, when he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes.

Senator FRANCE. But it was held that the mere delivery of that kind of a speech under those circumstances, and when eligibles under the draft law were present, constituted an active effort on his part to prevent enlistment. But I do not think that there was any evidence that he carried on any propaganda to prevent enlistment, other than the mere making of that speech, which was in line with his whole political philosophy. The charge against him was to the effect that the making of that speech at that time and under those circumstances, with eligibles under the draft law present, constituted a crime. I do not think there is any evidence that he carried on any other propaganda.

Senator STERLING. The court in the case of U. S. *v.* Debs, which is reported in 249 United States, page 211, said as follows:

> The main theme of the speech was socialism, its growth, and a prophecy of its ultimate success. With that we have nothing to do, but if a part or the manifest intent of

the more general utterances was to encourage those present to obstruct the recruiting service, and if in passages such encouragement was directly given, the immunity of the general theme may not be enough to protect the speech. The speaker began by saying that he had just returned from a visit to the workhouse in the neighborhood, where three of their most loyal comrades were paying the penalty for their devotion to the working class—these being Wagenknecht, Baker, and Ruthenberg, who had been convicted of aiding and abetting another in failing to register for the draft. (Ruthenberg *v.* United States, 245 U. S., 480.) He said that he had to be prudent and might not be able to say all that he thought, thus intimating to his hearers that they might infer that he meant more, but he did say that those persons were paying the penalty for standing erect and for seeking to pave the way to better conditions for all mankind. Later he added further eulogies and said that he was proud of them.

Proud of those who had been convicted for aiding and abetting another in evading the draft! Proud of them!

He then expressed opposition to Prussian militarism in a way that naturally might have been thought to be intended to include the mode of proceeding in the United States.

Then further on the opinion says:

The defendant spoke of other cases, and then, after dealing with Russia, said that the master class has always declared the war and the subject class has always fought the battles—that the subject class has had nothing to gain and all to lose, including their lives; that the working class, who furnish the corpses, have never yet had a voice in declaring war and have never yet had a voice in declaring peace. "You have your lives to lose; you certainly ought to have the right to declare war if you consider a war necessary." The defendant next mentioned Rose Pastor Stokes, convicted of attempting to cause insubordination and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States and obstructing the recruiting service. He said that she went out to render her service to the cause in this day of crises, and they sent her to the penitentiary for 10 years; that she had said no more than the speaker had said that afternoon; that if she was guilty so was he, and that he would not be cowardly enough to plead his innocence; but that her message that opened the eyes of the people must be suppressed, and so, after a mock trial before a packed jury and a corporation tool on the bench, she was sent to the penitentiary for 10 years.

Now, she had been convicted of attempting to cause insubordination and refusal of duty, and he was praising her.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; but she never served.

Senator STERLING. That is immaterial. That is what she had been convicted of. Now, Mrs. Robbins, please excuse the interruption.

Mrs. ROBBINS. That is all right; I am very glad to get all the information I can, at all times. I would just like to get permission to read these copies into the record. I have only brought a few of these communications, and I do not intend to read all of these. We have over 30,000 letters and resolutions, copies of which were sent to President Wilson and to the Attorney General and to Secretary of War Baker, and to Senators and Congressmen. I just picked out a few in each large group of organizations, and I would like to have them read into the record.

Senator STERLING. Do you care to read them now, or do you want to just leave them for printing in the record?

Mr. ROBBINS. I will just leave them; but I would like to read the titles. Here is a letter of Mr. Gompers to President Wilson asking for a proclamation of general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Then here are the names of the entire delegation that were in conference with Mr. Palmer, giving the organizations that they represented, so that when you go over these cases you will have an idea of just who was there and who asked for it.

Then there are here just a few that I have brought along, of the letters and telegrams from international unions. Those were sent to President Wilson.

Senator FRANCE. You can put all those in without reading them if you like.

Senator STERLING. As I understood, Mrs. Robbins said she would like to call attention to the titles of these organizations, and I think it is proper that she should.

Mrs. ROBBINS. These letters and telegrams are from the officers of these organizations. Letters from the following leaders of labor organizations, similar in purport to those I shall ask to be printed at length, were sent to Government officials:

Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor.

George Hampton, president Farmers' National Council.

Mrs. Champ Clark, Robert Morse Lovett, Belle C. La Follette, Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Jackson H. Rowstone, Richard Chase Tolman, Basil M. Manley, citizens' amnesty committee.

Capt. George Mellon; Carl Calvin, national chairman World War Veterans.

D. J. Tobin, grand president International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

Edward H. Fitzgerald, grand president Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees.

William Green, United Mine Workers of America.

Dennis Lane, secretary Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Edward A. Bates, secretary-treasurer New York State Federation of Labor.

C. L. Quinn, secretary Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

E. N. Nockels, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor.

J. P. Coglan, president Central Labor Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernest Bohn, secretary Central Federated Union, New York.

H. B. Hope, secretary-treasurer International Association Oil Field, Gas, and Refinery Workers of America.

John P. Burke, president Brotherhood Pulp, Sulphur, and Paper Makers.

Joseph Burebstle, financial secretary International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers.

E. F. Grable, president United Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

J. P. Newnan, president International Electrical Workers.

S. E. Eberling, president Switchmen's Union of North America.

Charles H. Moyer, president International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers.

Charles Ifland, international corresponding secretary Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Max Pine, secretary United Hebrew Trades.

William H. Johnstone, international president, International Association of Machinists.

A. Barroff, secretary-treasurer International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

James H. Hatch, president Upholsterers and Trimmers International Union.

Max Zuckerman, general secretary-treasurer United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

Mattie Wooll, president International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Frank Detlef, general secretary Central Committee of the International Wood-Carvers' Association.

William J. Kerngood, secretary American Federation of Musicians.

Henry Jenkins, secretary Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Edward I. Hamilton, international secretary Rammerman Pavers, Flag Layers, International Union.

G. W. Perkins, president International Cigars Makers' Union.

Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen Engineers.

T. Pacelli, secretary-treasurer Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.

William P. Clark, president American Flint Glass Workers International Union.

Timothy Healy, international president, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Senator STERLING. Do you desire all of those letters and telegrams to be printed in the record, or do you want just these names to go in?

Mrs. ROBBINS. You can just put in the names of the organizations and the officers who have signed them. I just brought along some of those from the central bodies, State and National. These letters were left with President Wilson. I would like some of those to go in the record.

Senator STERLING. To be printed in the record, you mean?

Mrs. ROBBINS. If you can.

Senator STERLING. Will you not select out a few that you think it would be desirable to have printed in the record?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; just a few of these; that is all.

Senator STERLING. Yes; if you can just pick out a few of those you want to go in.

Mrs. ROBBINS. All right.

(The letters and documents submitted for the record by Mrs. Robbins are here printed in full, as follows:)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 22, 1920.*

HON. WOODROW WILSON,
President United States, Washington, D. C.:

In addition to the other labor men and men of public character throughout the country that have requested you to liberate all political prisoners, might I add my humble plea that in your wise judgment you consider seriously this request? It seems to me there is no further need of holding men in prison who committed offenses of a political nature against our Government during the war. With voice and pen I helped our Government, as much as any one man could help, to win the war. The general membership of our international union kept at work during all the days of the war. We did everything we could to help our Government and support you in that great struggle. As the representative of our membership, I now ask you to give consideration to the request made, that all political prisoners be liberated immediately.

D. J. TOBIN,
Grand President International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 13, 1920.*

WOODROW WILSON,
President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

Speaking for 400,000 railway clerks in the United States, I urge upon you proclamation of amnesty for political prisoners now held in confinement in the various prisons of our great country. This is more than a perfunctory request; it represents our deep-seated convictions on this question. We do not boast of our loyalty and patriotism but stand upon our record of whole-hearted cooperation with an absolute support of the Government of the United States when such support meant most.

EDWARD H. FITZGERALD,
Grand President Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 27, 1920.*

MR. A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General, United States, Washington, D. C.:

I join with President Gompers and Secretary Morrison in a request that general amnesty be extended to political prisoners. I am confident that such action would go a long way to allay much of the unrest and dissatisfaction prevailing among the masses of the Nation.

WILLIAM GREEN, *United Mine Workers.*

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 16, 1920.*

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President United States of America,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, an organization of 100,000 workers in the meat industry, went on record at a convention held at St. Louis, Mo., during July and August of this year to request of the Government general amnesty for all political prisoners whose offense was a violation of war legislation. Now that the war is over, we beseech you as the Chief Executive of the Nation to use your good offices in granting freedom to those who may have been at odds with us owing to their political views.

DENNIS LANE, *Secretary.*

UTICA, N. Y., *October 14, 1920.*

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President, Washington, D. C.

New York State Federation of Labor, representing the organized workers of New York State, respectfully request that you give favorable consideration to the petition for general amnesty for political prisoners.

EDWARD A. BATES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, PA., *October 14, 1920.*

WOODROW WILSON,
President, White House, Washington, D. C.

Behalf of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, respectfully urge you to proclaim amnesty for the political prisoners.

C. L. QUINN, *Secretary.*

Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER,
United States Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, representing over 250,000 workers, we wish to join with President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the request for a general amnesty for political prisoners and the repeal of war-time laws.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *President.*
E. N. NOCKELS, *Secretary.*

Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER,
United States Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn was one of the first to make request for a general amnesty for political prisoners. We are anxious to have all war-time laws and war-time animosities wiped out. Therefore we urge upon you that after you receive our spokesman, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with his committee, upon the subject of amnesty for political prisoners, that you should recommend to our President to grant general amnesty.

We remain, cordially, yours,

J. P. COUGHLIN, *President.*

Hon. A. MITCHELL PALMER,
United States Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the delegates in regular meeting assembled at the Central Federated Union to urge you that after you meet with President Gompers and his committee requesting general amnesty for political prisoners that you give that matter full consideration and recommend to the President our request.

With cordial greetings,

ERNEST BOHM,
Recording Secretary Central Federated Union of New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1920.*

SIR: The last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, June, 1920, adopted resolutions that the President of the United States, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of War should be urged to grant amnesty to the political prisoners of the war with Germany and Austria.

No doubt the Attorney General has advised you of the conference which I, together with a number of representatives of organized labor, recently had with him regarding the matter.

The object of my addressing this communication to you now is to convey to you the earnest belief entertained by my associates and myself that if you should issue a proclamation granting amnesty to the political prisoners it would have a most beneficial effect upon a large part of our people, help to allay feelings that have been aroused, and, indeed, have a general tranquillizing effect. And in the event of the issuance of such a proclamation by you it would devolve upon the Department of Justice to scrutinize each case before the freedom of the political prisoner could be effected.

May I express the hope that the matter as above submitted may commend itself to your favorable consideration and action?

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DELEGATION THAT WENT TO PALMER.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer building trades department, American Federation of Labor; William H. Johnston, president International Association of Machinists; Joseph Valentine, vice president American Federation of Labor; John Donlin, president building trades department, American Federation of Labor; James Egan, editor, American Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter; Henry A. McAnarney, Victor H. Arnheim, Edgar Wallace, national nonpartisan political campaign committee, American Federation of Labor; W. W. Keeler, president Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.; Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary National Federation of Postal Clerks, James P. Noonan, president International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; H. Wander, vice president International Ladies' Garment Workers; Max Fine, secretary United Hebrew Trades, New York; Meyer London, counsel United Hebrew Trades, New York; Mrs. Lucy Robins, secretary Central Labor Bodies Conference, New York.

FARMERS NATIONAL COUNCIL.

We, the Farmers National Council in conference assembled, in Washington, D. C. January, 1919, by duly elected delegates from leading national and State farmer, organizations, having a total membership of over three-quarters of a million, declare for general amnesty for all political prisoners.

In view of the fact that in order to provide food for the Army, the people, and the American Allies during the war the farmers of America had worked from early morning until night. The farmers bear no malice and no grudge toward those whose opinions differ from their own, and feel that no advantage is to be gained by keeping in prison men and women who were not guilty of any actual help to the enemy, and conscientious objectors who in the opinion of the farmers mistakenly construed or misunderstood the purpose of the war to bring about economic and industrial injustice.

We therefore most respectfully add our request to that of millions of other loyal American citizens that you grant a general amnesty to political prisoners including the conscientious objectors, as we have described them and commute the sentences or discharge the soldiers upon whom severe court-martial sentences have been imposed.

GEORGE HAMPTON,
President Farmers National Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1920.*

WOODROW WILSON,
The White House:

Your petitioners, the undersigned committee, representing the World War Veterans, an organization of those who served actively in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late war in Europe, in pursuance of a resolution adopted last summer at our western divisional conference favoring the release from prison of all those persons convicted of violations of the espionage law and now serving sentence, most respectfully submit for consideration the following:

That freedom of opinion is the cornerstone of American democracy, guaranteed under our Constitution, abrogated hitherto but seldom for brief periods under stress of what seemed supreme public necessity.

That the present espionage law, as in the case of similar war laws of earlier periods, in many cases has been enforced arbitrarily and irresponsibly by officials unnerved under war tension, so securing scant justice to some individuals.

That even where the evidence fully warranted conviction under the law in question sentences frequently were harsh and justifiable only, if at all, as deterrents to those who might, by word or deed, do something to endanger the war morale thought necessary to maintain by those charged with the administration of the Government.

That, finally, every imaginable danger, the effect of their expressions of opinion, is long past and continued confinement of political prisoners in time of peace must be purely punitive, a conception utterly abhorrent to the native American spirit of justice and fair play as it is repugnant to our more divine attribute of charity and foreign to every scientific formulation of humanitarian reform.

Wherefore, speaking for our organization of hundreds of thousands of those who saw their war duties differently, we most respectfully petition the President to exercise a clemency so fitted to the approaching Christmas season and proclaim a general amnesty for all those suffering in prison for the expressions of opinion which, erroneous though they may have been, have, it seems to us, been fully expiated.

CARL CALVIN,
CAPT. GEORGE MELTON,
World War Veterans.

[Memorial to Presidenc presented by deputhtion from citizens' amnesty committees at White House, Apr. 19, 11 a. m.]

To the PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In view of the power vested in your high office to proclaim amnesty for political offenses committed in time of war, we, the undersigned citizens representing, as we believe, the sober sense of the Nation, present this memorial in behalf of the men and women imprisoned or under indictment for expressing opinions (as distinguished from those convicted fo overt acts) deemed inimical to the Republic during our late war with the Imperial German and Austria Governments and their allies.

We find that your distinguished predecessors, Presidents Washington, John Adams, Madison, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, have not hesitated to exercise the sovereign power of amnesty, including within its scope even those found guilty of treason against the United States, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Especially during the Civil War, and after it ended, the Presidents of the United States by proclamations, at first limited and conditioned, but later broad and unqualified, established sound precedents through acts of grace which relieved those on whom they were bestowed from the punishment which the law inflicts for political offenses.

We find that even within the first quarter of a century after the formation of this Government, the President in three separate instances granted general pardons. In the first of these instances President Washington, on the 10th July, 1794, in respect to persons who participated in the "whisky insurrection" in Pennsylvania, granted a full, free, and entire pardon of treasons, misprisons of treason, and other indictable offenses against the United States. Again, on the 21st May, 1800, President John Adams proclaimed a general pardon to all persons engaged in the so-called house-tax insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1798, and in February, 1815, President Madison proclaimed a general pardon to certain persons known as the "Barataria pirates."

We find that when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation of amnesty on December 8, 1863, he invoked no special law but the power to grant reprieves and pardons conferred by the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, and in view, also, of the clear opinion of those legal authorities who have discussed this subject, that the constitutional grant to the President was intended to convey the largest power implied in the word "pardon", we the more confidential petition you to follow this unbroken series of American precedents in proclaiming amnesty to the imprisoned men and women who did not oppose this Nation at war by force and arms or by overt act, but who expressed only by written or spoken word opinions which would have been deemed harmless during ordinary times but were judged dangerous to the public safety only while this Nation was opposed by powerful enemy peoples, or who refused because of conscience to obey the commands of military authorities.

In presenting this petition, moreover, we are further assured by the temper of your utterances as Chief Executive, especially your declaration upon our entry into the late war that we were pledged to "conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for."

Since the armistice of November 11, 1918, a year and a half has elapsed, during which the Governments of the chief belligerent nations have granted amnesty to prisoners held for political and other crimes. Our own prisoners convicted for expressions of opinion still languish in jail, while the public danger that prompted the imposition of penalties upon such offenders is long past.

In regard to the policy of severity which may still be advocated in certain quarters, we conclude by citing the words of M. Clemenceau in his speech before the French Chamber of Deputies on May 17, 1876, urging amnesty for those who participated in the Commune of 1871. M. Clemenceau said: "The necessity of punishment ceases with its utility * * * it is 'the necessity of punishment that saves a State.' If we (who govern) are wise and able, we shall know when we have punished enough; if we are not, we shall never consider that we have punished enough * * *. It is not only by repression that subversive elements are brought to reason. The development of social justice will be more potent against the malcontent than the most pitiless punishment."

It is for these reasons that we respectfully urge the act of amnesty and of mercy that lies within your power.

MRS. CHAMP CLARK.
ROBERT MORSE LOVETT.
ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS.
JACKSON H. RALSTON.
BELLE C LA FOLLETTE.
RICHARD CHASE TOLMAN.
BASIL M. MANLY.

WOMEN'S TRADE-UNION LEAGUE.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

Whereas the signing of the peace treaty finds in American civil and military prisons, or under bail pending trial or appeal, large numbers of men and women whose offense or alleged offense is of a political nature; and

Whereas the sole justification for such prosecution and imprisonment, that of wartime necessity, no longer exists;

Whereas in all democratic countries of Europe which have been associated with us in the prosecution of the war full amnesty has been granted to the political, industrial, and religious war opponents; Be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Women's Trade-Union League, with an affiliated membership of 75,000 to 80,000 working women, that the further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of a body of political offenders is contrary to the democratic idealism and the traditions of freedom to which our country is committed; and be it further

Resolved, That we accordingly urge upon the President of the United States, upon the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the president of the American Federation of Labor, with all earnestness at our command the necessity of granting an immediate amnesty to all prisoners whose religious, political, or economic beliefs formed the basis of their prosecution, trial, and imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN P. SULLIVAN.

Senator STERLING. Will you state your name and whom you represent.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to detain you very long. I am president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York; vice president of the New York State Federation; member of the general executive board of the Brewery, Cereal, and Flour Organization; and treasurer of the central labor bodies conference of the amnesty committee of the American Federation of Labor, of which Mrs. Robbins is the executive secretary.

I am here to ask you gentlemen for a favorable recommendation on Senator France's resolution along the lines agreed upon between him and President Gompers.

I want to say that during the war I gave all my time to the United States Government. I was chairman of one of the draft boards, division 155, in New York City; and I also, in the year 1918, organized one of the greatest demonstrations that ever took place in the city of New York, what was known as labor's loyalty parade, and I had the honor of being grand marshal of that parade; and these very same people here who participated in that parade sent me here in advocacy of the cause of amnesty and pardon for these prisoners.

Now, I want to say that during my experience as chairman of the draft board there were some men who evaded the draft law through mere sheer dread, fright; not intentionally. There were others, of course, who were deliberate. But I believe there should be a little judgment and leniency used in the case of men like several who came before me, shivering, shaking, fearing, cowardly, you might say. There were quite a number of those in my experience. Then there were a number of others who did it intentionally, and I would not be very much in favor of those who intentionally evaded service to the country.

Senator KING. If you know, you know there are a large number who not only deliberately evaded the draft and sought refuge in Canada and Mexico, particularly in Mexico, but are there now, cowardly, skulking in that country because they are afraid to come home. Speaking for myself, I have nothing but supreme contempt for that class of men. So far as I am concerned, I would never consent to an abatement of prosecution of men of that character.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I have not much sympathy with them either, because my sons were there; and one of them was too young, but I had the Army put him in class A, over my own signature, and if the war had continued he would have been there long before this; so that you can see where I stand. That is my position. But there are some, Senator, who through sheer cowardice and fear evaded it.

Senator STERLING. That is, they did not intend to be disloyal, but it was through fear?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; it was through fear.

Senator STERLING. But this resolution is wholesale. It pertains to all so-called political prisoners, and makes no exceptions whatever.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. Well, in order to answer your question, I am of the same opinion as the agreement reached between yourself and Mr. Gompers.

Senator KING. Perhaps you were not here, Senator, when I asked Mr. Gompers whether the resolution of the American Federation of Labor, which he caused to be read to the committee, embraced those who were slackers and escaped from the United States and evaded in that way, and he said that he was not sure whether it embraced those, and indeed he doubted it, and he did not favor any amnesty being extended to them, if I interpreted his remarks correctly.

Senator STERLING. You can see the difficulty of making an exception, under the circumstances.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Senator STERLING. If we pass any resolution at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, there are quite a number. Of course, you will agree that some are confined, possibly through no fault of their own, many of them having offended through ignorance, and more through fear, as I said.

Senator STERLING. Yes. Now, I would like to ask this: What is the peculiar interest of the Federation of Labor in this, over and above that of citizens generally?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Because we believe that the war is over, and that the United States of America should be no less tolerant than our allies in the war. They have all liberated their political prisoners.

Senator STERLING. You are certain of that, are you, that all of them have been?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am so informed. I do not know as to its correctness, but I believe it is correct.

Senator STERLING. How about Canada? Do you understand that Canada has passed an amnesty act?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That I do not know, Senator. My time is very largely taken up in labor affairs. I am frank to tell you that I did not give this any particular study, as to what was going on.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Sullivan is correct in his observation. I myself am not informed about Canada, but the European countries have passed such acts.

Senator KING. I do not think, Senator, if you will pardon me, that any of the European countries have extended amnesty to any of those who were guilty of what is denominated treason, and overt acts against the Government.

Senator FRANCE. But the American Federation of Labor is not asking for that.

Senator KING. No; I understand.

Senator FRANCE. There is a very grave distinction made here.

Senator STERLING. Who is your next witness?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I would like to ask one question.

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Being out a great deal and meeting not only thousands but millions of workers and representatives and members of organizations generally, I know there is a feeling generally, although I do not know of any specific cases where that applies—but there is a feeling and understanding throughout the country—on the question of those draft evaders, as to what is going to be done about it. Will Congress or the Department of Justice or the President make any definite statement of what is going to be done with them if they surrender? There is a feeling that there are thousands of crooks being made out of perfectly good men because they have to

live under assumed names. They are in hiding. They can not work at a place permanently because they are asked who they are and where they come from.

There are parents who have come to our office, old women and old men, sick; they have not anyone to make a living for them; their only boy or two have run away. They would like to have them surrender—the boys. I do not know where they are; but they come to us, knowing that we are working on a request for amnesty, and they appeal to us to know what they shall do, and what punishment their boys would receive, in order that they should come back, and they could be looked after. They do not know where these boys are or what they do.

Senator STERLING. You are referring now to those who have never been apprehended or prosecuted?

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes; and there are something like 100,000; and something ought to be done about it and some statement ought to be given out as to what is going to be done about it, because I believe that many of the crime waves and other things being done are being done by men who are perfectly good and had a good character, but in the environment they are living in, always in hiding, it changes them almost entirely; and we surely do not want that our Government should be the cause of such things; and something ought to be planned and figured to help these men out; and if not promptly, they are——

Senator KING. You may have observed the fact that in many instances where draft evaders have surrendered to the military authorities and have explained the conditions, they have been treated in a very lenient manner. Of course some who deliberately evaded the draft and fled to other countries, and do not come within the category referred to by Mr. Sullivan, have been dealt with a little more severely.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes.

Senator KING. But I think that the disposition of the War Department is to deal with each specific case upon its merits, and it seems to me that is the only way to deal with them. A case of the character that Mr. Sullivan has spoken of ought to be dealt with in a very generous and humane way.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Yes.

Senator KING. But as for those who deliberately violated the draft and had no excuse for it, but who were rather inimical and hostile to our own country, and who fled; speaking for myself, I think they ought to be punished. I do not see how this committee and how Congress could make any general recommendation and pass any general statute dealing with those cases.

Mrs. ROBBINS. I do not know anything about it; only as I was here I thought I would speak of it.

Senator KING. Supposing the matter were left to you and the whole responsibility rested upon you to pass upon these cases, keeping in mind the fact that there were millions of brave boys who did go and did their duty and that those same brave boys are not now in favor of the whitewashing of those who escaped and ran away like cowards, what would you do?

Mrs. ROBBINS. I could only answer you as I answered Attorney General Palmer, that I am not in a position to tell what I would do

if I was the officer in that position; but I do think that something ought to be done to stop that. It is two years since, and we are not making good citizens out of those men. This country is not gaining anything by it, and if from the War Department they would make a statement what the punishment would be—these men do not know; they do not know whether they will be lenient with them or not—if they would know just what it is, if they would give them a chance to come back, don't you see, give them a chance to surrender and do something for themselves——

Senator STERLING. Is there not something in the force of example and are we not to look to the end a little? And now if the Government condones these offenses, serious as they were during the war, will there not be the temptation at some future time? Suppose we get into war again, will not the evaders and conscientious objectors and men of that kind find a precedent for leniency on the part of the Government?

Mrs. ROBBINS. The way I feel about it is that by the release of conscientious objectors, as many as I have talked to, I do not think you will make less loyal citizens of them by showing them consideration, in spite of everything, than by punishing them. I believe that through the better acts you always get the best there is in a person. I believe that with an appeal to the conscience of the person we can do a whole lot more than by showing that we are just as strict in our punishment as they are in refusing to obey.

Senator STERLING. One reason for punishment is that the punishment may be a deterrent and prevent future offenses of the same kind.

Mrs. ROBBINS. Well, that may hold true, Senator Sterling; but I do hope that something will be done, whichever way you think is possible, to work that out through the War Department or through anybody else, in order to help that along.

Senator STERLING. We are glad to have heard you, Mrs. Robbins.

Senator KING. Is there anybody else to be heard?

Senator FRANCE. Rev. Levi Powers.

STATEMENT OF REV. L. N. POWERS.

Mr. POWERS. I can not answer your question concerning Canada, but I noticed something that happened in Canada recently. In one of the Provinces there was an election of 41 people, and the one that led the poll was one of the political prisoners, and the third on the poll was a political prisoner who had been released.

Senator STERLING. Had he been released under a general amnesty act?

Mr. POWERS. I do not know. I could not answer that question.

Now, what I have to say is so entirely obvious, it seems to me, that I would not venture to say anything if I had not read a little while ago that a distinguished Member of the Senate had said that he made no distinction between criminals; that all criminals looked alike to him. Now, he is not a legal mind, and perhaps he may not have been quite correctly reported, but I think it must be apparent to everyone who thinks about these matters at all that there are two classes, very different, who are necessarily criminals.

Law is simply the expression of the temporary ideas of what is right and wrong, expedient or necessary. Now, those who fall behind and lag behind, the antisocial, the real criminal type, of course must be punished to be held up to a decent standard. On the other hand, those who trouble us because they are a little in advance, who are antisocial because they think they see things that are right that we do not, also have to be punished, in self-protection. I do not find any fault with the requirements of society; it is probably as necessary as the law of gravitation. But I sometimes think that we almost owe a debt of gratitude to the people who break the laws and who go almost to the point of preaching anarchy.

Senator STERLING. You would hardly say that the law ought to be broken or violated.

Mr. POWERS. I think all the advance of society is due to the fact that there are some people who are ready to pay the penalty of making a protest against things that ought not to be.

Senator STERLING. Let us obey the law while it is law, and seek its repeal if it is an injustice.

Senator KING. I am afraid your attitude will induce our bootlegging friends to continue their operations.

Mr. POWERS. I will not argue that matter of law, but I think from what you have said that we are pretty closely agreed that there is a difference.

Now, I am not so greatly interested in these men who are in prison, although I do feel that we have to recognize that the man who stands for his principle is always a man that counts. The people that shout with the mob in a loud voice are only shouting, and they disappear. The only thing we can give to the world is what we are. Our wealth and the position we occupy are accidental; but our bearing witness to the things that are deepest in us is our contribution to the world. I think more of those persons because they did. They are not of the ordinary type. I recognize the necessity that society was under during the stress of war, but that is past. Any further punishment, it seems to me, is not deterrent; it is simply vindictive, and that is something that the nation ought not to lend itself to, because, as has already been said, the other Governments have long ago released their prisoners, and they are supposed to be less responsive to the popular will than ours. Thank you.

Senator KING. May I make one inquiry? In your generalization did you mean to include those who deliberately evaded the draft and fled our country?

Mr. POWERS. Well, I should say that I have no wisdom to give on that point any more than has already been given. I do think there is a lot in what has been said in regard to the fact that whether or not it is the punishment that they fear that is keeping them out of the country, it is making bad citizens. I think there is much in that.

Senator KING. Did you intend to include within your statement those persons who advocated the overthrow and destruction of this Government by force and violence; who were not satisfied by merely registering their opposition to war and preaching pacificaism, but actively advocated force and violence and the blowing up of munition plants and railroads, and such as that, and practicing sabotage?

Mr. POWERS. I say I have no sympathy with that sort of thing. But I think that as the matter was brought before the courts, with the intensity of feeling that existed at that time, many people were accused of that and convicted and punished who were not really guilty of that.

Senator KING. But supposing that that was not the case, and that some are guilty, and that some belong to an organization that not only in war but also in peace preaches the destruction of this Government by violence, and preaches sabotage and the destruction of property by violence, etc., would you release those?

Mr. POWERS. I think the distinction is clearly recognized between those and the political prisoners that are contemplated under this act. My plea is simply for the political prisoners.

Senator FRANCE. The distinction is quite carefully made.

Senator STERLING. Who is next? Is this all, Senator France?

Senator FRANCE. Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, of the New York City bar.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HELEN HOY GREELEY.

Mrs. GREELEY. I have come as an American who is interested in the attitude of these persons to our country.

I am not able to answer such questions as Senator Walsh asked about the numbers involved; I am not familiar with large numbers; but I have a rather intimate connection with a case under the espionage act, about which I think, from the questions you, sir, asked of Mrs. Robbins, you may be interested to hear a little bit.

The person who became my client after her case had gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, and after her conviction and sentence to imprisonment of three years and a fine of $500 was obtained, and a writ of certiorari refused, appealed to me, since I was here in Washington a good deal of the time, for help in securing a pardon, and I interested myself, without fee, in that case; and for four months I studied the case, and produced a brief which went to the Department of Justice and was practically a retrial of the case in the Department of Justice. The counts on which this client was convicted were the same, practically, as those under which Eugene Debs was convicted, and which the chairman read here; and yet the analysis that I made of that case showed that, far from having committed any of the crimes upon which she was really convicted, she had not even said the things which she was charged to have said. I was able to prove to the satisfaction of the men in the pardon department of the Department of Justice that there was at least very grave doubt as to her utterance of the things with which she had been charged.

Senator KING. She ought not to have been convicted, then?

Mrs. GREELEY. She ought not to have been convicted.

Senator KING. It must have been beyond all reasonable doubt. If there was a shadow of a reasonable doubt, it was wrong to have convicted her.

Mrs. GREELEY. I believe that it was; but I believe that her case is typical; I will not say of all of the cases of convictions under this act, but of a very large number. I feel that our juries were swayed, as they thought by justice and by patriotic considerations, but in

reality by a feeling that was inevitable. I believe that passions were very high, and that discrimination was at a low ebb, and that in the temper of the times injustices were quite possible.

Senator KING. Madam, do you not think that, considering all the facts and all the circumstances, and the magnitude of this country and the great population, the marvel is that there were so few arrested?

Mrs. GREELEY. No ——

Senator KING (continuing). Because my recollection is that the aggregate number of those prosecuted under what is called the espionage bill was less than 500. Now, I may be in error, but that information has been conveyed to me.

Mrs. GREELEY. I am not sure about that number, but I can not agree with the Senator altogether. I feel that we went from one extreme to the other in our public temper, and that we did a very great many things that 100 years from now we shall be really very much ashamed of—our children and our grandchildren will be—and I feel that a conviction such as this is a blot, really, on our legal processes. I believe it was quite impossible for the Supreme Court, under the extensions that were taken and the appeals, to go back of what appeared to be the records, and I believe that the Supreme Court could really not have done otherwise on the exceptions being taken than to deny the petition for the writ of certiorari.

Senator KING. That came before the Circuit Court of Appeals for review?

Mrs. GREELEY. Yes.

Senator KING. Which court was that? What district was it in?

Mrs. GREELEY. It was an Oregon case, and it was before the Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Senator KING. I would like to have the name, if you will permit me. I want to look into the opinions.

Mrs. GREELEY. I will be glad to give you a copy of this brief, if you like. [Handing brief to Senator King.]

Senator KING. That is very kind of you.

Mrs. GREELEY. It came up to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari.

Senator STERLING. And the petition was denied?

Mrs. GREELEY. And the petition was denied; so that the only remedy was an application for pardon.

I was informed quite inadvertently, I am sure, by the Department of Justice, that the application for full pardon was granted and was sent up to the Attorney General in September with a recommendation for a full pardon, on the strength of that brief. The Attorney General, however, had been very much impressed in the case by two groups of persons concerned, and a telegram was sent from a high official here in Washington to a public man in New York, from whom I learned this, that because a concession had to be made to a certain opinion in the West, the full pardon was not going to be granted, but a commutation only; so that, although a full pardon in this case was recommended, as I was informed inadvertently by the clerk in the Department of Justice who did not know me and who I think had no business to give me the information, the sentence was not remitted in full, and a pardon granted, but my client received a commutation

from three years to one year and a day, which the Attorney General himself informed me entitled her to be released at the end of the four months if she behaved while in prison.

So that in this case my client was brought to trial a few days after the signing of the armistice, the sentence being pronounced on New Year's eve after the armistice, my client having been kept out of prison throughout the time of the appeal and throughout all of the time during which I was working for her pardon, a stay of execution having been granted by the President; that lasted from the 1st of February of this year until the 16th day of October, and my client was on that day apprehended and taken into custody and taken to San Quentin, where she is now in prison and must stay for at least four months; and her release at the end of the four months, which will expire in February, is not certain, but it will depend upon whether the department sees fit to put her on parole.

Now that is a case which may be or may not be typical of large numbers. This woman is a physician of Portland, who is known to have befriended countless numbers of the poor. Her practice is largely among them. She is a professional woman, but she is the only person outside of the labor organizations that labor itself has rallied to the support of, and the unions, federated labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World together contributed to her support, so dear had she been to the labor people of the whole Northwest.

Senator STERLING. What is her nationality, may I ask?

Mrs. GREELEY. Her father was an Italian, and her mother was an Irish woman; and she is of a temperament that is not of a balanced kind—I mean the judicial temperament that was able to preserve its calm during the war and keep out of difficulties. I was interested in the reference made to the Steimer case.

Senator KING. Pardon me, but about this, was it your contention, and was it her contention, that she did not utter the sentiments attributed to her?

Mrs. GREELEY. Yes; the statements are garbled statements, as is clearly shown.

Senator KING. Was it your contention that if she had uttered the statements charged in the indictment as set out in hac verba, that it would not constitute an offense?

Mrs. GREELEY. I did not make any such contention, and I am not making any such contention. Under the law you could not, of course, hold otherwise.

Senator STERLING. Were the statements made in a public speech?

Mrs. GREELEY. Yes; they were made in a public speech; and these statements were reported by two men who were quite unqualified for the assignment and work that was involved.

Senator STERLING. Where was the speech made?

Mrs. GREELEY. In Portland, Oreg.; and it was exactly like speeches that she had been making for seven years; and she had been listened to frequently; she had been reported; but nothing that she had ever said had been considered actionable.

Senator KING. May I inquire about this, whether she conceded that she marched at the head of a procession and carried——

Mrs. GREELEY. Now, may I say that I do not wish, Mr. Senator, to go into that at this particular moment? That particular point is

not relevant at this hearing, and if you will read the brief a little further yourself——

Senator KING. I thought you were extenuating her acts and said that she was not guilty of the offense with which she was charged; but if she did those things, I differ from you.

Mrs. GREELEY. You see, the court did convict her; and you have to make a careful analysis of all of the facts before you can get back of the trial, and the court conviction, especially one that has gone through the United States Supreme Court. The only thing I wish to say right here is that I would not dream of going into any detail about this case if, as I said to you in the first place, the pardon department of the Department of Justice, on the strength of the analysis, had not recommended pardon; do you see? That is the only justification for my mentioning the case at all.

Senator KING. Has she been pardoned?

Mrs. GREELEY. No; she has not been pardoned. As I say, the pardon was refused because of the feeling that there had to be a concession made to the feeling in the West—do you see? But there was a case of conviction after the armistice, in which the client does not go to prison until nearly two years after the armistice was declared.

Senator STERLING. And you say she did not go to prison because of the stays granted to her from time to time?

Mrs. GREELEY. Yes.

Senator STERLING. On your application?

Mrs. GREELEY. Yes. The effect is only cumulative. The occasion for the proscribed act has ceased, and you can not deter any longer from the commission of a proscribed act after its possibility has ceased. Since the purpose of this section of the act was only deterrent and not essentially punitive, as many of our penal laws are, it does seem to me that that particular section covering this particular kind of an offense ought to be interpreted differently now that the temper of the people is changing. We are not vindictive as we were. Those passions have subsided, and mercy and tolerance have been slowly rekindling, I think, in the sentiments of men; and at this particular time when our thought turns to the birth of the spiritual idea which ought to dominate, it seems to me that it is peculiarly a season for mercy on the part of those who have authority.

Senator KING. Do you recall the volume of the reports of the Circuit Court of Appeals where I can get that case?

Mrs. GREELEY. I have not the reference to it, but I will be very glad to give it to you. I have a copy of the decision of the Circuit Court.

Senator KING. I can find it in the Library, here.

STATEMENT OF MR. BENJAMIN C. MARSH, SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION OF THE FARMERS' NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Senator STERLING. Please state your name.

Mr. MARSH. Benjamin C. Marsh. I am secretary and director of legislation of the Farmers' National Council, with headquarters in the Bliss Building.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in November—armistice November—1918, representatives of leading farm organizations met here in Washington and drafted a tentative program for economic reconstruction and international reconstruction.

In January of 1919, two months after the armistice was signed, there was a delegates' reconstruction conference here which adopted a program in which the following was included:

We declare for general amnesty for all political prisoners.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that you will appreciate that these farmer representatives were not in any way sentimental or disloyal, when I tell you that one of the representatives of your own State, South Dakota, was Hon. Mark T. Bates, whom you know of in your State?

Senator STERLING. I know of him, yes; very well.

Mr. MARSH. A man who may be regarded as a radical, but who is a bona fide farmer, and who, as you know, has the confidence and respect of the farmers, and who has done a great deal for farmers.

They urged it and we urge it now, not on sentimental grounds, by any manner of means. I wish that all of the members of the committee could have been here in this connection.

The American people, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, realize that the poor man who opposed the war was punished, but that Congress in its infinite wisdom let the profiteers get off practically scot-free, created millionaires and multimillionaires; that there were men in the Shipping Board and in the Railroad Administration doing more to defeat the orderly progress of the war—those rich men—than any man in jail to-day, as we understand it, and it is a question where we want a little uniform justice.

The Attorney General has not yet put behind the bars, if I am correctly informed, a single wealthy would-be sabotager during the war.

Senator STERLING. Do you think he entered into agreements not to prosecute?

Mr. MARSH. Yes; he entered into agreements not to prosecute, in the court decrees.

Now, this is not sentimental. If you are going to send those rich men who sabotaged, who tried to make money and blocked the operation of the railroads which was essential to winning the war—if you are going to send them to jail, I personally can not lift my voice about these other political prisoners. But this un-American, wicked discrimination against the other Americans is a thing that galls and stings the American citizenship, and they want to know who owns this Government, and why is the Congress disloyal to the boys that helped to win the war.

Senator STERLING. I want to say that you are quite extreme in some of these statements, and that you assume a great deal when you make the charge that you do in regard to the Government and its toleration of offenses committed by what you term the rich people.

Mr. MARSH. Why, Mr. Chairman, you folks even forgot to tax yourselves; until you were reminded, you forgot it.

Senator STERLING. Now, I want to deny that right here, so far as that is concerned. If you have anything to say concerning this particular bill, I would like to have you say it; but we can not spend time in going over the record of Congress during the war.

Mr. MARSH. I think it bears directly on this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. I know all about what you are alluding to when you say we forgot to tax ourselves until we were reminded of it; but you are mistaken, because it was the understanding, I know, of the Senate, that both Senators and Congressmen were taxed on their salaries.

Mr. MARSH. My wife and I, working hard, wrote, and I went before a committee, urging that we be taxed double the rate we were taxed during the war, and we certainly do not want to exonerate anybody who was responsible for attempting to defeat us in the war; but it is a question of equality of treatment, it seems to us, that is involved in this resolution, and we hope very much that you will vote for it; and I think it is the overwhelming sentiment of the people who sacrificed during the war.

Senator STERLING. Yes. You said the representative on your council from South Dakota was Mr. Bates?

Mr. MARSH. Yes.

Senator STERLING. You know, of course, what his political career has been during the last four years?

Mr. MARSH. I know that it has been fighting the predatory interests on behalf of the people.

Senator STERLING. You know on what ticket he has run?

Mr. MARSH. Yes.

Senator STERLING. I just want that to go in the record here, since you have mentioned that yourself.

Mr. MARSH. Yes; I will be glad to.

He has run on the ticket that has scared the predatory interests more than all the acts of Congress or anything else, the Nonpartisan League.

Senator STERLING. Yes; that is what I wanted to know; the Nonpartisan League.

Mr. MARSH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF MR. MARVIN GATES SPERRY, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LEGION, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 810 F STREET NW., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator STERLING. The legion you represent is different from the American Legion?

Mr. SPERRY. Yes, sir; different. We are strictly privates. We do not take any officers in our organization that held a commission.

Senator FRANCE. I will say for President Sperry that he volunteered as a soldier in the war, although he would not have been subject to the draft. He went to France and fought bravely in the defense of his country, so bravely that he was decorated by the British Government for gallantry in action under fire.

Mr. SPERRY. That is very kind of you to say that, Senator.

Mr. Chairman and Senators of the committee, I am sure I voice the sentiments of all the members of the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion and all the hosts of their friends when I say we most earnestly hope and wish for the freeing of the political prisoners without further delay, and I most heartily join in the support of the broad and humane

bill of that great-hearted friend of humanity, Senator France of Maryland.

The United States is the most powerful country in the world, and we think that they could extend an act of generosity and mercy to the political prisoners on this Christmas. I thank the committee.

Senator STERLING. That is all you have to say?

Mr. SPERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator STERLING. Are there any others to be heard, Senator France? If there are no other witnesses to be heard, the committee will stand adjourned to meet again on the call of the chairman.

Senator FRANCE. Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn—I may not have an opportunity of saying this to the committee another time—I would be very glad to have this resolution amended by the committee any way it sees fit as long as there is the principle involved in it.

Senator STERLING. We can consider that in executive session, Senator France.

(Thereupon, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.)

AMNESTY AND PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to the call of the chairman, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Senator Thomas Sterling presiding.

Present: Senators Sterling (chairman) and Walsh of Montana.

Also present: Mr. Algernon Lee, Hon. Jacob Panken, and Miss Frances Witherspoon, all of New York City, appearing for the Socialist Party of America.

Senator STERLING. This is a continuation of the hearing on S. J. Res. 171, providing for the recommendation of amnesty and pardon for political prisoners in the United States.

This particular hearing is at the request of representatives of the Socialist Party. Are there any persons present who desire to make statements?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALGERNON LEE, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Senator STERLING. Please give your name, residence, and occupation.

Mr. LEE. Algernon Lee, New York City, teacher. Appearing with me are Judge Jacob Panken, of the city of New York, and Miss Frances Witherspoon, of the city of New York, appearing for the national executive committee of the Socialist Party.

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee in support of S. J. Res. 171, to lay before you the reasons why in our judgment this resolution should be acted upon and passed.

I desire to say, in the first place, Mr. Chairman, that we appear in the fullest sense for the resolution as a whole, not only for any members of the Socialist Party or otherwise who may be suffering under conviction under the espionage act or any other war-time act or subject to prosecution under those acts, but for all of those who are characterized as political prisoners, which would include very many who are not Socialists.

The nature of the cases in question is defined in the resolution itself, where the political prisoners are described as persons whose alleged offenses are of a political nature, consisting only of opinions expressed, in words spoken or written, etc.

It would perhaps be impossible to state the exact number of persons who are at the present time serving sentences of this nature or who have been convicted and are at present out on bond pending

appeal in their cases, and the number of those who have been indicted, against whom proceedings have been begun and who have not been brought to trial, or their trials not completed. The number, however, would certainly run up to several hundred. About 400 or 500 of them have been convicted, and probably there are something like 300 whose cases are now pending.

The sentences pronounced in cases which involve only expressions of opinion, criticisms of governmental policies, have in many cases been extremely severe, amounting to 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, and not infrequently 10 years, and in certain cases even 20 years' imprisonment, accompanied by heavy fines. From all the information that it has been possible for us to obtain, these sentences are in general heavier than those which have been imposed under laws more or less similar and for a similar character of offenses in the various countries of western Europe, such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Italy. I should say they are far more severe than the sentences which have been imposed in Great Britain, where in general the sentences under the defense of the realm act were for three months, six months, or a year—very rarely more.

There is a feeling which I believe to be justified by observation of the facts that in the whole execution of the espionage law and of the other special wartime acts, more particularly the espionage law, that which has come to the front has not been the allegation of any overt act, or adhering to the enemies of the United States, or any inclination on the part of those accused to sympathize with the Imperial German Government or with the other Governments with which the United States was at war. In the cases to which we here refer, at any rate in a very large proportion of these cases, that which came to the front in the trial was the social economic opinions expressed by the men who were accused. The evidence and the argument turned very largely, not upon any claim or suspicion that any of these men, from Eugene V. Debs down to the most obscure, was in any way desirous of aiding the Imperial German Government. Such a suspicion in these cases would have been too ridiculous to entertain for a moment; but what was brought very strongly to the front in the trials themselves and also in the public discussion, in news columns and the editorial columns of the newspapers, which exercised a very great influence upon public opinion, and through the general influence upon public opinion must have exercised a very great influence upon the verdicts that were rendered, by creating a certain tone or atmosphere—I say in all those discussions what came to the front was the fact that these were men who are dissatisfied with the existing social economic order in the United States, and in other countries as well, who are and had been advocating, long before the war, very far-reaching changes in our social economic order, involving no doubt in certain cases changes in political institutions or methods to correspond to those economic changes. It is this that gives a very peculiar character to these cases, distinguishing them from those in which there was allegation and proof satisfactory to the jury and the court that the persons accused were acting in the service of the Imperial German Government or of some other enemy of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that in a sense the very concept of political offenses and political prisoners is a new idea in the United States.

Within the last four years we have become regrettably familiar with it, but up to that time in the history of this country we have had very little to call our attention to the fact of political offenses as distinguished from ordinary crimes. It is a well-established distinction in Europe, and my friend, Judge Panken, will perhaps add some words bringing out that point more clearly.

Senator STERLING. Mr. Lee, I want to ask you this one question: Suppose the party accused under the espionage law, for example, had not indicated any sympathy for the German Government or the cause of the German Government in this war, had never said, for example, that he hoped the German cause would triumph, and yet did something or said something to discourage enlistments in the Army of the United States when we were at war. Would not that aid the German Government?

Mr. LEE. Mr. Chairman, of course it is not my purpose here to attempt to argue the individual cases, to take up the question of whether this or that man was lawfully and justly convicted under the law, any more than it is my intention to take up for instance the question of the constitutionality of the law. Those are questions that belong to the courts. I believe the resolution is before you for consideration rather as a matter of public policy, and it is upon the general grounds of public policy that I would desire to argue it.

Senator STERLING. That is what I rather insisted on at a former hearing, to those who were talking about the constitutionality of the espionage act, etc.

Mr. LEE. I suppose that is not in question here.

Senator STERLING. I thought that was hardly the question here, and that the main question was one of policy.

Mr. LEE. Public policy.

Senator STERLING. Wise Government policy or expediency.

Mr. LEE. In direct response to the question which you addressed to me, Mr. Chairman, I suppose it would be impossible to make any general answer better than this, that at any rate in a very large number of those cases to which I have paid such attention as it was possible for me to pay, there was a very long logical process between the alleged or admitted words of the defendant and the conclusion that the utterance of those words might perhaps have influenced some person not to enlist, or that might possibly have influenced some person not to register for the draft. This is very forcibly brought out in a case with which I was closely connected, the case against Scott Nearing, and against the American Socialist Society in the city of New York. In that case Scott Nearing had written and the American Socialist Society had published a certain pamphlet discussing the war, discussing the causes as Mr. Nearing understood and believed them to be, and the probable consequences of the war, in which case it was alleged that this pamphlet was written and published with the intent to interfere with recruiting, obstructing the recruiting service of the United States, discouraging enlistments, etc. The very curious result of that case was the acquittal of Mr. Nearing who wrote the pamphlet, who frankly avowed its authorship, and the conviction of the society which published the same pamphlet.

I think such cases as that very well illustrate the far from close connection between the expression in that pamphlet of the opinion,

which, by the way, President Wilson later expressed in public, that this war as well as most other wars grew out of and was the result of commercial and business rivalry between capitalists of different countries. The opinion was expressed in that pamphlet that this war, like other wars, would give opportunity for profiteering and perhaps for profiteering on a greater scale than had ever been accomplished in the past, a conclusion which I am inclined to think most people now believe to be quite well justified by the facts. There was an economic social discussion of war in general and of this war in particular. I say I think the connection between that and the conclusion that somebody reading that pamphlet might be influenced not to enlist, when otherwise he would have enlisted, was at least not a very close connection.

I understand perfectly well that the argument for all such legislation is that when the Nation is involved in war, any criticism of the policies of the Government is that any expression of disapproval of the decision of the Government to declare war, any advocacy by persons not speaking for the Government of an earlier conclusion of the war, may very well be conjectured to have an influence upon some men's minds against enlistment, against complying with the conscription act, against other support of the war policies of the Government. The point I desire to emphasize is that legislation of this character is highly dangerous to that which is most fundamental in all that we have been glad of and proud of in American history.

We have had wars before this. We have had at least one war which was for the United States more disastrous, more costly in life, more prolonged, more dangerous to the existence of the Nation; a civil war which, for some time, seemed very definitely and dangerously to threaten the existence of the Nation. Yet not even in the time of that war did we have legislation going by any means as far as that which we have had within these last three years or a little more. Nor did we have prosecutions as numerous, not did we have sentences approaching in severity the sentences of the present time. Furthermore, the prosecutions and the convictions and sentences in the time of the Civil War were principally for overt acts of communication with the armed enemies of the United States, giving them actual aid and comfort, or, at the least, were for advocating their cause and definitely giving them moral aid and comfort within the Northern States. I do not know of a single prosecution in connection with that great Civil War in which the burden of the accusation was that the man who was on trial was an enemy of the existing order of society, that he was attacking existing institutions of property, that he was advocating a radically new social economic system, and that he was advocating proposed changes in the form and structure of the Government of the United States. I do not know of a single case among those which grew out of that much more disastrous war, where opinions upon social economic questions, or the expression of opinions with regard to the causes of the war, or the expression of criticism of the policies of the Government, either its political policies in dealing with secession or its military policies in conducting the war—I do not know of one case where such criticism was treated as an offense against the laws of the United States.

From the beginning of this country we have been proud and glad that we have had a Government by free discussion. At least I am sure that it is true of everyone whose fortune it was to be born in this country, or to have his opinions formed by American sentiment, that he has been trained to feel that it was a particularly happy thing that the institutions of this country were such as to favor the free expression of opinions; not only of those opinions which the Government for the time being deemed to be right and true opinions, but equally the expression of those opinions which were deemed to be false and erroneous; that it was only through the freedom of expression for all kinds of opinion that the truth is to be arrived at; that it is only through such freedom of expression that an intelligent public opinion is to be formed and developed; that it is only through such opportunities for the utmost freedom of expression that a public opinion is created which cultivates in the minds of the people a confidence that wrongs can be righted, that abuses can be done away with, that institutions and laws can be changed to meet new needs through peaceful, orderly, lawful methods. And on the whole I believe the history of the United States has justified that institution.

Now, until the present war there have been only two notable exceptions. There was one at the end of the eighteenth century, when during the administration of John Adams the party in power enacted legislation not unlike that of the last four years, although perhaps not quite so drastic.

Senator STERLING. I would disagree with you there if you say that the legislation enacted during the Adams administration was not so drastic as the espionage act. The act passed during the Adams administration prevented, or could easily be construed to prevent, criticisms of the President, or criticisms of Congress, and so forth.

Mr. LEE. I think it was false and malicious criticism.

Senator STERLING. Yes; I think you are right in saying that.

Mr. LEE. It was quite a material qualification; beside which the penalties provided in the alien and sedition acts did not in general approach in severity those which have been imposed under the espionage act.

Senator STERLING. Let me read section 3 of the espionage act, under which these prosecutions have been carried on:

> Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, and whoever when the United States is at war shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military of naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States, shall be punished—

And so forth.

Mr. LEE. Yes; I am quite familiar with that. My reference to the "false and malicious" in the sedition act of the Adams administration was to show that those words occur in both acts. The general nature of that is very closely similar.

Senator STERLING. That act related to time of peace as well as to time of war. It did not make any discrimination.

Mr. LEE. Nevertheless it was enacted as a war measure in connection with the state of war which actually existed with France.

and in anticipation of a formal declaration of war with France, and was justified by the Adams administration on the ground that the criticisms which the anti-Federalists or Democrats were making of the American Government were giving aid and comfort to the French Government with which we were actually at war. The sentences which were imposed, and which were not finally served under that act, did not approach in severity a large number of the sentences that have been imposed under the espionage act.

Under the espionage act there have been after all some astonishing cases. I have in mind the case of William Powell, of Lansing, Mich., who, in private conversation in the home of a relative, expressed his opinion that certain published reports about German atrocities were untrue; that those stories were to some extent war propaganda. He expressed his own dissatisfaction with the policy of the United States and his lack of confidence in the President. He expressed the opinion that this was a rich man's war. This is the substance of the acts that were charged against him, for which he was convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, and to serve 20 years in prison. He paid his fine and went to prison. His prison term was very materially reduced.

Senator STERLING. Is he yet in prison?

Mr. LEE. No; he is not in prison. His sentence, which was obviously an atrocious sentence, was reduced and he is now out of prison.

Senator STERLING. Do you recall how long he actually served?

Mr. LEE. I think it was approximately two years, which I consider in itself a pretty high, and I should be tempted to say an atrocious, sentence for such an offense.

Senator STERLING. Was he pardoned?

Mr. LEE. The sentence was commuted, and I believe at the time it was commuted the term to which it was commuted had been served.

I have in mind the case of a certain Robert Goldstein, of Los Angeles, whose offense was the production of a motion-picture play, entitled "The Spirit of '76." This play depicted or purported to depict certain events in the history of the American Revolution as that history and as those events have been described in books of American history and in textbooks which were actually used when I went to school. Among other things British officers were depicted upon the film as committing atrocities, committing massacres, shooting civilians, shooting women. The court held that the effect and purpose of the presentation of such a film was to incite hatred against English soldiers, that the film "tended to arouse our revenge, and to make us question the good faith of our ally, Great Britain, and to make us a little bit slack in our loyalty to Great Britain in the war." I am quoting the words of the court. Goldstein was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, and to 10 years in prison. By Executive clemency his term of imprisonment was reduced to three years.

Senator STERLING. Where was this trial and conviction?

Mr. LEE. In Los Angeles, Calif. The case is no doubt a somewhat extreme one, and yet I think very many to match it could be produced.

In a very considerable number of the cases the matter fell under two heads, one a discussion of the cause of the war, an exposition of

the theory that this war and other wars grow out of a certain economic system, what we call the profit-making capitalist system, and setting forth the proposition that so long as this system exists it will tend to breed war, and that the end of war must come through a fundamental change in this economic system, and so forth; and on the other hand, the developing of certain of the consequences of war, both its human consequences in deaths and cripples, and so forth, and its consequences in giving the opportunity, which opportunity does not fail to be used, for the making of gigantic fortunes through profiteering of every sort. These two things have taken a leading part in far the greater number of these cases with which we are concerned.

Now to return. Of course I do not need to remind you, or any one skilled in American history, that the American people very definitely rejected the policy of the Adams administration, and that the Democratic Party had its birth in that rejection of the sedition and alien laws; that President Jefferson immediately pardoned all who were in prison at that time under those laws, and that he caused the discontinuance of prosecutions in all cases where prosecutions had been begun under them, and that Congress subsequently passed acts refunding the fines which had been paid under those laws. From that time down until the time of the Civil War I think it may be said that in this country there was no such thing as prosecution under the laws of the United States for the expression of opinion, for the criticism of policies of government, whether in time of peace or in time of war, either in the time of the second war with England or in the time of the Mexican War. We did have our political cases in the time of the Civil War, but as I remarked a moment ago those were prosecutions, not for expressions of opinion, not for criticism of Government policies, but prosecutions for the giving of actual aid and comfort to an armed enemy within the territory of the United States. And even so, as soon as the Civil War was at an end, amnesty was granted to all with the exception of a very small number of leaders of the armed rebellion who were prosecuted, and none of whom served anything like the length of the sentences that have been imposed under the present act.

Considering the question as one of public policy, I wish to urge that the committee report favorably upon this resolution, and I hope that the resolution will be acted upon and passed; because it seems to me to be a very vital thing that we should avoid the errors of various countries of the Old World, that we should keep to the historic track of American history from which we have only once or twice to a certain extent deviated, the track which appears to be a wise and safe one, of giving the utmost freedom of expression to mistaken opinions as well as to correct ones, to false opinions as well as to true ones, trusting that truth will be able to prevail if there is free opportunity for its expression.

I do not think that the experience of those countries of Europe from whose history the policy of the alien and sedition act of 120 years ago, and the policy of the espionage and other similar acts of the last four years have been drawn, and where the precedents were found for legislation of this sort—I do not think the history of those countries and the result of such policies have been such as to

encourage us to insist on their imitation with the hope of securing wise government, orderly social progress, the enjoyment of liberty, and the prizing of liberty among the people.

Senator STERLING. Just this one question, Mr. Lee. Suppose it is the expression of an opinion, but it is made under such circumstances and at such a time that the effect of that expression is to obstruct the enlistment or recruiting of the Army, the Nation being at war at the time.

Mr. LEE. My answer, which is again based on American history as well as on general considerations, is that we can much more safely for the public interest take the chance that occasionally an individual might, through the expression of such an opinion, be deterred from enlisting, or even be influenced not to comply with the draft act or with some other law—we can much more safely take that chance than to take the certainty of a suppression of discussion or the bringing about of a one-sided discussion, or giving the opportunity not only for suppressing such opinions as do definitely lead to any violation of the law, but for the suppression of unpopular opinion in general. We got through the War of 1812, although in the War of 1812 there was, in various parts of the country, and particularly in New England and the North, very open, bitter, insistent opposition to that war, very determined and severe criticism of the policy of the Government in connection with that war. We got through the War with Mexico without any great disaster from a military point of view as a result of any criticism having prevented enlistment or otherwise interfered with the conduct of the war, although very many public men at that time, including such men as Charles Sumner, James Russell Lowell, and Abraham Lincoln, during the period of the war, publicly and very emphatically condemned the policy of the Government in beginning and conducting the war, going so far as to urge that it was a slaveholders war, that the purpose of the war was to strengthen the slaveholding class and to increase the area of slavery, going so far as to accuse President Polk of having taken action which was in effect an invasion of Mexican territory for the purpose of precipitating a war.

I do not say that that accusation was correct, but I say that the accusation was made, and in effect made by no less a man than Abraham Lincoln; and I think it was much better for the United States that Lincoln and Lowell and Sumner were free to speak their minds than that they should be muzzled, lest perchance some one might be influenced by their speaking their minds, not to enlist, or might be influenced in any other way.

Senator STERLING. It is not the expression of an opinion before the war.

Mr. LEE. No; I am speaking of expressions of opinion during the war.

Senator STERLING. It is the expression of opinion during the war, granting that they were the expressions which you represent.

Mr. LEE. Yes; absolutely.

Senator STERLING. But as I say, it is at a time and under such circumstances that the expression of the opinion will have the natural and logical effect of preventing enlistment, and perhaps at such a time that the liberties of the Nation and the very life of the

Nation are at stake. Do you not regard it as a very serious question as to whether a man should be allowed freely to express his opinion under those circumstances and conditions?

Mr. LEE. My answer is that I do not. In the years 1813 and 1814 this Government was at war with Great Britain, and at one time the land territory of the United States was invaded, and this very city of Washington was invaded by British troops. During that period Daniel Webster very emphatically condemned the conduct of the Government in declaring war, and very emphatically advocated the speediest possible ending of the war and declared, "For us," meaning himself and those who agreed with him, "we will not voluntarily give one cent to the support of the war. We will not in any way of our own act help in conducting this war. Taxes which are imposed upon us we will pay punctually. Although there are some who go further and may refuse payment of taxes, we will pay the taxes. If we are duly called upon to give our services, we will give them to the exact extent which the law requires." I am quoting him from memory, but that is substantially his statement. Now I should say that such utterances as that were very definitely intended to influence other men not to volunteer, not to lend money to the Government, and not to do one thing more than the letter of the law required of them.

Senator STERLING. I think you are going a little too far when you say that the words were intended to prevent enlistment.

Mr. LEE. I do not think that Daniel Webster would have made any concealment of his intent. From my reading of Webster's life and of his speeches I do not think he would have made any concealment of his intent, but at any rate it was intent in the sense in which intent is determined. In these prosecutions intent is determined, not by the statement of the defendant as to what his intent was, but by the judgment of the jury and the court as to what he ought to have considered would be the probable effect of his utterances. He is then supposed to intend the probable effect of his utterances, but I think that in the case of Daniel Webster he would have definitely said it was his intent to influence others to take the same line that he did; and what I said of the utterances of Sumner and Lowell and Lincoln and many others equally prominent, during the period of the Mexican War, holds equally good. Whatever their intent in their own minds may have been, they were utterances such as under the present law would assuredly, if we may judge from the hundreds of cases that have taken place, have been adjudged to be of such a nature as to lead to obstructing the recruiting service, and so on, and so forth, and it would have been held that they should have anticipated that result, and that they intended that consequence.

Now, I was answering the Senator's question, and I hope I may practically close here, unless there be other questions. I say I consider that it is the great glory of the United States and the great good fortune of the American people up to this time that even in time of war with England and war with Mexico, and the Civil War which was threatening the very life of the nation, this nation was strong enough in its conception of liberty, this Nation had enough confidence in itself, to maintain freedom of speech. Even though it

might take some chance of evil, it avoided a very much greater one by maintaining that liberty.

To-day, Mr. Chairman, the war is over in every practical sense. Legally it is not over, I understand, although the President himself more than two years ago used the expression "Thus the war comes to an end." In every ordinary sense of the word, from the point of view of any justification that can be urged for legislation against the expression of opinion, against criticism of the Government, and so forth, from every such point of view the war is over and has been over for more than two years. Men are still serving, and have years of penal servitude hanging over them. Men are still under sentence and appealing. Men are still under indictment and likely to be brought to trial under these laws.

The principal countries of Europe, countries with which this Government was associated in conducting the war, have long ago begun and have by this time almost completely if not finally completed the process of amnesty. Italy, Belgium, France, and Great Britain, almost as soon and in some cases as soon as the actual hostilities came to an end, proceeded to stop those prosecutions and to liberate those who had been sentenced under them. Those countries enforced these laws less drastically than the United States has enforced them, and from our point of view the reason for those prosecutions has passed away, and we believe it is time to stop the prosecutions and to liberate those who have been sentenced under these laws.

I am sorry—and I speak for the whole socialist movement in saying I am sorry that the United States has ever taken this leaf of repressive legislation out of the book of Europe. I hope that at any rate now, at the time when those nations of Europe are turning in the other direction, are granting amnesty, are coming back to fuller freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of expression in general, the United States will not longer lag behind them.

Senator STERLING. Mr. Lee, let me ask you a question right there.

Mr. LEE. Certainly.

Senator STERLING. Do you criticize section 3 of Title I of the espionage act? Do you not think that describes conduct or language that should not be permitted during time of war? I call your attention again to the very wording of the act:

> Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Should not that be made an offense?

Mr. LEE. Of course, it depends on what is meant by the word "intent" there. The courts have held, and I think as a matter of law held properly, that the intent is not to be judged by the defendant's own consciousness; that it does not matter what he consciously intended or did if the things which he said probably would cause an obstruction of the recruiting service. It has been held that it was not necessary to prove in a single case that any person refrained from enlisting, or refrained from buying Liberty bonds, or failed to register, or in any other way was influenced by the utterances.

Senator STERLING. Of course, in interpreting this language I suppose the courts would adhere to the principle that a man is presumed to intend the probable consequences of his act.

Mr. LEE. That is my point.

Senator STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. LEE. What it means is not the intent of the person in the ordinary sense, but the intent in a legal sense.

Senator STERLING. Now, a jury or a court may have gone to an extreme in their interpretation of the law. But what do you say as to the law itself?

Mr. LEE. I am not speaking of individual cases. I am speaking of the law itself in those two respects. In the first place, there is the expression "false reports" and "false statements," and so on.

Senator STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. LEE. The statement may be a statement that a state of war gives the opportunity for landlords, manufacturers, mine owners, contractors, etc., to profiteer, to get extortionate profits at the expense of the public interest. Now, that is a statement which has been made, and it has been held that such statements as that made in time of war may probably, may naturally, lead to the obstruction of the recruiting service, etc., and the court and the jury are to consider whether that general statement is true and whether it might lead to such an effect.

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Mr. LEE. I am not speaking of individual cases where the court and jury may have gone too far. I am speaking of the general administration of these laws. The law therefore itself does very effectively prohibit and penalize the utterance of such a statement as that.

Senator STERLING. The statement must be false. The report must be false.

Mr. LEE. But the jury are the judge of its falsity.

Senator STERLING. It must be false. Of course the jury must determine that like any other question of fact. They must determine whether it is false or not. It must be made with the intent to interfere with the operation or success of the recruiting service, and it must be a willful act. The accused is safeguarded by all those things.

Mr. LEE. The jury judges whether or not it is true that war gives an opportunity for profiteering; and if the jury in a particular case is of the opinion that war does not give the opportunity for profiteering, then the statement becomes, in the meaning of the law, a false statement.

Senator STERLING. I think you suppose there a rather extreme case.

Mr. LEE. Not at all. I am supposing a case which has happened. Or again the statement—and this is just the statement made by Debs and others, in one set of words or another—that this war, like other wars, was the result of the capitalist system, was the result of the private control of the production and exchange of wealth, and was the result of commercial rivalry between the business interests of different nations; and the making of such a statement as that has been held within the meaning of this section to be the willful making of a false statement with intent to obstruct the recruiting service, etc.

Now my answer to your question, therefore, Mr. Chairman, is that in my opinion and in my judgement such a law as that is not justified, if for no other reason because it involves an injury to the public interest in the way of the expression of opinion, because these are

among the statements that have been held unlawful, and that is a suppression of the freedom of speech which is far more disastrous than any result which has not only been definitely proved in any case, but which has even been seriously alleged in any case in the way of interfering with enlistment and recruiting.

However, Mr. Chairman, the question before us after all is not whether this law ought to have been passed in 1917. I and my friends here and those whom we represent have a very definite opinion upon that act, which I believe it may have been very seriously unlawful for us to express, and which it may be unlawful for us to express at the present time; but the question before your committee is not the question of whether it was wise and right to enact those laws in 1917. The question immediately before your committee is, Will the interest of the people of the United States be better served by holding in prison for another 5, 10, or 20 years in some cases, men and women whose offense did consist in the expression of opinions, or will the interest of the people of the United States be better served, now that the war is over, by wiping out those sentences, by the stopping of such further prosecutions, by the releasing of those men and by restoring the legal freedom of opinion?

Senator STERLING. I think you are right in stating that that is the question rather than that the law itself should be repealed. I think you are right in that.

Mr. LEE. I think I have taken more time than I should have taken. I am sorry if I have trespassed upon the time of the committee, but I should be glad if the opportunity could be given to the other members of the delegation to add what they may wish to say.

STATEMENT OF MISS FRANCES WITHERSPOON, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Miss WITHERSPOON. Mr. Chairman, I am not here to add anything to the facts regarding the cases of the four or five hundred men and women who are still in jail to-day, more than two years after the practical cessation of the war, nor to add anything to the argument for their release. That has been done by one of my colleagues here, and will be completed by the other gentleman.

I am not here to make any appeal for mercy for these men and women. They are strong in the conviction that they were right in what they did apparently, and there is no appeal for clemency coming from them.

I agree with you entirely that it is a question of policy, of what is the best thing for the country to do, and as soon as you yourself grant that point, I think it is of some concern to the members of this committee possibly to try to mirror to you how this whole thing strikes a person of my mind.

I am not a European agitator. I am an American, with a long line of American-born ancestry. Here in the city of Washington there is a statue of an old Scotch. dominie, John Witherspoon, who was called from the kirk of Scotland to the first presidency of Princeton University. He was not content, like some gentlemen, to stay in academic halls, but he answered to the revolutionery spirit of his country. He was a member of the Continental Congress. I am

proud to say that my family name is among the 44 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Then I may say how this whole thing strikes me.

Senator STERLING. Miss Witherspoon, I do not think you have stated your present place of residence.

Miss WITHERSPOON. I am southern born, but am at present a resident of the city of New York.

Senator STERLING. And what is your vocation?

Miss WITHERSPOON. Secretary.

Senator STERLING. Of what?

Miss WITHERSPOON. Right now for a committee of the Socialist Party. My father was a member of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses from the State of Mississippi, and was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, and died during his term.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the thing we have always encouraged in America is thought, and not only thought but social thought. We have always given our meed of praise and respect to the men and women who tried to speak out in a better way for human beings, to make this a better world for human beings to live in. I wonder if it ever occurred to you gentlemen here that you were sent to Washington for precisely the same thing that these 400 men and women were sent to jail for, because you showed some capacity and some tendency to want to think out a better régime, a better world for people to live in? These people have done precisely the same thing, and I believe have been actuated by motives just as high as yours. The only difference was that you had a big majority of men and women acquiescing in your kind of thought, while they had a very small and humble minority acquiescing in their ideas. You landed in different places. Some landed in Washington and some landed in jail.

Senator STERLING. Suppose, however, instead of being in the minority, they had been in the majority. What might have happened so far as American freedom and resistance to Germany is concerned?

Miss WITHERSPOON. I think that question answers itself.

Senator STERLING. Do you think there would have been no war? Is that your idea?

Miss WITHERSPOON. That might have been. I am not sure.

Senator STERLING. We would not have resisted German aggression, however cruel it was and however far reaching it was, and whatever it meant to America and to American liberty. We would not have done that.

Miss WITHERSPOON. We might have found some other way out of the difficulty. But that is going pretty far afield. I think I ought to make the point that it has always been the American way to discuss things, to bring together the best thought of the times, and to let the truth come out after free and full discussion; and we socialists have the feeling, if you do not continue to fulfill that American policy, if that traditional policy of this country is not preserved—some of us feel—that we do not know just how we are going to work out the future of this country. I for one am a firm believer in the political method. I wanted the vote for myself and I wanted it for other women. I want the enfranchisement of all disfranchised classes,

negroes and others, because I think the only way in which we can settle our big problems is by allowing all the people not only to think, but to think publicly, in writing and in speech.

Now there is one thing I should like to say. It seems to me there is a feeling in your mind that on the whole we are appealing for the release of people whose acts you and others may construe as having in some way been detrimental to the prosecution of the war. I think that is really an error. We feel that these people are kept in prison at this time, two years after the armistice, not because of anything that they did which might have tended to hinder the successful prosecution of the war. Most of these people continue to be kept in prison because of their social, political, and economic views. Some of these people have been prosecuted for offenses committed long after the war was over, and for offenses which had nothing whatever to do with the war. I want to cite one case, that just on its bare face seems to me one of the most extreme things that ever occurred. That is the prosecution of three men from Syracuse, N. Y., who, two years after the armistice, circulated handbills, not relating to the war or the causes of the war or its prosecution or in any way touching the war, but circulated at a mass meeting circulars asking for the release of political prisoners. These men and women were doing precisely the same thing in a public hall that we in this room are doing to-day.

Senator STERLING. You say they were prosecuted?

Miss WITHERSPOON. They were prosecuted and convicted last January under the espionage act, and their offense consisted in circulating a handbill which contained quotations from the Constitution and quotations from President Wilson's utterances regarding freedom of speech. According to that, those who are here to-day, if we had not in a sense been invited here and were not therefore in a sense your guests, might also be prosecuted, since the espionage act is still in force, and we might be convicted under that act.

Senator STERLING. Was the purpose of these handbills to create a sentiment in favor of the release of political prisoners?

Miss WITHERSPOON. Precisely that. In spite of the promises of the Attorney General, the espionage act is still enforced, persons are still being convicted, and while this is a very extreme case, there are other cases which can be matched up with it. As Mr. Lee has said, it is not a question here whether the war emergency justified the passage of this law and similar laws or not. The question before us is, Is it the proper policy for the American Nation to pursue, to continue to convict under this espionage act, to continue to hold in prison men and women whose offenses date back more than two years ago?

Senator STERLING. Let me ask you this question: Is not nearly all the discussion relating to the espionage act, and convictions and prosecutions under the espionage act?

Miss WITHERSPOON. Yes.

Senator STERLING. Some of these prosecutions and convictions have been under the selective service act. What do you say as to that?

Miss WITHERSPOON. You probably know that all the conscientious objectors have been now freed. The men whose consciences would not permit them to take part in the war have been freed. The men who are not freed are men whose opinions are known to be at variance

with the opinions of the majority in this country on social and political questions.

I will not take any further time of the committee, because Judge Panken wants to develop the question of the status of political prisoners. But I do just want to ask you to bear in mind that some of us who are not in Congress, who are just Americans outside, who hold no political office in Washington, are very seriously concerned about the future of this country if we continue this era of suppression. And far from growing less, it seems to some of us that it is growing more intense all the time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JACOB PANKEN, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. PANKEN. Mr. Chairman, I am a justice of the municipal court of the city of New York. I want to address myself to one phase of the question concerning political prisoners. A great many people in our country believe that we make no distinction in this country between political prisoners and other prisoners, political offenders and other offenders. As a matter of fact, the tradition and history of the country prove conclusively that we have at all times made a distinction between those who were guilty of political offenses and those who were guilty of the commission of crimes. All through the history of the country we have recognized a difference between the immigrant who was a political offender and the immigrant who was a criminal. Our treaties with other nations have had provisions which eliminated the right of the foreign nation to obtain the person of a man guilty of a political offense in their own country.

Senator STERLING. I think our immigration law makes some distinction, does it not, between political offenders and ordinary criminals?

Mr. PANKEN. Yes; the immigration law as well as the treaties make that distinction. By treaty nations can not require the person of a political offender; and that applies not only to those who have been in disagreement with the government and by expression of opinion have made known their disagreement, but even to such as have taken up arms against their government, and they have been exempted from extradition processes under our immigration laws and in the treaties.

Not long ago an immigrant came to this country whose name was Forang. The Russian Government instituted extradition proceedings and a long trial was had, and finally it was determined that although a charge of taking up arms against the then existing Russian Government had been proved against Forang, yet in view of the fact that that was a political act the court held that the Russian Government was not entitled to extradite him.

So we find ourselves in this position in this country, that we must recognize the fact that by law, by usage, and by tradition we have made a distinction between political and other offenders.

The reason I point that out to you, Mr. Chairman, is because the resolution which is under consideration is one for amnesty for a group of men, and the reason amnesty is asked for that group of men is because they have been indicted, convicted, and imprisoned because of a political act, which consisted in the fact that they disagreed with the administration in the conduct of the government;

disagreed with the administration, for instance, in the method of prosecuting the war. There are those who believe that the army should have been raised by a call for volunteers. There are those who believe, for instance, that the war should have been financed by direct taxation instead of by Liberty loans—by bonds. There are those who believe that America had no right and had no cause to participate in this war, and they have given expression to that opinion, not as men who have violated the Constitution, but as men who have simply given expression to an opinion that they had. They are not men who have violated the law on the statute book, but merely in pursuance of the right guaranteed to them gave expression to their opinions, acts which in their nature are purely political. If the Democratic Party is in power, those of the citizenry who believe in the Republican principles and the Republican Party form of government disagree with the administration by the Democratic Party, and vice versa. Their disagreement and the expression of that disagreement is nothing more than a political act.

By virtue of laws passed during the war, emergency laws temporary in their character, intended for the time being, these men were indicted, tried, and convicted.

You asked Mr. Lee as to his opinion of section 3 of the espionage act so called. Before I went to the bench I was counsel in a case which was tried in Auburn, N. Y., before one of our district judges in the northern part of our State. The indictment charged the circulation of a circular or handbill which contained opinions. I think the handbill was called "The Price We Pay," and these men were convicted because they circulated the handbill. They had nothing to do with the writing of it; they had nothing to do with the publication of the handbill. It was published in Chicago.

Senator STERLING. What was the exact charge against them?

Mr. PANKEN. The exact charge against them was under section 3 of the espionage act, in that the circulation of that handbill tended to discourage recruiting or enlistment. It was in the regular form as these indictments have been handed down.

These men were convicted. I went then to the bench. The appeal was not perfected, for one reason or another, and the men served some eight months. I think one served a year. There were four men, all told, who were convicted for the circulation of that handbill. So the statute and the purpose of the statute was perverted, in a condition of hysteria. You will find that a jury will render a verdict that an opinion contained in a handbill, arrived at after a discussion of certain facts, is a false conclusion, and under that statute it would be a violation of the law.

Senator STERLING. Could it be said that the natural or probable effect of the circulation of the handbills would have been to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the Army?

Mr. PANKEN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the circulation of the Bible could be interpreted to mean that it would obstruct enlistment. "Love thy neighbor," for instance, would certainly lead some people to believe that that would inhibit fighting and war.

Senator STERLING. That is a rather remote and far-fetched illustration.

Mr. PANKEN. You have just asked a question whether the circulation of that handbill could be so construed. I make you this

answer, that the circulation of the Bible, if taken literally by some people, might be taken as an instruction from the Most High not to engage in war.

As a matter of fact, there were men by the hundreds who came from South Dakota, which I think is your State, Senator, who re-refused to don the uniform or to take up arms, because of their religious belief, because of their religious teaching, and a great many of them were sent to Fort Leavenworth. Fortunately these men have all been discharged since the armistice. I am quite sure that you, Mr. Chairman, are familiar with the Mennonites in South Dakota.

Senator STERLING. I am very familiar with them. And now my question is this: It relates to the circulation of the handbills, the overt act of these men who were prosecuted. My question is whether, considering the time and the circumstances, the circulation of those handbills could have had the natural or probable effect of obstructing either the enlistment of men or the recruiting of men for the war.

Mr. PANKEN. That becomes a question of opinion. If there is no proof that they influenced any person to refuse service under the selective draft act, or to refuse to volunteer into the service of the United States, it becomes conjectural as to whether that would have had that influence or not. You can not reduce it to a mathematical proposition.

Senator STERLING. Our conjecture or opinion must be reached from the facts surrounding us, from the environment.

Mr. PANKEN. For that reason I say that a great many of these men who have been indicted and convicted have been convicted unjustly. There was no intent on their part to violate the law. There was no intent on their part to commit any crime. They merely followed what they believed their right to express their opinions. Some people believe that the opinion as they expressed it would tend to discourage enlistment, and hence these men received sentences, some of them, as high as 20 years.

There is one point to which I desire to direct the attention of the committee particularly. Not one of the men for whom we appear has been charged, even by implication, with having been in the employ of the German Government or of any enemy of the United States. Not one of these men or women has been charged with having knowingly attempted to give aid or succor to the Imperial German Government, or to any of the enemies of the United States with whom we were at war. It was a technical violation of the statute with which all these men were charged.

There was a man in the United States who was a spy of the German Government. He was apprehended, indicted, tried, and found guilty of being a spy of the German Government. Not only was he guilty of being a spy of the German Government, but he was found guilty of committing an overt act, placing explosives in an outgoing steamer. I refer to Fritz von Rintelen. When Fritz von Rintelen came up for sentence, the court imposed upon him a sentence of five years' imprisonment. He had served about two years or thereabouts, I believe, and the President then pardoned von Rintelen, and to-day he is on the high seas, going back home to Germany. This man who

was a spy, an enemy of the country, convicted not of the expression of an opinion, but of an overt act, convicted of the commission of a crime, not the technical violation of a statute, yet he received only five years' sentence, and after he had served two years he was pardoned.

Senator STERLING. A great many people think he did not get his just deserts.

Mr. PANKEN. Yes; I think so myself; and I think that the men who are now in jail and who were sent to prison under the espionage act, who were not enemies of the country, not in the employ of enemies of the country, did not get their just deserts either.

Three weeks ago to-morrow I went to see Eugene V. Debs in the prison where he is confined. I do not know whether you are or any other member of this committee is personally acquainted with Eugene V. Debs. It has been my privilege to have been acquainted with him for more than 20 years. He was brought down into the counsel room to meet me. If there ever was a man who was Christlike in his spirit and his attitude, that man stood before me as I sat there in the counsel room. Debs received from the court a sentence of 10 years. He has been in jail almost two years now. The President has not seen fit as yet to release him. When you compare Debs with Fritz von Rintelen you compare every other man for whom we appear with Fritz von Rintelen. The others may not be as prominent as Mr. Debs, may not be as well known, but what they did was done by them under the same feeling, under the same belief, actuated by the same motive as that which actuated Mr. Debs.

I hold in my hand a little book with the expressions of some of the noblest men that America has produced, expressions which they have written concerning Mr. Debs. I want to read into the record, Mr. Chairman, what Mr. Edwin Markham, the great American poet, has to say about Debs.

Eugene V. Debs. This is one of the greatest names of the great names of the country. No one—not even a political enemy—has ever said that Debs is not sincere to the core of his heart. It is an event to meet this courageous friend of man. The grasp of his hand is comforting; the look at his lighted face is an inspiration. In that one look you are taken into the door of his home, seated at his table, warmed at his chimney fire.

Here is what Eugene Field has to say about him:

'Gene Debs is the most lovable man I ever knew. His heart is as gentle as a woman's and as fresh as a mountain brook. If Debs were a priest, the world would listen to his eloquence, and that gentle, musical voice and sad, sweet smile of his would soften the hardest heart.

Here is what the great American poet, James Whitcomb Riley, had to say in four lines:

And ther's 'Gene Debs—a man 'at stands
And jest holds out his two hands,
As warm a heart as ever beat
Betwixt here and the Jedgment Seat.

These are some of the great men that America has produced. This is the opinion that they have of Eugene V. Debs. I have singled him out because I feel that he is a representative of all the other men who have been convicted under the espionage act. As I said before, they were actuated by the same motive that he was.

Is Eugene V. Debs a criminal in the accepted sense of the word? Can any man conceive that Eugene V. Debs would ever hurt any

human being; would ever run counter to the established law of the land? The jury found that he had violated the espionage act, that his speech at Canton, Ohio, tended to discourage enlistment, but that was the opinion of the jury. No proof was submitted to that jury wherein one person appeared and said that he was discouraged by this statement of Mr. Debs or the statement of any other man who was imprisoned from enlistment.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to say one other word. I would not come before your committee, and the Socialist Party would not send a delegation to this committee, and ask you to report favorably the resolution introduced by Senator France of Maryland unless we felt that these men and these women were actuated by the highest motives when they gave expression to the opinions that they did express on these various occasions. And it is not in the spirit of repentance that we present to you the names of these men and these women and ask you for favorable consideration of this resolution, because if they did repent it would naturally amount to an admission on their part that they did intend to violate the law. Unrepentant they appear before the bar of American public opinion, and they say to the American people, "What we have said we have said because we believed it, because we were honest, because we desired to express those opinions in accordance with our rights as American citizens."

Senator STERLING. The committee appreciate the attendance of these representatives of the Socialist Party. The committee will want to hear from the Attorney General, and a meeting of the committee will be called in order that he may furnish us with data in regard to the number of persons who have been convicted, and the offenses for which they have been convicted, the number who have been indicted and who are not in prison, the charges against them, etc. We must do that before taking final action.

Mr. PANKEN. Just one word. I understand that the Attorney General has within the last six or eight weeks recommended the release of some, so that the figures that have been supplied by Mr. Lee and Miss Witherspoon probably are not entirely accurate as to the present number.

Mr. LEE. The figures are only approximate.

Senator STERLING. The Attorney General may know about that, and will be questioned about it. The subcommittee will stand adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m., the subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.)

AMNESTY AND PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1921.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met pursuant to the call of the chairman at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Senator Thomas Sterling presiding.

Present, Senators Sterling (chairman), Borah, and Walsh of Montana.

There were also present Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General; Mr. Robert P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General in charge of criminal matters; Mr. Hugh A. Fisher, Mr. Arthur Robb, of the Department of Justice.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. MITCHELL PALMER, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senator STERLING. Attorney General Palmer, you were requested to be present at this hearing to make a statement relative to certain matters of fact connected with the amnesty resolution, so called, introduced by Senator France, and now before the committee. I think you have read the resolution and are acquainted with its contents, and know probably from the letter sent you as to the facts in regard to which we wish to hear from you.

We desire to have a list of the persons convicted under the so-called war acts, including the espionage act, the selective service act, so far as you can give them, and a brief statement of the charges upon which the convictions were had, the date of the convictions, and the facts concerning the execution of the sentences, the date and circumstances of the release in cases where the parties have been discharged; the number of persons arrested under any of these acts, the number released without indictment, the number indicted and released without trial, and the number indicted but not arrested.

We would be pleased to hear from you in regard to any or all of these facts.

Attorney General PALMER. Mr. Chairman, when your letter was received I was impressed with the thought that it was a pretty large order; but I very promptly put to work the officers of the Department of Justice who had these matters in charge, and I am able to give you the information now, so far as it appears from the records of the Department of Justice. I have not circularized the district attorneys of the country to verify and complete this information, but what I give you is taken from the dockets kept by the Department of Justice, which are made up from reports submitted to us by district attorneys in various parts of the country.

In giving the numbers of the cases and the action taken thereon, it is barely possible that some inaccuracies may appear by reason of the failure of some district attorneys to make final reports.

It is quite possible that some cases have been disposed of which we carry on the dockets of the Department of Justice as pending. We can not keep up to date with those reports.

Senator STERLING. Are those reports of the district attorneys made periodically?

Attorney General PALMER. I think they are.

Mr. ROBB. Reports are made monthly and in between.

Senator STERLING. Do they report on their own initiative between those times, or as reports are called for?

Attorney General PALMER. They report under general instructions from the Department of Justice to make periodical reports of all cases handled by them of every kind in their offices, and of course included in them are these offenses under the war-time statutes, and these have been culled from the reports and taken from our dockets, which are kept from information furnished by these reports to the Department of Justice at Washington.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Does that include arrests made and complaints filed before committing magistrates, as well as indictments returned by grand juries?

Attorney General PALMER. I think it covers all cases, but I do not understand that reports are made when arrests are made and hearings had before committing magistrates, but only when they get into the district attorney's office in the way of indictments.

Senator WALSH of Montana. So that those reports would not include complaints made before committing magistrates and the discharges of persons so charged?

Mr. ROBB. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The court commissioners are obliged to make reports, are they not?

Mr. ROBB. Not to my division.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The district attorney submits the account of the court commissioner monthly, does he not?

Mr. ROBB. I presume so. That is a matter for the accounting division. I have nothing to do with that.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The commissioner makes a report, does he not, in substantiation of his account, telling exactly what he did?

Mr. FISHER. He returns his account quarterly, but that is the only report I know of that he makes.

Attorney General PALMER. He does not give any list of cases that he handles.

Senator WALSH of Montana. He charges fees in the matter of so-and-so.

Mr. FISHER. Yes; that appears in his account.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And the district attorney is called upon to pass on that, and then it goes to the court.

Mr. FISHER. And the court approves it.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The court approves it on the report of the district attorney ordinarily.

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. That is the usual course, is it not?

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. In some way your office learns of these complaints filed before a court commissioner.

Mr. FISHER. They could, probably, by examining all the commissioner's accounts.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Does not the district attorney report in respect to all of those cases concerning which he acts?

Mr. FISHER. As I understand it, he only reports on cases under indictment. Is that correct, Mr. Robb?

Mr. ROBB. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Then is it correct, Mr. Attorney General, that your office does not know anything about the proceedings conducted by the district attorney except those that result in indictments?

Attorney General PALMER. I think all the cases handled by the district attorney's office are reported.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I am speaking of proceedings anterior to the filing of an information or indictment.

Attorney General PALMER. Which do not result in proceedings in court?

Senator WALSH of Montana. Which do not result in indictment or information.

Mr. FISHER. They would be on the dockets in the district attorney's office. The only record that the department here would have would be the account that finally comes here for the collection of the commissioner's fees, and that would be in the accounting department.

Senator STERLING. Suppose the district attorney has appeared before the commissioner acting as an examining magistrate, and that there has been no indictment found and no information. Does not the district attorney report that case at all?

Mr. FISHER. He has a docket in which those data are available at any time, but it is not the character of report required under the regulations.

Senator WALSH of Montana. He is obliged to keep such a docket, of course, in order that he may check up the commissioner's proceedings.

Mr. FISHER. Yes; and the examiners of the department go around about every two years and check those up.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Let me ask you further then, suppose that the proceeding before the commissioner does result in an indictment or information. You then, of course, have a report of that?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes.

Senator STERLING. You may proceed.

Attorney General PALMER. The total number of cases handled by the Department of Justice under war-time statutes, as shown by the dockets kept by the department in Washington, based upon the reports which I have mentioned, has been 17,900. Of these 2,924 have been disposed of otherwise than by convictions. Five thousand seven hundred and twenty have resulted in convictions and 9,259 are pending.

As for the details of those cases, the largest number, of course, are the cases arising under the selective service act, under sections 5 and 6, of which 2,144 have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 4,812 have resulted in conviction, and 8,846 are still pending.

These cases do not include those arising under sections 12 and 13 of the selective service act, which relate to the selling of liquor and the keeping of bawdy houses within the restricted zone, and those are not reported to us, because they are misdemeanors, punishable by fine or jail sentence, and do not ordinarily reach the stage which results in a report to the Department of Justice.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Sections 5 and 6 cover what?

Attorney General PALMER. Failure to register, and so forth.

Under the espionage act 736 cases have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction and 581 have resulted in conviction, while 315 cases are pending.

Under the passport act 25 cases have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 218 have resulted in conviction, and 59 are pending.

Under the sabotage act, 1 has been disposed of otherwise than by conviction——

Senator WALSH of Montana. That is a separate act?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes; the act of April 20, 1918. One has been disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 7 have resulted in conviction, and 4 are pending.

Under the explosives act 4 have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 96 have resulted in conviction, and 9 are pending.

Under the trading with the enemy act 14 have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 6 have resulted in conviction, and 26 cases are pending.

As I have explained, these figures do not include the number of persons arrested under these acts and released without indictment. We do not have this information on our dockets in the Department of Justice. The figures do include persons indicted and cases disposed of other than by conviction, whether by acquittal, nolle pros, or otherwise, and the persons indicted though not arrested.

You asked me also for the names of those persons convicted, the nature of the case, the judgment, and the circumstances of the execution of sentence.

I have you this information tabulated. Here is a list of all convictions, district by district, which should number 4,812, giving the name of the defendant, the nature of the case, the date of sentence, the judgment of sentence, and where we have any information thereon the circumstances of the execution of the sentence, under the draft act.

Senator STERLING. Those are all under the draft act?

Attorney General PALMER. All under the draft act. I gave you the figures before.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Something over 4,000.

Attorney General PALMER. Four thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Can you give us the figures upon the way those have been executed, how many have served out their sentences and how many have been released otherwise?

Attorney General PALMER. I can give you all the penitentiary cases. I will get to that. But, Senator, you will see the difficulty of giving you that information with respect to every one of these cases. Take the first page under the draft act, one case 6 months, another 12 days, another 1 hour in custody of the marshal, another 1 hour in

custody of the marshal, another 1 hour in custody of the marshal, another 15 days, another 10 days, another 15 days, another 1 hour in the custody of the marshal, another a fine of $200 and costs, another of 3 months, another of 10 days, another 1 hour in the custody of the marshal, another of 1 day in the custody of the marshal.

We do not have any record of when those persons were released or whether they served their sentences. Those are usually jail sentences and not reported to the department. We have no report of those cases from the jails.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Then you can not tell us how many of these four thousand and odd cases would fall under the operation of this resolution of amnesty?

Attorney General PALMER. I can not tell you, except this, that before I finish I will give the name of every person, whether convicted under this or any other war-time statute, who is in the penitentiary; but I think it is a pretty safe statement to say that all of these people have served their jail sentences and are done and are out. They are all small cases.

Now I hand you a statement covering 581 cases of persons convicted under the espionage act, giving the name of the defendant, the nature of the case, the date of the sentence, and the judgment; and where the sentence has been commuted or changed, that fact appears under the heading, "Circumstances of execution of sentence."

For instance, here is a page on the third division of Alaska. In the first case the fine was remitted. It gives the date. In the third case the fine was remitted and it gives the date.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Can you give us the figures on the cases covered in this statement?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes; I gave you the figures—581 cases of persons convicted under the espionage act.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And the number in which sentence is still running?

Attorney General PALMER. I will give you that when I come to the report of the pardons.

Senator STERLING. Can you state under what provisions of the espionage act these convictions have been had, the most of them?

Attorney General PALMER. They are all under Title I.

Mr. FISHER. They are under sections 3 and 4.

Senator STERLING. Have there been any convictions under the act amending section 3 of the espionage act?

Attorney General PALMER. Oh, yes, a few. I now hand you a similar list———

Senator WALSH of Montana. Will you pardon me in this connection?

Attorney General PALMER. Certainly.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The chairman asked if there had been any convictions under the amendment to section 3 of the espionage act, and you answered that there had been a few. Were those indictments under the provisions of section 3 as it first appeared in the amendment or would they have been subject to indictment under the original section 3?

Mr. STEWART. Under the act as amended there are only a very few.

Senator BORAH. When you say a few, what are we to understand by a few?

Mr. STEWART. Simply a small number as compared with the total number.

Attorney General PALMER. A small proportion of the whole.

Senator BORAH. I supposed it was small in proportion to the entire number.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Are they listed?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Attorney General PALMER. The section under which each case was brought appears in the record.

I file a similar list of the convictions under the passport act in 218 cases, giving the name of the defendant, the nature of the case, the date of the sentence, and the judgment in each case.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Please tell us generally what was the nature of the offense under that act?

Attorney General PALMER. Entering without a passport, the forging of passports, leaving without a passport, etc.

Senator STERLING. Referring to the convictions under section 3 of the espionage act, if your memorandum simply shows convictions under section 3, it might be under section 3 as amended, because under the terms of the amendment section 3 is to be "amended to read as follows," and then a great many things are included in the amendatory act beyond what were included in the original section 3.

Attorney General PALMER. I do not see how I could give you the details without filing a copy of the indictment in every case. I suppose we can do that by sending for them.

I file the same list of convictions under the explosives act, numbering 96 cases, containing the name, the nature of the case, the date of the sentence and the judgment in each case.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The chairman and I have been following that inquiry, because we have before us now a bill to repeal the war statutes, and it was a question as to how far we should go in the repeal of section 3 and the amended section 3, whether we should content ourselves with repealing the amendment, or whether we should endeavor to secure the repeal of the entire section.

We were desirous of ascertaining, if possible, to what extent convictions had been had under those provisions of the amended section which are new. Probably the Assistant Attorney General can give us that information by an examination of the reports.

Attorney General PALMER. These are nearly all under section 3, so reported, and some under section 2, without saying whether as amended or not. Can we work that out, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. It would be very difficult without circularizing all the district attorneys.

Attorney General PALMER. I do not believe it appears in the reports that we get. We could send a circular to every district attorney.

Senator WALSH of Montana. That will not be necessary.

Attorney General PALMER. I file a similar list of sabotage cases, covering seven cases, giving the name of the defendant, the nature of the case, the date of sentence, and the judgment.

Senator STERLING. You refer to the sabotage cases. Are those cases under the act passed to prevent the destruction of property, machinery, etc., used in the production of war materials during the war?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes; the act of April 20, 1918, which is contained on page 533 of volume 40 of the Statutes at Large.

I file a similar list of convictions under the trading with the enemy act, giving the name of the defendant, the nature of each case, the date of the sentence, and the judgment, in each of 46 cases.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Will you tell us generally what is the charge in those cases?

Attorney General PALMER. The criminal provisions of the trading with the enemy act cover failure to report enemy property to the alien property custodian, the making of false reports, and communicating with the enemy by means of letters. I do not know what these cases were—most of them under section 19. Section 19 cases are communication cases. Sections 5 and 6 cover failures to report.

Senator STERLING. How many cases all told under the trading with the enemy act? Do you recall?

Attorney General PALMER. All told, there were 46, of which 14 were disposed of otherwise than by conviction, 6 resulted in convictions, and 26 are pending.

Probably the most important of the trading with the enemy act cases are pending. There have been recent convictions in some cases.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hand you a list of persons convicted of violation of the espionage act, giving the name, the offense, the penitentiary in which confined, the district in which convicted, the date of sentence, the term and the date of expiration of sentence.

You will note that these are all penitentiary cases, and are all the cases as far as our records show where violators of the espionage act have gone to the penitentiary. They number 237, of whom 133 are still in the penitentiary and 104 have been released.

Senator BORAH. Released, how?

Attorney General PALMER. Either by expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, or pardon.

Senator BORAH. This shows that, does it?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes. There may be some who have been released on bond after they went to the penitentiary.

Senator STERLING. That is, pending appeal?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. There are three appeals. One was settled yesterday, the California case.

Attorney General PALMER. I file also a table showing the espionage act cases acted upon by the President up to and including January 15, 1921.

Of these espionage cases the first was acted on by the President on July 2, 1918; and from that time down to the present, cases have been in due course of business referred by the Department of Justice to the President for action. One hundred and ninety-nine have been pardoned or commuted by the President and there are still pending in the department 130.

These figures, you will see, are different from the figures I just gave on the list of convictions under the espionage act. On that list there appear to be 133 persons still in the penitentiary. Our pardon docket shows 130 cases pending. That means that we consider as pending all these penitentiary cases. One hundred and four on this list are out, while 199 have been pardoned or commuted by the

President. The difference between 104 and 199 represents the cases of men who never got to the penitentiary, who were pardoned or commuted before they went there, or who received jail sentences or fines, so that those cases are not in the list of the penitentiary cases, but swell the number acted on by the President.

Now I hand you a list of the 199 cases which the President has acted upon, where pardons or commutations of sentence have been granted by the President in espionage cases, or possibly under some other war-time statutes, but mostly espionage cases, showing the name of the applicant as he is called here—that is the name of the defendant. Most of these cases are acted upon without a formal petition for pardon. This list shows the district where tried, the offense for which tried, the sentence, the recommendation of the Attorney General, and the action of the President.

I will say, Mr. Chairman, that when I came to the Department of Justice on March 4, 1919, I found this work of reviewing the sentences of persons convicted under war-time statutes proceeding and pretty far advanced. My predecessor, Mr. Gregory, had given instructions that the Assistant Attorney General then in office in charge of the war-time statutes, Mr. O'Brian, should review all of the sentences imposed under these war-time acts and make recommendations to him with a view to his making recommendations to the President. Whether an application for pardon had been filed or not made no difference. He had issued, under date of February 1, 1919, a circular letter addressed to all United States attorneys, which circular letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1919.

CIRCULAR NO. 931.

To all United States attorneys:

You are undoubtedly aware of an agitation now current demanding a "general amnesty for all political prisoners." In the view of this department, section 3, Title I, of the espionage act was enacted to prevent willful obstruction of the prosecution of the war and was not directed against individual beliefs and opinions as such, and the department has sought to conduct its prosecutions on this basis. It therefore recognizes no such class of persons as "political offenders," and it is not in favor of any general amnesty.

Nevertheless it may be that during the war some individuals in close cases have been convicted upon inadequate evidence of their willful intent to interfere with the war program, and others have undoubtedly received sentences unduly severe.

In the interest of justice these mistakes, if any, should be corrected. With this consideration in mind, I some time since directed that my department make a study of all cases which have arisen under said section, with a view to presenting to the President for executive clemency, by way of commutation or reduction of sentence, any cases which clearly merit such treatment.

In making this study I desire your personal opinion and advice. Will you, therefore, immediately send the department a frank and informal expression of your views upon the justice of the verdict and sentence in each case of conviction under this section where the term of the sentence remains unexpired, together with your recommendations, if any, concerning commutation, pardon, or reduction of sentence? In reviewing the justice of the verdict, you will please apply the test of sufficiency of evidence to prove a willful intent and not any such tests as the general disloyalty or dangerousness of the defendant. In connection with your report and recommendations upon each of these cases, will you please confer with the trial judge and transmit any suggestions or recommendations as the trial judge may be willing to make.

Also please fill out and return for each such case the attached docket entries, one to be made out for each defendant. If more than one defendant is involved in a case, and your recommendations are identical for all, one docket entry will be sufficient for such case.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY, *Attorney General.*

Senator BORAH. What is the date of that?

Attorney General PALMER. February 1, 1919. I came into office on the 5th of March, 1919; and as I say, I found that these reports were coming in, and before Mr. O'Brian left the service, which was some months later, he had completed the reports on a considerable number of cases; I would guess possibly 100. I am not certain about the number. The modus operandi was this: He got a report from the district attorney, and the opinion of the judge, and submitted it to one of his assistants, who had been supervising possibly the conduct of that case, for an opinion. An opinion was written. He reviewed it, and after conference with the Attorney General, his recommendation was either sustained or changed, and a letter drafted containing all the facts and making a recommendation to the President, who acted upon that recommendation.

In some districts the sentences imposed during the war were more severe than in others. In some districts the judges felt that it was a splendid way to sustain the morale of the people to impose very heavy sentences, and in some of the industrial districts particularly the sentences were unduly severe. There were 20-year sentences in some cases for violations of the espionage act. There were many 10-year sentences. These were nearly all reduced. I think that all that reached the stage of consideration by the Attorney General during that period were largely reduced, not by any arithmetical rule which reduced a 10-year sentence to any particular time, but according to the facts of each case.

Senator STERLING. Did you carry on the policy inaugurated by your predecessor?

Attorney General PALMER. Yes; we continued that, and have continued it up to the present time. There have been many cases where applications for pardon in due form have been filed. You know, of course, that the Department of Justice, acting for the President in the matter—he being the sole pardoning power—has framed certain rules and regulations which have long been in force in the Department of Justice. For instance, a pardon will not be considered unless an application, either in the form prescribed by the regulations or one similar to it, is received. Upon the receipt of such an application the regular procedure is to request the district attorney and the trial judge for their opinion. The President does not consider any application for pardon unless either the district attorney or the judge makes a favorable recommendation. Neither does he consider an application for pardon unless innocence be alleged as a reason, until the parole period has been reached, that is to say, one-third of the sentence.

Senator STERLING. Unless either the judge or the district attorney recommends it, it is not submitted to the President by the Department of Justice at all?

Attorney General PALMER. No; I say the President will not consider it, so that we do not submit a case unless there is a favorable recommendation, either by the district attorney or the judge. Those are the rules and the regulations. Of course, exceptions have been made to them in cases where the facts seem to warrant them. But we broke these rules completely in the consideration of these war-time cases. We did not require a formal application for pardon. We

did get a report from the district attorney and the judge, but regardless of what those reports were, a recommendation was made to the President in these cases.

Senator STERLING. In many cases was the action of the Department of Justice contrary to that recommended by the judge or the district attorney?

Attorney General PALMER. Well, that is a pretty hard question to answer. Undoubtedly there were cases where we differed with the judge and the district attorney. I would say, if this is a correct answer to your question, that the attitude of the department and the President has been much more lenient than that of the judges and district attorneys. Some of the judges who imposed heavy sentences felt that those sentences should still remain heavy. Others freely agreed that they were too heavy because imposed during the war, and now that war conditions were over, that they ought to be reduced. Some judges took the position that the time had not yet come for the consideration of these cases, and refused to make any recommendation. I think it is a fair statement, however, to say that we went further than the judges and district attorneys went.

Senator BORAH. There would not be much hope for the prisoner unless you did.

Attorney General PALMER. In many cases I guess that is so, Senator.

Senator STERLING. Your predecessor, in the letter which you read expressed an opinion as to the policy of granting general amnesty. Do you care to express your own view in that same connection?

Attorney General PALMER. Mr. Chairman, my view of it is this, that these cases are receiving precisely the same consideration that it would be necessary to give them if there were a proclamation of general amnesty. That is to say, the only kind of a proclamation that could be at all effective, or which those who have been agitating for this legislation have asked for, is a general proclamation granting amnesty or pardon to all persons convicted of violations of the espionage act. Now, in a large proportion of the cases persons convicted of violations of the espionage act were also convicted of some other offense, and beyond question it would be necessary to examine every case upon its facts to determine whether it came within the terms of the general proclamation. We would have to do exactly what we are doing now. Of course, if there were such a general proclamation, and the President was granting pardon to all persons convicted under the espionage act, I assume that he would put into the proclamation a provision that it should apply to persons convicted only under the espionage act. In that case it would be comparatively a simple matter for us to pick out all the cases remaining of violations of that law alone and grant the pardon, but we would have to examine all the cases to see whether each case was that kind of a case, and we are doing that now.

Senator WALSH of Montana. What other offenses can be joined in the indictment?

Attorney General PALMER. Well, sabotage and conspiracy, under the general conspiracy statute frequently.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You could not join a charge under the sabotage act with a charge under the espionage act, could you?

Attorney General PALMER. There might be a conspiracy charge that would cover the whole thing. Overt action under the sabotage act might be in the same indictment.

Senator WALSH of Montana. There might be a conspiracy charge to violate the espionage act and a charge of violation.

Attorney General PALMER. There may be cases where men have been arrested and tried upon several indictments and are serving more than one sentence. Every case would have to be examined. That is my point about it.

Senator WALSH of Montana. If a man is serving a sentence under two convictions, I apprehend that a pardon granted him under one indictment would not avail him under the other.

Attorney General PALMER. I think you find that the people who are agitating for the general amnesty would contend that all persons convicted under those laws should be released.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Of course, what I am trying to apply is your argument that a proclamation of general amnesty, for instance, to all of those convicted under the espionage act would involve the same line of inquiry that you are now prosecuting in each individual case. I do not understand exactly that that means. If there was a conviction under the espionage act, it would seem to follow without any further investigation that under the terms of the general proclamation of amnesty all those convicted of offenses under that act were pardoned.

Attorney General PALMER. If a person was convicted under the espionage act and nothing else.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; and if amnesty were extended to a conviction under that act, and he were also incarcerated upon a conviction under some other act, of course, the warden of the penitentiary would not release him.

Senator BORAH. He would not be released from his conviction under the other act.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The warden would hold him under the other conviction.

Attorney General PALMER. Still he would be a person convicted under the espionage act.

Senator WALSH of Montana. True, if he was convicted under the espionage act and he was convicted under a charge of murder, and he was pardoned for the crime committed under the espionage act, he would still be held, of course, under the conviction for murder.

Attorney General PALMER. My point is simply this, Senator, that in any case under any sort of a proclamation, no warden of a penitentiary would feel free to act without some instruction from the Department of Justice, or from the President, in every particular case, so that every single case would have to be examined upon the facts to determine whether it came within the provisions of the President's proclamation. It might be simpler in some cases than in others, but it would require just the same kind of examination that is required in these cases now.

Senator WALSH of Montana. I understand that the examination you give to it now is an examination of the charge made and of the facts under which the conviction was had, and the circumstances under which it was had, whether there was a state of hysteria in the com-

munity, or whether there was calm and deliberate judgment and freedom from prejudice on the part of the jury, or whether questionable instructions were given by the court, and so on. Upon those circumstances, quite complicated often, you determine whether it is a case for executive clemency or not; but under a general proclamation of amnesty you would just examine the indictment to find out whether it fell under the provisions of the amnesty proclamation or not. It does not seem to me that is a work which involves any great labor at all or any difficulty of any character. Certainly it would be along quite different lines.

Senator STERLING. General amnesty would extend not only to those convicted but to those indicted as well, and what would have to be determined would be whether it was under the espionage act.

Mr. STEWART. There might be a count under sections 3 or 4 of the espionage act. There might be various counts. That would be the difficulty.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Of course if a man was convicted under all of them I suppose the pardon would extend to all the charges made in the indictment.

Mr. STEWART. There might be a conviction under one count, under section 3, and possibly a conspiracy charge, to violate section 19.

Attorney General PALMER. I should like to add one further list later in the day, because it is contained in a larger list which I doubt if you would want me to read into the record. These are cases where the defendants have been released on parole by action of the parole board, approved by the Attorney General.

Senator STERLING. Does your memorandum show where the alleged offense was committed?

Attorney General PALMER. No. I should like to file this list with you during the day. There is no need of reading it through. It contains quite a number of pending cases. I do not think I ought to file the circumstances relating to these pending cases. All you want is cases in which action has been had, I take it?

Senator STERLING. Yes.

Attorney General PALMER. We will make a list of these parole cases during the day.

Senator BORAH. You speak of pending cases. How many pending cases are there under the espionage act?

Attorney General PALMER. One hundred and thirty.

Senator BORAH. Still in the way of prosecution?

Attorney General PALMER. No.

Senator BORAH. How many are pending which have not been tried?

Attorney General PALMER. There are 315 pending cases. That does not mean they have not been tried. It means they have not been disposed of. I gave those figures before you came in. Under the espionage act we have disposed otherwise than by conviction of 736 cases. We have 581 convictions and we have 315 pending in various stages of procedure. The number of pending cases I was referring to a moment ago as 130 are the clemency cases.

Senator WALSH of Montana. General, I do not quite understand what you have just referred to, that obviously for some reason you do not care to make public the circumstances attending the pending applications for parole.

Attorney General PALMER. No; not for parole.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You gave us a list of those who were actually paroled.

Attorney General PALMER. I am going to give you a list of those who are actually paroled. What I said was that I could not give you that list at this moment because it is contained in a larger list which covers cases where the Attorney General has taken action but the President has not, or where there is action pending before the Attorney General. It seems to me that since the President is the sole pardoning power and the Attorney General is simply his adviser, I ought not to file anywhere the record of my advice to him until he acts, and I do not think you would want it.

Senator WALSH of Montana. That suits me quite well; but what I thought was this, that we are appealed to now with request for general amnesty. I thought possibly there might be in your judgment some reasons of public interest why these cases should not be included in the list of those to whom amnesty should be granted, if amnesty is granted.

Attorney General PALMER. No; I am not withholding the list for that reason. I am withholding it simply because these cases are pending before the President.

Senator WALSH of Montana. That is, there are no questions involving the public interest, any more than in the rest of them.

Attorney General PALMER. No.

I think that completes the information which you asked me to give you with respect to this matter.

I should like to say just one thing further about this resolution, that I should hardly think the committee or the Senate could seriously consider it in its present form, at least. Its whereas clauses are rather startling misstatements of fact, it seems to me.

Senator STERLING. It was contemplated that the committee in executive session would give careful consideration to the form of the resolution.

Attorney General PALMER. I supposed so.

Senator STERLING. But we would be glad to hear anything you may have to say in regard to it.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Some expression of opinion.

Attorney General PALMER. I do not know that you would care to hear me on that, but my suggestions about it are very brief. The first whereas clause declares that there are in military prisons, or under bail pending appeal, a large number of persons convicted under the espionage act.

There are no persons in military prisons that I know of convicted under the espionage act. So, of course, that is not in accordance with the fact.

The second whereas clause recites the first amendment to the Constitution, about which, of course, there can be no doubt, but it declares that in view of that provision there is grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the espionage act. Well, the Supreme Court has settled that question, and while a long time ago there used to be doubt remaining as to the constitutionality of a law after the Supreme Court had said that it was constitutional, still I think that nowadays we have come to recognize that that is the end of that question.

Senator STERLING. It was suggested to one of the witnesses who appeared before us the other day that probably the sole question here was not as to the constitutionality of the espionage act, or anything else recited in the preamble of the resolution, but a question of expediency in granting this general amnesty.

Attorney General PALMER. Yes. The resolution itself provides that it is the sense of Congress that the further prosecution and imprisonment of such persons is contrary to "the democratic idealism and traditions of freedom to which our country is committed."

Of course if such a resolution were passed, it would put the Department of Justice in a rather peculiar and difficult position, to have the Congress of the United States pass a law and then have one body of that Congress declare that it was its sense that there should be no prosecutions under it.

Senator BORAH. As this is a joint resolution, it would have to be signed by the President, and then it would itself become a law.

Attorney General PALMER. Yes; it is a joint resolution.

Senator BORAH. That was not the suggestion of your answer.

Attorney General PALMER. If you do not want any prosecutions to be had under war-time statutes, the easiest way to do it would be to repeal the statutes, which would be the end of that.

Senator BORAH. That is what ought to be done if anything is done.

Attorney General PALMER. That is the short cut to it. Of course the last paragraph of the resolution, which recommends to the President, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of War a careful consideration of the propriety, advisability, and wisdom of granting immediate pardon and amnesty to all prisoners, etc., I can only comment upon by saying that without this resolution the President and the Attorney General at least have given the most careful consideration not only to the propriety of issuing such pardons, but to actual cases, resulting in the issuance of such pardons and commutations of sentences in many, many cases. Every case before us has been carefully considered upon its own facts. We have not completed the job yet. There are cases on my table almost every day, and I hope to be able to act, as far as I am concerned, on the larger proportion of the remainder of these cases before the 4th of March.

Senator STERLING. I should like to ask you this: What do you know, if anything, concerning the course of legislation or other procedure in other countries engaged in the war, Great Britain, France, and Italy, in regard to granting amnesty for offenses against their war time legislation?

Attorney General PALMER. I have no first-hand information.

Senator STETLING. I have seen the statement somewhere that they had granted amnesty.

Attorney General PALMER. It has been represented to me.

Senator BORAH. Of course Ambassador Bryce, at the head of a committee, made a report only a short time after the close of the war, in favor of general amnesty to the political prisoners, so called, but I do not know what action was taken.

Attorney General PALMER. Of course political prisoners in European countries are a much more numerous company than they are

in the United States of America. They clap people into jail on very much less provocation there than we do in the United States, and there are a great many more of them.

Senator BORAH. I do not think that is true in England.

Attorney General PALMER. I have not got the figures.

Senator BORAH. I think it is true across the channel.

Senator WALSH of Montana. It was so stated in the preamble to this resolution, General. Can you give the committee any information on that subject at all?

Attorney General PALMER. I am not in a position to do so.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Do you know about Canada?

Attorney General PALMER. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. The suggestion that you make as to the right of arrest you do not intend, of course, to apply to Canada?

Attorney General PALMER. No; I think it is true of certain countries of continental Europe.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Attorney General PALMER. The number of prisoners there arrested in war time for political offenses was infinitely greater than it has ever been in this country.

Senator WALSH of Montana. There is no doubt about that.

Attorney General PALMER. And the matter of the release of those prisoners after the war is almost a matter of self-preservation and defense. But the number in this country is so very small that it has always seemed to me to be a most striking evidence of the great care with which the rights of individuals have been protected here during the war. Take this number of espionage cases, Mr. Chairman, 581 persons convicted out of a population of over 100,000,000; and even so, two or three released without conviction for every one that was convicted; and many more, doubtless, released without indictment or anything more than a hearing before a magistrate; all of which shows the care with which this law was administered by the courts of this country, the conviction of only 580 persons out of a hundred millions, in all the heat and worry of war times. It has always seemed to me a very striking evidence of the manner in which we have protected the rights of the people during the war; and with the small number now remaining in the penitentiary, there can hardly be said to be any political prisoner problem in America.

Senator BORAH. I want to ask you, in connection with that suggestion of yours, to what extent are arrests being made now under the espionage act?

Attorney General PALMER. Well, Senator, I have not heard of any.

Senator BORAH. I have not heard of any either, but I did not know.

Attorney General PALMER. Of course, we have not given any instructions not to make any arrests under the espionage act, because obviously it is a law on the statute books and I can not say that a man shall not be arrested for the violation of a law; but I went on record, I think within 30 days after I became Attorney General, in favor of the repeal of the espionage act, and it is generally understood that so far as we can have a policy with respect to the enforcement of a criminal statute, our policy is a very lenient one. Have you heard of any arrests lately?

Mr. STEWART. In the last six months there have been probably three or four, in aggravated cases.

Attorney General PALMER. Of course, we have some hang-over cases, you know, Senator.

Senator BORAH. I simply had no information with regard to that, and I wondered whether or not there were any considerable violations of it at the present time.

Attorney General PALMER. Oh, no; it has all petered out. I would like to give instructions not to arrest under it, but I can not do that.

Senator BORAH. Would you agree with some of the rest of us, then, that it ought to be repealed?

Attorney General PALMER. I have been in favor of that for a long time.

Senator STERLING. Just what do you mean? Do you mean that you would repeal the whole of it, generally, what is known as the espionage act, which includes, under Title II, for instance——

Senator WALSH of Montana. I am sure Attorney General Palmer refers only to section 3 of article 1 and the amended act.

Attorney General PALMER. Yes.

Senator STERLING. And Title IV, just taking them at random, which is Interference with foreign commerce by violent means, or Title V, Enforcement of neutrality?

Attorney General PALMER. I am not talking about that. I am talking about these sections under which we have brought cases.

Senator WALSH of Montana. May I call your attention to section 3 of Title I?

Attorney General PALMER. Excuse me a minute, Senator.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Attorney General PALMER. May I say this? Every time I have said anything about the wisdom of repealing the espionage act I have tried to call attention to the necessity for some legislation, particularly against the attempt or threat to injure or destroy the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Senator BORAH. May I ask, does your report here show how many convictions have been had under section 3 of Title XII; that is, in regard to the use of the mails, etc.?

Attorney General PALMER. I suppose that every one of those cases will show——

Senator BORAH. This [indicating document]?

Attorney General PALMER. No, not that; I mean the big list. Those are the draft cases there. Each case will show what it is brought under. I can not give you the number.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Are you trying any of these pending cases?

Attorney General PALMER. Some of them are on appeal.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; but you have not tried any cases in the trial courts?

Attorney General PALMER. We have recently tried a case under the trading with the enemy act. We have secured a conviction under the trading with the enemy act within a month in New York. I do not think we are trying any espionage act cases, are we?

Mr. STEWART. Not in the last five months, that I can recall, offhand; but there was one argued, involving two defendants, at St. Louis.

Attorney General PALMER. That was on appeal.

Mr. STEWART. That was on appeal.
Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes.
Attorney General PALMER. That was from southern California?
Mr. STEWART. That was one in southern California, involving two defendants.
Senator WALSH of Montana. You spoke about the repeal of the espionage act. By that I suppose you referred to section 3 of Title I of the act, and the act amending that section?
Attorney General PALMER. Yes.
Senator WALSH of Montana. If the act should be repealed—and the Judiciary Committee now has a bill under consideration to this effect—would you think it advisable to save the prosecutions now pending, or to let those fall with the act?
Attorney General PALMER. Oh, I should think they ought to be saved, Senator. It never seemed to me entirely fair that persons who are able to delay trial by one means or another should not have punishment, while those who are not able to delay trial would be punished. If the crime was committed during the pendency of the act, I think clemency is the only way to reach it. It would operate very decidedly to the advantage of the man who was able to fight his battle through all the courts.
It has been our policy with respect to all these cases where there has been doubt to resolve that doubt in favor of the defendant, to be merciful in respect to all of them; because, after all, pardon is a matter of mercy—is a matter of grace.
Where defendants upon appeal have secured a new trial a long time after the war, only in the rarest cases ought we to proceed to a new trial.
Senator WALSH of Montana. Is it not a fair presumption, after a lapse of more than two years since the war closed, that a case not yet tried is one probably of not very grave character?
Attorney General PALMER. I think so. We are not talking so much about cases not tried as cases pending.
Senator WALSH of Montana. Probably on appeal.
Attorney General PALMER. Yes. Those are apt to be the very important cases.
Senator BORAH. I have felt inclined to a general amnesty policy for all prisoners convicted under section 3 of the amended act to the espionage act. Two years have passed and those who were convicted have been punished. Ordinarily, punishments which were assessed during the war have in them the ingredients which come from the moods and passions of war. But as I understand, you think that policy would necessitate the same kind of action that the department is now taking, and nothing would be gained by it?
Attorney General PALMER. I think that policy has been largely carried out, and under this plan which we have been working upon will soon be carried to the end.
Senator BORAH. But such a man as Debs would not get out under that policy at all, would he?
Attorney General PALMER. I would not say that he would not.
Senator STERLING. You would not say that he would not?
Attorney General PALMER. No.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Has his case been disposed of?
Senator BORAH. Yes; I understood that it had been passed upon.
Attorney General PALMER. No, sir.
Senator STERLING. It has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Senator WALSH of Montana. Yes; but that was not the question of pardon.
Senator BORAH. His application for pardon I thought has been refused?
Attorney General PALMER. No.
Senator BORAH. Then, I misunderstood.
Senator STERLING. Have you anything further to ask Mr. Palmer?
Senator BORAH. No.
(Thereupon the subcommittee proceeded to the consideration of other matters.)
(The documents and statistics mentioned by the Attorney General in his testimony with reference to convictions and pardons and offered by him for the record, are here printed in full, as follows:)

Trading with the enemy cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
California, northern district:				
Currlin, A.	Sec. 19	May 15, 1919	Fine, $300	
Minnesota:				
Kintzie, R. N.	Sec. 19	Apr. 8, 1918	60 days, $100	
Wisconsin, eastern district:				
Mueller, Jacob	Sec. 19	Mar. 7, 1919	Fine, $75	
Oklahoma, eastern district:				
Brewer, A. L.	Sec. 6	July 22, 1918	90 days	
Martin, R. L.	Sec. 5	Oct. 9, 1918		
Whitten, T.	do	Oct. 10, 1918	$100 fine	

Sabotage cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Connecticut:				
Ball, Arthur	Sabotage	Nov. 12, 1918	68 days	
Brown, Albert R.	do	do	91 days	
Wainer, Edward P.	do	do	98 days	
Michigan, eastern district:				
Basor, Joseph	do	July 12, 1918	5 years	Denied parole Sept. 17, 1920; still in penitentiary.
Sterick, Steve	do	do	4 years	Released on parole Mar 10, 1920; term out Aug. 9, 1921.
West Virginia, northern district:				
Hall, Harry	do	Sept. 19, 1918	5 days	
Hall, Delbert	do	do	do	

Espionage cases.

JANUARY 15, 1921.

Memorandum for Attorney General.

The following table shows the number of espionage cases acted upon by the President up to and including the present date, as well as the number of cases now pending before the department:

Pardoned or commuted by the President	199
Pending in the department	130

The first espionage case acted on by the President was July 2, 1918. The last case was acted on by the President December 6, 1920.

Respectfully,

_____, _____,
Acting Pardon Attorney.

Espionage cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Alaska, first division:				
Eines, C. M. O	Sec. 3, Title 1..	Nov. 28, 1917	6 months, $450, and costs.	
Holmberg, K	....do	Feb. 3, 1919	$500 and costs	
Johnson, T	....do	Apr. 12, 1918	$950 and costs	
Alaska, second division:				
Mielke, F. J	Sec. 3, Title I, and chap. 60.	Apr. 5, 1918	$300 fine	
Nashenwing, L	....do	Apr. 6, 1918	....do	
Alaska, third division:				
Carlson, S. R	Sec. 3, Title I..	May 31, 1918	1 year, $250	Fine remitted Mar. 4, 1919.
Svartberg, A	....do	Oct. 17, 1919	$500 and costs	
Windmueller, D	....do	May 31, 1918	1 year and $250	Do.
Alabama, southern district:				
Corbin, J	Sec. 1	Dec. 9, 1918	Fine $25 and costs.	
Hadley, D	Sec. 3, Title I..	Jan. 6, 1919	Fine $50 and costs.	
Alabama, middle district:				
Hamilton, D	Sec. 3, Title I..	June 14, 1918	2 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Morgan, B	....do	Apr. 14, 1919	....do	No action; memorandum to Attorney General.[1]
Morgan, T	....do	....do	....do	Do.[1]
Alabama, northern district:				
Menke, C. E	....do	Aug. 9, 1918	15 months	Pardon granted Apr. 4, 1919.
Pilato, J	....do	Mar. 4, 1919	30 days and fine of $100.	
Arizona:				
Burns, P. J	....do	Oct. 19, 1918	2 years	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Apr. 22, 1919. Out; expiration, Aug. 8, 1919.
Fadler, W. A	....do	Apr. 27, 1918	5 years; $5,000 fine.	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 22, 1919.
Fierro, Daniel	....do	Oct. 19, 1918	1 year	Commuted to 9 months Apr. 22, 1919.
Galaraza, Luis	....do	Feb. 23, 1918	1 year and 1 day..	Out; expiration December 13, 1918.
Houston, Wm	....do	June 1, 1918	3 months in jail...	
Knapp, Frank	....do	Apr. 27, 1918	1 year and 1 day..	Out; expiration Feb. 14, 1919.
McNalley, Ed	....do	....do	....do	Do.
Martinez, Tomas	....do	June 1, 1918	2 years; $500 fine..	Out; expiration Feb. 7, 1920.
Nichols, Andy E	....do	Mar. 27, 1918	13 months	Out; expiration Feb. 7, 1919.
Nichols, Joseph	....do	June 6, 1918	18 months	Commuted to 1 year Apr. 22, 1919.
Pacheta, John	....do	....do	2 years	June 9, 1919, transferred to St. Elizabeths.

[1] Both men served sentence and were discharged from prison Nov. 23, 1920.

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Arizona—Continued.				
Perruchon, Peter	Sec. 3, Title I.	June 1, 1918	2 years; $500 fine	Out; expiration Feb. 7, 1920.
Robbins, John	do	June 6, 1918	2 years	Out; expiration Jan. 13, 1920.
Sandberg, August	do	June 1, 1918	2 years; $500 fine	
Simpson, George	do	Oct. 19, 1918	1 year	Commuted to 9 months Apr. 22, 1919.
Strode, G. M	do	June 1, 1918	2 years	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 22, 1919.
Voneinem, Curt	do	July 9, 1918	2 years; $500 fine	No action, term about to expire. Out; expiration Mar. 16, 1920.
Arkansas, east district:				
Davis, W	do	Apr. 10, 1918	3 months	
King, A	Sec. 6, title	May 8, 1918	1 year	
Arkansas, west district:				
Miller, J. R	Sec. 3, title 1	Sept. 2, 1918	12 days	
California, northern district:				
Ammer, Chris	Sec. 3	July 17, 1918	5 years	Commuted to 2 years Mar. 3, 1919. Mar. 14, 1920, out; expiration.
Bergeman, Fred		June 26, 1918	3 months in jail	
Bockman, Fred	Sec. 3, Title I (2 cases).	Dec. 9, 1918	Fined $25	
Carhoie, Joseph	Sec. 3, Title I	June 28, 1918	1 year in jail	
Dunton, Myra	Sec. 3	June 27, 1918	40 days in jail; fined $150.	
Eimer, William	do	Sept. 24, 1918	5 years	Pending.
Fleming, George	do	June 19, 1918	30 days in jail	
Geibel, John L	do	Oct. 8, 1918	5 years; fined $2,500	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day Apr. 22, 1919. July 28, 1919, out; expiration.
Geibel, Mrs. Minnie	do	do	1 year; fined $1,000.	Commuted to expire at once. Apr. 22, 1919.
Guggolz, John C	do	Sept. 30, 1918	1 year in jail; fined $3,000.	
Hamberg, Joseph E	do	Aug. 7, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919. Apr. 1, 1919 out; expiration.
Hamilton, S	do	Sept. 30, 1918	6 months in jail	
Hood, William	Sec. 23	June 21, 1918	12 months in jail; fined $600.	Pending.
Jansen, Otto	Sec. 3	May 10, 1918	5 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 2 years. Released on parole July 21, 1919.
Jerkins, L	do	Sept. 13, 1918	2 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919. July 19, 1919, out, expiration.
Maier, Frederick Wm	do	June 19, 1918	30 days in jail	
Morales, J. E	do	Sept. 10, 1918	1 year in jail	
O'Connell, Jack	do	Sept. 18, 1918	5 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 2 years. Released on parole Dec. 29, 1919. Term out May 18, 1920.
Peterson, George	do	June 29, 1918	60 days; fined $100.	
Ritter, Carl Henry	do	Aug. 8, 1918	12 months in jail	
Schreider, Curt	Sec. 3, Title I	Sept. 6, 1918	5 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day. June 30, 1919, out; expiration.
Silver, Patricia	Sec. 3	June 19, 1918	30 days in jail	
Stemler, Mrs. C. E	do	do	Pay fine of $150	
Thrap, Ira	do	Sept. 17, 1918	8 months in jail	
Shah, Walait	do	Aug. 7, 1918	2 years; fined $2,000.	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day. June 10, 1919, out; expiration.
Wallschleger, Otto	do	June 19, 1918	3 months in jail	
Weider, Alfred	do	Sept. 30, 1918	9 months in jail	

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
California, southern district:				
Lahnemann, R. F.....	Sec. 3, Title I..	Aug. 18, 1918	5 years.....	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr 1, 1919.
Broneer, Carl K. (see Hopkins et al.).	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	Aug. 30, 1918	Fined $502.....	
Corcoran, Demetrios G..	.....	May 13, 1918	3 months in jail...	
Cook, Mollie P. (see Hopkins et al.).	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	Aug. 3, 1918	Fined $100.....	
De Schell, Carl.....	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 8, 1918	3 years each 2 counts, concurrently.	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day Mar. 3, 1919.
Gage, B. Marie (see Hopkins et al.).	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	.....	.....	
Goldstein, Robert.....	Sec. 3, Title I (also violation draft, Articles of War, P. C.).	Apr. 29, 1918	10 years, 2 years concurrently; fined $5,000.	Commuted to 3 years Mar. 3, 1919.
Greenfield, Geo. H. (see Hopkins et al.).	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	Aug. 30, 1918	Fined $5,002.....	
Hamm, Edward.....	Sec. 3, Title I .	July 31, 1918	3 years.....	
Harder (Von), Arnnie...	.....do.....	Oct. 16, 1918	5 years.....	Do.
Hardin, Floyd (see Hopkins et al.).	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	Aug. 30, 1918	Fined $5,002.....	
Hogan, George (Hogland).	Sec. 3, Title I .	Sept. 7, 1918	3 years.....	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day Apr. 22, 1919.
Hopkins, Prince, et al...	Secs. 3 and 4, Title I.	Aug. 30, 1918	Fined $25,000.....	
Ingram, Wm.....	Sec. 3, Title I .	Sept. 24, 1918	30 days in jail.....	
Legendre, L. N.....	.....do.....	July 20, 1918	2 years.....	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Magon, Ricardo Flores [2].	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 19, 1918	20 years; $5,000....	
	Sec. 3, Title XII.	.....	1 day in jail.....	
	Other violations.	.....	1 year and 1 day; $1,000.	
Martin, J. Emma.....	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 31, 1918	3 years.....	June 21, 1920, commuted to expire at once.
Melton, Jas. Franklin...	Sec. 3, Title I .	Dec. 10, 1918	1 year and 1 day...	
Monge, Jesus.....	Presidential proclamation.	Jan. 13, 1920	30 days in jail; $100 fine.	
Rivera, Librado [3].....	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 19, 1918	15 years; $5,000....	Reviewed but not submitted to the President.
	Title XII (violating other statutes).	.....	1 day in jail.....	
Sonnenburg, E. J.....	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 31, 1918	2 years each 2 counts, concurrently.	June 21, 1920, commuted to expire at once.
Stephens, E. A.....	.....do.....	July 30, 1918	3 years.....	Do.
Colorado:				
Doe, Perley B. (3105)...	Violation of sec. 3, Title I.	Mar. 19, 1918	18 months; $100 fine and costs.	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 22, 1919.
Doe, Perley B. (3106)....	.....do.....	.....do.....	18 months, to run concurrently.	Do.
Miller, J. A.....	.....do	May 31, 1918	2 years.....	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 1 year; out, expiration, Mar. 21, 1919.
Connecticut:				
Buckingham, H. S.....	Sec. 3, Title I..	Aug. 20, 1918	3 months.....	
Buessel, T.....	.....do.....	July 19, 1918	10 years.....	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.

[2] July 19, Magon sentenced on first count, 2 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; third count, 20 years, McNeil, fined $500; fourth count, 5 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; sixth count, 5 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; fifth count, 1 day Los Angeles County jail. Ordered that on payment of $5,000 imposed on first count it shall operate in full satisfaction of fines imposed on third, fourth, and sixth counts. Defendant to stand committed until paid. Sentences imposed to begin and run concurrently. Ordered that terms of imprisonment on counts 1, 3, 4, and 6 shall commence and run from and after expiration term of imprisonment of 1 year 1 day and fine of $1,000 heretofore imposed in No. 1071.

[3] Rivera sentenced on first count, 2 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; third count, 15 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; fourth count, 5 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; sixth count, 5 years, McNeil, fined $5,000; fifth count, 1 day Los Angeles County jail. Ordered that on payment of $5,000 of fine imposed on first count it shall operate in full satisfaction of fine imposed on third, fourth, and sixth counts. Sentences to begin and run concurrently.

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Connecticut—Continued.				
Butler, W. H	Sec. 3, Title I..	July 9, 1918	15 days	
Cronan, J	.....do.....	Dec. 10, 1918	30 days	
Douglass, E	.....do.....	May 10, 1918	$10 and costs	
Evanicki, L	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to expire at once.
Johnson, A	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1918	4 months	
Keller, H	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1918	1 year, 1 day	
Kowalski, G	.....do.....	May 23, 1918	.....do.....	Apr. 4, 1919, out, expiration.
Manna, L	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1918	30 days	
Pumerantz, B	.....do.....	May 28, 1918	$5 and costs	
Pumerantz, N	.....do.....	.....do.....	$100 and costs	
Sahrbacher, C	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Scarpelli, E	.....do.....	Dec. 3, 1918	$25 and costs	
Young, C. O	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to expire at once.
District of Columbia:				
Olsen, Charles E	Making false report as to sinking of schooner by submarine.	Dec. 13, 1918	8 months in jail	Feb. 14, 1918, execution of remainder of sentence suspended. Defendant placed on probation.
Florida, northern district:				
Mathews, Allen	Obstructing recruiting.	Nov. 13, 1917	Fine, $50	
Sigwalt, Gustav	Sec. 3, Title I.	June 12, 1918	2 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Young, M. V	.....do.....	May 5, 1919	Fine, $25	
Florida, southern district:				
Beaumont, J. A	.....do.....	Jan. 24, 1919	5 years	Reviewed by Attorney General; released on parole Nov. 23, 1920.
Frost, A	.....do.....	Nov. 5, 1918	6 months	
Murray, J. W	.....do	Jan. 24, 1919	2 years	Released on parole Jan. 9, 1920.
Georgia, northern district:				
Vaughn, W. J	.....do.....	Dec. 9, 1919	60 days	
Mize, Fleming	.....do.....	Apr. 16, 1919	10 days	
Georgia, southern district:				
Easman, W. A	.....do.....	June 18, 1918	1 year 1 day	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Sciaba, Jose	Sec. 2, Title VII.	Sept. 15, 1920	Fine, $100	
Hawaii:				
Johnson, V.[4]	Sec. 3, Title I..	Apr. 20, 1918	1 year 1 day	
Spillner, C.[4]	.....do.....	June 16, 1918	4 years each on counts 1, 2, 3, 5.	Commuted to 3 years, Apr. 22, 1919.
Idaho:				
Brown, H	.....do.....	May 20, 1918	12 months	
Lloyd, L	.....do.....	Feb. 25, 1918	6 months	
McNichols, J	.....do.....	June 11, 1918	12 months	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 22, 1919.
Moes, J	.....do.....	.....do.....	18 months	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Nuergard, F	.....do.....	Nov. 27, 1918	4 months	
Woods, G	.....do.....	.....do.....	3 months	
Illinois, eastern district:				
Hanaman, J	.....do.....	Oct. 9, 1918	3 years, $5,000 and costs.	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire July 1, 1919.
Michaels, C. E	.....do.....	Dec. 3, 1918	$500 and costs	
Shape, P	.....do.....	Oct. 22, 1918	.....do.....	
Illinois, northern district:				
Gerdes, D	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1918	10 years	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Apr. 22, 1919; out, expiration, Sept. 9, 1919.
Hahn, G	.....do.....	June 5, 1918	4 months	
Manus, J. D	.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1918	45 days	

[4] No record in superintendent of prison's office.

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Illinois, northern district—Continued.				
Mast, L., sr	Sec. 3, Title I.	Nov. 13, 1918	10 months	
Paolicchi, A	do	Mar. 21, 1919	$50	
Roth, L	do	Apr. 21, 1919	1 day	
Wessenensel, A	do	Nov. 1, 1918	10 years	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Apr. 22, 1919; out, commutation, Aug. 21, 1919.
Holzmacher, Peter [5]	do	Oct. 17, 1919	5 years	
Janssen, Poppo [5]	do	Nov. 13, 1918	do	
Illinois, southern district:				
Altenheim, W. F	do	Sept. 3, 1918	1 year, 1 day	
Andrich, Henry	do	Aug. 6, 1918	120 days	
Balogh, Jos	do	Aug. 7, 1918	2 years	Out; expiration, Mar. 15, 1920.
Braucher, A. C	do	Aug. 10, 1918	$100 fine and costs.	
Braucher, Dan	do	do	do	
Brunner, Wm	do	Aug. 8, 1918	$300 fine and costs.	
George, John	do	May 7, 1918	3 months	
German, J. L	do	Aug. 15, 1918	$500 fine and costs.	
Gibson, C. P	do	Aug. 10, 1918	$100 and costs	
Johnson, Martin	do	Nov. 25, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Out; commutation, Apr. 1, 1919.
Kammann, C. H	do	May 8, 1918	$5,000 and costs	
Karrall, John	do	Sept. 4, 1918	135 days	
Keegan, Thomas	do	Nov. 25, 1918	7 months	
Kochendorfer, Karl	do	Aug. 16, 1918	$500 and costs	
Lowe, Henry	do	Aug. 6, 1918	$100 and costs	
Mahoney, Daniel	do	May 8, 1918	18 months	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Mar. 3, 1919.
Moehle, Henry	do	Aug. 13, 1918	$500 and costs	Out, Mar. 11, 1919.
Murphy, B. M	do	July 23, 1918	90 days	
Myer, F. C	do	Aug. 14, 1918	$500 and costs	
Roberts, Lee	do	Aug. 8, 1918	do	
Weers, J. C	do	May 8, 1918	do	
Willard, Troy	do	Aug. 10, 1918	do	
Drewfuss, S	do	Jan. 30, 1919	133 days	
Ernest, G. N	do	May 9, 1918	$50 and costs	
Gutsshalk, P	do	Dec. 26, 1918	129 days	
Hildebrand, A	do	Jan. 8, 1919	$100 and costs	
Purcell, Henry [6]	do	May 3, 1920	1 year, 1 day	
Speckman, Edmund	do	Aug. 13, 1918	$500 fine	
Iowa, northern district:				
Schultz, A	do	June 12, 1918	2 years	Out; expiration, Jan. 25, 1920.
Schumann, W	do	do	5 years; $250 and costs.	Reviewed by Attorney General; not submitted to the President. Schuman still in prison.
Stenzel, B	do	May 1, 1918	18 months; $300 and costs.	
Iowa, southern district:				
Boehner, L. W	do	Nov. 25, 1918	3 years and $5,000 fine.	No record. Pending.
Dickson, E. G	do	July 2, 1920	$5,000 and costs	
Odell, Ury J	do	Apr. 9, 1919	do	
Beal, F	do	Mar. 29, 1918	3 years	Commuted to 18 months Apr. 22, 1919; out; expiration, June 14, 1919.
Blodgett, D. T	do	Jan. 5, 1918	20 years	Commuted to 8 years Dec. 7, 1920; transferred St. Elizabeths Jan. 4, 1919.
Moore, A	do	Feb. 13, 1918	$2,500 and costs	
Indiana:				
Barnett, L	Sec. 3, Title I, and sec. 37 criminal code	June 22, 1918	30 days; $300 and costs.	
Bornstein, L	do	do	60 days: $500, and costs.	

[5] No record.

[6] Still in the penitentiary.

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Indiana—Continued.				
Cross, F	Sec. 3, Title I	Nov. 27, 1918	1 day	
Dobrowitz, M	Sec. 3, Title I, and sec. 37 criminal code	June 22, 1918	90 days and costs	
Handlon, A	do	Jan. 11, 1918	5 years	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 5, 1920.
Levy, R	do	June 22, 1918	1 year 6 months	Out; expiration, Sept. 10, 1919.
Lichterman, B	do	do	90 days and costs	
McCord, F. J	do	Feb. 26, 1918	3 years	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 30, 1919; out; May 2, 1919.
McCord, J. W	do	do	1 day	
Pence, C. F	do	Jan. 11, 1918	2 years	Out; expiration, Aug. 26, 1919.
Pope, B. A	do	Feb. 26, 1918	1 day	
Sacks, M	do	June 22, 1918	6 months; $500, and costs.	
Schur, A. J	do	do	6 years	Reviewed—reports adverse. Released on parole Aug. 22, 1920.
Shakin, I	do	do	1 year 6 months	Released on parole Apr. 7, 1919.
Shakin, J	do	do	do	Do.
Shepper, M	do	do	do	Released on parole June 20, 1919.
Snitkin, A. L	do	do	5 years	
Snitkin, M. L	do	do	6 years	Released on parole Aug. 25, 1920.
Stevenson, S	do	Jan. 11, 1918	1 year 1 day	
Kansas:				
Boutwell, I. T	Sec. 3, Title I	Jan. 19, 1918	5 months, $500	
Kentucky, eastern district:				
Breiner, Pete	Sec. 3	Jan. 21, 1919	10 days in jail	
Brewer, G. E	do	May 17, 1919	30 days in jail	
Cecil, Francis M	do	Sept. 24, 1918	Fined $500	
Dixon, Clark	do	Sept. 13, 1918	1 year and 1 day	
Dyer, Kellie	do	Mar. 6, 1919	2 months in jail	
Hamlin, Will	do	Sept. 25, 1918	6 months in jail	
Lyons, Geo	do	Dec. 9, 1919	10 days in jail	
Mann, John Edgar	do	Apr. 24, 1918	60 days in jail	
Monds, Doc	do	Sept. 19, 1918	6 months in jail	
Mussman, Henry	do	Apr. 18, 1919	30 days in jail	
Nelson, C. M	do	Sept. 13, 1918	2 years	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Mar. 3, 1919.
O'Connell, Wm	do	do	6 months in jail	
Perry, Geo. A	do	Oct. 12, 1918	53 days in jail	
Saylor, Silas	do	May 16, 1918	3 years	Commuted to 1 year and 1 day, Mar. 3, 1919; Mar. 10, 1919, out, expiration.
Sharon, Hugh	do	Sept. 13, 1918	30 days in jail, $500 fine.	
Slem, Charlie	do	do	1 year and 1 day	
Sturm, L. H	do	May 16, 1918	3 years	Commuted to one year, Mar. 3, 1919; Mar. 17, 1919, out; expiration.
Watkins, Elizabeth	do	Sept. 13, 1918	1 year and 1 day	
Wimmer, Peter	do	do	6 months in jail; $500 fine.	
Kentucky, western district:				
Elcho, John J	do	Oct. 19, 1918	6 months in jail	
Vaananan, August	do	Oct. 21, 1918	30 days in jail	
Vincent, Ester	Sec. 3, Title I	May 24, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Mar. 14, 1919, out; expiration.
Louisiana, eastern district:				
Ybarhengoches, C	Sec. 3, Title I	Dec. 27, 1919	Fine $50	
Calvera, Amados	do	Mar. 14, 1918	30 days	
Escamillia, Dario	do	do	do	
Arguna, Vincenti	do	do	do	
Ramirez, Eliveo	do	do	do	
Coats, T. C	do	Dec. 14, 1918		Time served.
Hoerskovitz, L	do	Feb. 21, 1918	2 years	

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Louisiana, western district:				
Gour, J. M	Sec. 3, Title I..	Jan. 25, 1919	60 days	
Humble, H. C	.....do.....	Oct. 11, 1918	90 days	
Northern, E. D	.....do.....	June 26, 1918	2 years	
Williamson, N. W	.....do.....	.....do.....	4 months	
Maryland:				
Dorsey, E. C	.....do.....	Aug. 22, 1918	.....do.....	
Tyeryar, H. W	.....do.....	Jan. 13, 1919	$25 and costs	
Massachusetts:				
Ballam, J. J	.....do.....	June 6, 1918	1 year 1 day	
Michigan, eastern district:				
Bernal, C	.....do.....	Oct. 11, 1918	20 years and $10,000.	Commuted to 2 years and remit fine; May 18, 1920, out; expiration.
Fieron, M	.....do.....	July 7, 1918	.....do.....	Commuted to 5 years Mar. 3, 1919; denied parole May 13, 1920; still in penitentiary.
Momparler, F	.....do.....	July 16, 1918	18 months	Commuted to expire at once Apr. 22, 1919; May 8, 1919, out; commutation.
Stopa, A	.....do.....	July 7, 1918	20 years and $10,000.	Commuted to 5 years May 24, 1919; denied parole May 13, 1920; still in penitentiaty.
Woychiechowski, S	.....do.....	Nov. 12, 1918	13 months	Sept. 24, 1919, out; expiration.
Powell, Wm	.....do.....	July 23, 1918	20 years, fine $10,000.	Commuted to 2 years Apr. 22, 1919; released on parole July 7,1919; term expired Feb.29, 1920.
Seeger, Christ	.....do.....	Oct. 31, 1918	5 years, fine $2,000.	Commuted to 2 years Apr. 22, 1919; released on parole Nov. 17, 1919; term expired June 8, 1920.
Johnson, Michael	Sec. 3	Sept. 19, 1918	6 months, $500 fine.	
Jo ing, John	Sec. 3, Title I..	Mar. 9, 1918	$250 fine	
Lange, Max	Sec. 3	Oct. 24, 1918	$1,000 fine	
Mclure, C. E	Sec. 1, Title 2..	Jan. 15, 1919	$100 fine	
Thomson, Ben	Sec. 3	Oct. 31, 1919	6 months in jail	
Minnesota district:				
Carney, J	Sec. 3, Title 1..	Mar. 6, 1920	3 years	
Eden, H	.....do.....	Apr. 26, 1919	3 months	
Engelin, E. G	.....do.....	May 4, 1918	5 years	Commuted to 2 years Mar. 3, 1919; Mar. 14, 1920, out; expiration.
Hanson, H	.....do.....	Dec. 11, 1917	60 days	
Neuman, C. S	.....do.....	July 11, 1919	1 year 1 day	Released on parole Oct. 23, 1920; term out; Jan. 11, 1921.
Peterson, J. A	.....do.....	Apr. 13, 1918	4 years	
Steinbach, J	.....do.....	Nov. 26, 1918	60 days; $250	
Uhl, J	.....do.....	Nov. 21, 1918	3 months: $1,000	
Seebach, John C	.....do.....	June 20, 1918	18 months and fine $1,000.	No record.
Mississippi, southern district:				
Carney, J	.....do.....	Aug. 31, 1918	2 months	
Sabroski, B	.....do.....	Aug. 29, 1918	3 months	
Young, R	.....do.....	July 9, 1918	$25 and costs	
Missouri, eastern district:				
Albrecht, E	.....do.....	Nov. 30, 1917	1 year	
Bowen, T	.....do.....	June 29, 1918	60 days	
Brackett, W. A	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1918	$150	
Briegleb, E	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1918	$200 and costs	
Bunyard, C. D	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1918	$200	
Dalton, G. C	.....do.....	Mar. 9, 1918	$100 and costs	
Deane, E. J	.....do.....	Mar. 11, 1918	1 year 1 day	Jan. 27, 1919, out; expiration.
De Leoningk, L	.....do.....	May 18, 1918	3 months 5 days	
Fleischer, L	.....do.....	May 20, 1918	$100	
Grabenstein, W	.....do.....	Apr. 26, 1918	.....do.....	
Hertel, W. H	.....do.....	June 3, 1918	60 days; $200	
Mahler, F	.....do.....	May 20, 1918	$200 and costs	
Meyer, F. C	.....do.....	May 29, 1919	$10	

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Missouri, eastern district—Continued.				
Russell, G. W	Sec. 3, Title I.. do	May 4, 1918	$100	
Scheuring, A	do	Mar. 11, 1918	1 year 1 day	Jan. 27, 1919, out; expiration.
Schmook, F	do	Feb. 2, 1918	45 days	
Schubert, W. H	do	Mar. 11, 1918	$250 and costs	
Steinbeck, A. H	do	Mar. 8, 1918	$200 and costs	
Stephenson, W	do	Feb. 13, 1918	$250 and costs	
Strnad, W	do	Mar. 7, 1918	$50 and costs	
Von Austin, W	do	June 29, 1918	60 days	
Wehmeyer, W. F	do	Nov. 19, 1918	$1,000	
Missouri, western district:				
Kinslow, W	do	Nov. 1, 1918	3 months	
Misch, F	do	Apr. 16, 1919	$25 and costs	
Myers, J	do	Oct. 22, 1918	5 years	Aug. 22, 1919, out; commutation.
Patton, S. T	do	June 11, 1918	1 year 1 day and costs.	Apr. 6, 1919, out; expiration.
Saxe, A. H	do	Apr. 8, 1919	2 years	Nov. 17, 1920, out; expiration.
Montana:				
Meeks, W. L	do	July 22, 1919	$50	
Wallgren, C. E	do	Mar. 4, 1919	$500	
Nebraska:				
Carr, D. H	do	Sept. 23, 1918	$250	
Davis, G. W	do	June 26, 1918	30 days	
Frerichs, H	do	Apr. 27, 1918	$300	
Gehrk, C	do	Nov. 15, 1918	60 days	
Handschiegel, J	do	Dec. 19, 1918	$250	
Hockbarth, F	do	Sept. 17, 1918	20 days	
Hunziker, S	do	Dec. 14, 1918	$200	
Kerl, T. T	do	Dec. 13, 1918	$2,000	
Loibl, M	do	June 27, 1918	90 days	
McKee, C	do	June 24, 1918	12 months	
Olnesorge, E. H	do	Nov. 15, 1918	4 months 10 days	
Pundt, G	do	Apr. 27, 1918	$200	
Redick, J	do	July 15, 1918	5 months	
Smidt, G. H	do	Mar. 8, 1919	$400	
Stricker, G	do	Apr. 27, 1918	$100	
Nevada:				
Denatei, Tony	do	Mar. 3, 1919	100 days	
New Hampshire:				
Inglenhardt, Otto	do	Oct. 4, 1918	1 year 1 day	July 27, 1919, out; expiration.
Steadman, F	do	do	2 years	July 31, 1919, out; commutation.
Taubert, G. H	do	June 6, 1918	3 years	Aug. 19, 1919, out: expiation.
New Jersey:				
Gustafsaon, E. G	Sec. 2, Title VII.	Sept. 3, 1918	60 days	
Magnusson, Nils	do	do	do	
Felldin, Einor O	do	do	do	
Bischoff, F. W	Sec. 3, Title I.	Oct. 4, 1918	10 years	Reviewed; not submitted to President. In Maryland Penitentiary.
Reichelt, O. B	do	do	8 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day. July 24, 1919, out; expiration.
Igoe, Michael	do	Nov. 9, 1918	2 months	
Mink, Valentine	do	Sept. 18, 1918	2 years	Released on parole Mar. 24, 1919; term out, July 9, 1919.
Olsen, Henry	do	Nov. 13, 1918	30 days	
Steideal, Hugo	do	Oct. 21, 1918	3 months	
Wenccler, Stephen	do	Oct. 15, 1918	$100 fine	
New Mexico:				
Strickland, E. R	do	Apr. 15, 1918	8 months and costs	
Walker, W. T	do	Jan. 17, 1919	2 years and costs	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day. Nov. 6, 1919, out; expiration.
Williams, G	do	Nov. 26, 1918	do	July 4, 1920, out; expiration.
Calkins, W. P	do	Apr. 24, 1919	6 months	
Pendergrass, T. E	do	Jan. 17, 1919	do	

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, northern district:				
Aigner, P	Sec. 3, Title I.	Apr. 22, 1918	30 days	
Bouton, A	do	May 17, 1918	$500 fine	
Buzak, A	do	Nov. 12, 1918	$75 fine	
Franklin, J	do	June 29, 1918	1 day	
Luspay, J	do	June 15, 1918	$250 fine	
Machner, M	do	Dec. 10, 1918	7 months	
Marrs, E	do	July 1, 1918	10 days	
Miller, A	do	Aug. 6, 1918	8 days	
Newman, L	do	May 16, 1918	$10 fine	
Randolph, P	do	Nov. 19, 1918	$500 fine and 10 years.	
Steene, C. W	do	Jan. 16, 1920	1 year and 6 months.	
Woodley, W. K	do	July 29, 1918	$50 fine	

Draft cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, northern district:				
Aranio, A	Sec. 5	Feb. 20, 1919	$50	
Arms, Laura	Sec. 6	Dec. 10, 1918	$50	
Bendetta, A	Sec. 5	Oct. 20, 1917	$100	
Benson, E. J	Sec. 6	May 22, 1918	1 day	
Brown, E. F	Sec. 5	June 21, 1917	10 days	
Burke, W. W. E	do	Nov. 20, 1918	60 days	
Collins, Emily D	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.	Apr. 24, 1918	10 days	
Curtis, H. J	Sec. 5		1 year	
Darling, F	do	June 21, 1917	1 day	
Dennerio, M	do	June 29, 1917	40 days	
Elia, M	do	Oct. 2, 1918	$125	
Franezra, A	do	Nov. 19, 1918	10 days	
Hamer, M. R	do	Oct. 29, 1917	8 months	
Hayes, C. C	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.		1 year, 1 day	Jan. 8, 1919, out; expiration.
Hendricks, F	do	Apr. 25, 1918	10 days	
Herb, J	do	Apr. 24, 1918	1 year, 1 month	Mar. 14, 1919, out; expiration.
Hutchinson, Ruth	Sec. 6	July 18, 1918	1 day	
Hill, C	Sec. 5	Feb. 18, 1919	$25	
Johnson, Mary	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.	July 7, 1918	7 months	
McCarthy, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 18, 1917	$10	
McConnell, Anna	Sec. 6	June 3, 1918	1 day	
Monaco, A	do	Dec. 10, 1918	$50	
Paul, H	Sec. 5	June 27, 1917	6 months	
Seeley, Mabel	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.		1 year, 1 day	
Small, S	Sec. 5	Oct. 18, 1917	$5	
Suiter, H	do	Dec. 10, 1917	30 days	
Smith, T	Sec. 6	June 3, 1918	2 years	
Vinning, J	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.	Apr. 25, 1918	1 year, 1 month	Jan. 13, 1919, died.
Werle, J	do	July 7, 1918	1 year, 1 day	May 26, 1919, out; expiration.
Wetek, W. A	Sec. 5	June 29, 1917	1 day	
Wiedeman, S	Secs. 6 and 37, Penal Code.	July 7, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Do.
Wojcicki, I	Sec. 5	June 21, 1917	6 months	
Wright, A	do	June 26, 1917	1 day	

Espionage cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, northern district:				
Wagar, David	Sec. 3, Title I	Nov. 19, 1918	$100 fine	
New York, southern district:				
Lubarsky, H	Sec. 1, Title I	Apr. 9, 1918	30 days	
New York, eastern district:				
Binder, Stephen	Sec. 3, Title I	July 8, 1918	10 years	Jan. 14, 1919, died.
New York, western district:				
Barberry, C	do	Jan. 23, 1917	4 years	
Endzuck, A	do	May 15, 1918	$500	
Lampa, J. L	do	June 17, 1919	1 day	
North Carolina, eastern district:				
Bowers, J. L	do	May 8, 1918	1 year and 1 day, and $100 fine and costs.	
North Carolina, western district:				
Dressler, Argus	do	June 6, 1918	18 months	Aug. 19, 1919, out; expiration.
Grubb, Will	do	June 6, 1917	$20 fine and costs	
Trzeciakiewicz, I	do	June 5, 1918	3 years	Sept. 25, 1920, out; expiration.
Bowman, C. F	Sec. 42	Dec. 3, 1919	$25	
Jones, W. A		Dec. 5, 1919	$25 and costs	
Leonard, A		Dec. 3, 1919	do	
Sizemore, W		do	$50 and costs	
North Dakota:				
Carlson, John	Sec. 3, Title I	Oct. 1, 1918	60 days	
Ebbens, John	do	Mar. 6, 1918	3 months	
Graham, Edward	do	May 18, 1919	$50 fine	
Gunderson, Claus	do	Mar. 9, 1917	90 days	
Hoover, Edgar	do	Mar. 26, 1919	3 years	Still in penitentiary.
Kretchmar, T. C	do	May 3, 1918	6 months and $300.	
Overcott, Arthur	do	Feb. 19, 1919	15 days	
Simmons, E. E	do	Aug. 6, 1918	$100	
Thomas, Fred	do	May 31, 1918	30 days and $200	
Cox, T. W	do	Jan. 14, 1920	$10 fine	
Ohio, northern district:				
Debs, E. V	do	Sept. 14, 1918	10 years	Pending; still in penitentiary.
Goodman, Edward	do	Dec. 19, 1918	$100 fine	
Jobblonsky, Martin	do	Jan. 17, 1919	21 months	Released on parole Jan. 9, 1920; Mar. 8, 1920, parole violator.
Ohio, southern district:				
Bago, William	do	July 6, 1918	15 years	Commuted to 1 year, Mar. 3, 1919; May 11, 1919, out; commutation.
Benzin, A. F. W	do	July 9, 1918	4½ years	Feb. 8, 1919, died.
Bisdorf, Fred	do	July 30, 1918	20 years	Commuted to 2 years, Mar. 3, 1919; Mar. 12, 1920, out; expiration.
Mamaux, Jacques	do	July 26, 1919	2½ years	Pending; still in penitentiary.
Bayer, Ant	do	June 14, 1918	5 years and costs	Commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919, Mar. 3, 1919; Apr. 1, 1919, out; expiration.
Benner, Jacob	do	Dec. 5, 1917	30 days	
Douglass, John	do	June 27, 1919	3 years and costs	Commuted to expire at once, Apr. 22, 1919; May 18, 1919, out; expiration.
Oklahoma, eastern district:				
Baker, F	do	Jan. 25, 1918	90 days	
Bates, G	do	Mar. 8, 1919	10 months and $100 fine.	
Benson, J	do	Mar. 18, 1919	1 year and 1 day	Exceptions, 60 days; Jan. 6, 1920, out; expiration.
Bonner, W	do	May 19, 1919	10 days	
Dahler, H. H	do	July 22, 1918	2 years	
Dockum, H. B	do	Apr. 16, 1919	1 day and $100	
Fanning, G. A	do	Mar. 4, 1919	18 months and $500.	
Gross, S	do	June 20, 1918	60 days	

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Oklahoma, eastern district—Continued.				
Hicks, I	Sec. 3, Title I.	Apr. 17, 1919	1 day	
Johnson, M	do	June 11, 1918	6 months	
Knight, J. W	do	Apr. 17, 1919	1 day	
Martin, W. N	do	Jan. 3, 1918	2 years	Commuted to expire at once, May 24, 1919; June 11, 1919, out; expiration.
Nix, A	do	Feb. 15, 1918	1 year and 1 day	
Privat, V	do	Jan. 2, 1918	2 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to expire May 1, 1919; May 8, 1919, out; commutation.
Sallings, E. C	do	Feb. 15, 1918	30 days	
Sandifer, W. R	do	Mar. 30, 1918	6 months approximately.	
Herren, F. P	do	Apr. 16, 1919	24 hours and fined $100.	
Vowells, H	do	Aug. 28, 1918	5 years.	No record.
Oklahoma, western district:				
Hicks, W. M	do	Oct. 2, 1918	20 years and $10,000	Commuted to 5 years, Apr. 22, 1919; still in penitentiary.
Budcene, W. P	do	Oct. 2, 1919	90 days, fine $100	
Darby, F. M	do	Oct. 3, 1918	90 days; $300 and costs.	
Kruse, E	do	Oct. 2, 1918	90 days and costs	
O'Brien, L. G	do	Jan. 11, 1919	151 days	
Oregon:				
Castrow, E. F	do	July 25, 1918	Fined $500	
Equie, Marie	do	Dec. 31, 1918	3 years; $500 fine	Commuted Aug. 13, 1920, to 1 year and 1 day.
Jones, Henry	do	June 18, 1918	4 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day; May 8, 1919, out.
Olsen, Theodore	do	Sept. 25, 1918	2 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day; July 19, 1919, out.
Rhuberg, Julius	do	June 24, 1918	15 months and fined $2,000.	June 30, 1920, out; expiration.
Albers, H	do	Mar. 17, 1919	3 years; $10,000	No record.
Exline, Anna	do	July 11, 1918	$100	
France, G	do		13 months	July 14, 1918, out; expiration.
Jacobinson, A	do	Nov. 4, 1918	2 years	Aug. 24, 1919, out; commutation.
Kumpula, E	do	Dec. 30, 1919	10 months	
Lilja, V	do	Nov. 11, 1918	6 months	
Parton, A. J	do	May 6, 1919	2 years	Parol approved by Attorney General Jan. 6, 1921.
Ramp, F	do	Feb. 19, 1918	2 years; $1,000	Dec. 1, 1919, out; expiration.
Reivo, W. M	do	May 6, 1919	2 years	Still in penitentiary.
Smith, H	do	Nov. 27, 1918	30 days	
Windsor, F. M	do	Nov. 25, 1918	6 months	
Pennsylvania, eastern district:				
Galindo, Lucio	Secs. 1 and 3 A	Sept. 16, 1918	3 months	
Pennsylvania, western district:				
Brown, F	Section	Sept. 21, 1918	1 day	
Bucking, C. F. H	Section 3	Sept. 20, 1918	10 days	
Davis, J	do	Sept. 21, 1918	do	
Edwards, R	do	Sept. 18, 1918	1 year and 6 months.	No record.
Jenkins, T	do	Mar. 19, 1919	1 day	
Petrini, J	do	June 21, 1919	$50 and 30 days	
Tillotson, R. W	do	July 7, 1919	60 days	
Wellman, J	do	July 2, 1918	$100	
Heiberger, J	Sec. 3, Title I.	Mar. 27, 1918	$25 fine	
Kathbus, J	do	May 25, 1918	3 days	
Kolar, J	do	May 17, 1918	10 days	
Schellenberger, J. C	do	May 25, 1918	5 months	

Espionage cases—Continued

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Porto Rico:				
Liebisch, G	Sec. 3, Title I.	Apr. 17, 1918	4 years and $500 and costs.	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 2½ years. May 10, 1920, out; expiration.
Romero, F. M	do	Mar. 28, 1918	4 years and $200 fine.	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Apr. 1, 1919. Out; expiration.
Sanchez, M	do	July 25, 1918	4 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 2 years. Apr. 15, 1920, out; expiration.
Capo, V. B	do	Dec. 17, 1917	8 years and $4,000 fine.	No record.
Rhode Island:				
Card, Art	do	Oct. 4, 1918	$25 fine	
Davis, Jennie	do	Feb. 4, 1919	do	
Moreas, Jos	do	Oct. 2, 1918	10 days	
Yanyar, Emil	do	Sept. 27, 1918	Nol pros	

Draft cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
South Carolina, eastern district:				
Alford, F	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1918	15 days	
Blackwell, M. C	do	do	6 months	
Brockington, F	do	Dec. 5, 1918	60 days	
Cooke, H. C	do	Mar. 8, 1918	20 days	
Davis, L	do	Mar. 6, 1918	3 months	
Davis, R	do	June 4, 1918	do	
Denkins, W	do	Nov. 6, 1917	30 days	
Fanning, B. F	do	Jan. 23, 1919	1 year	
James, W	do	Dec. 4, 1918	3 months	
Johnson, D	do	Dec. 7, 1918	10 days	
Magill, J	do	June 5, 1919	3 months	
Magill, S	do	do	do	
Murphy, W. A	do	do	15 days	
Nelson, G	do	June 14, 1918	4 months	
Pierson, W	do	June 5, 1918	3 months	
Reed, L	do	Nov. 16, 1918	do	
Renken, W	do	Feb. 15, 1919	30 days	
Simmons, T	do	Aug. 16, 1918	1 month	
Stowers, S	do	Mar. 6, 1918	30 days	
Strickland, W. P	do	Aug. 7, 1918	do	
Walker, W	do	Aug. 8, 1918	do	

Espionage cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
South Carolina, eastern district:				
Reck, J	Sec. 3, Title I.	Dec. 12, 1918	1 year	
Roberts, W	do	Oct. 2, 1918	3 years, $1,000, and costs.	Commuted Oct. 25, 1920, to expire at once.
Turnbull, W. C. R	do	Aug. 9, 1918	3 months	
Williams, J	do	June 7, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Apr. 22, 1919, out; expiration.

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
South Carolina, western district:				
Batchelor, H. B	Sec. 3, Title I	June 3, 1918	2 months	
Beard, W. P	do	Nov. 13, 1917	1 year and $500 fine	
Hall, J. K	do	Sept. 13, 1918	12 months	
Do	do	June 3. 1920	1 year and 1 day	Commuted Nov. 13, 1920, to expire at once; Nov. 15, 1920, out; expiration.
Herring, Geo	do	Nov. 12, 1917	do	Sept. 3, 1918, out; expiration.
Hickson, F. C	do	Sept. 19, 1918	6 months	
Starnes, S. E	do	Sept. 13, 1918	$50 fine	
Wertz, R. M	do	May 28, 1918	6 months	
Young, E	do	June 3, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Mar. 25, 1919, out; expiration.
South Dakota:				
Heynacher, W	do	May 15, 1918	5 years	Commuted May 24, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day; Oct. 9, 1920, out; expiration.
Jacobs, S	do	do	2 years 6 months	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to expire on discharge from St. Elizabeths.
Piepgres, J	do	do	1 year 1 day	Mar. 6, 1919, out; expiration.
Sauer, C	do	May 21, 1918	$500	
Wolf, J. H	do	May 4, 1918	5 years, $1,000	
Anderson, O		Oct. 5, 1918	$1,000 and 4 years	Still in penitentiary.
Fairchild, F	Sec. 3	do	$500 and 1 year, 1 day.	No record.
Grubl, F	do	Oct. 4, 1918	$1,000 and 2 years	Do.
Homan, H. A	do	Apr. 13, 1918	$1,000	
Kleemans, F	Sec. 3, Title I	Oct. 5, 1918	$100	
Clouse, A. S	do	Oct. 9, 1919	1 day, $100	
Reitz, E	do	May 15, 1918	5 years, $1,000	Mar. 29, 1920, out; commutation.
Tennessee, eastern district:				
Karl, W. J	do	Feb. 24, 1919	6 months	
Lockhart, A. P	do	Feb. 27, 1919	1 year 1 day; fine, $1,000.	Still in penitentiary.
Moree, Claud	do	Mar. 24, 1919	4 months	
Norman, W. C	do	Feb. 5, 1919	30 days	
Sowden, H. E	do	Feb. 14, 1919	1 day	
Toth, Louis	do	Feb. 19, 1919	8 months	
Tennessee, middle district:				
Dickson, J	Sec. 3	Dec. 13, 1918	18 months and cost	Oct. 2, 1919, out; expiration.
Williams, R	do	Dec. 4, 1918	6 months and cost.	
Texas, eastern district:				
McNairy, D	Sec. 3, Title I	Oct. 9, 1918	4 months	
Me, Doctor	do	do	30 days	
Texas, western district:				
Adame, E	do	Jan. 3, 1918	8 months	
Dietrich, Emil	do	Nov. 29, 1918	30 days	
Derris, R. E	do	July 5, 1918	3 years	Released on parole Sept. 2, 1919; term expired Nov. 3, 1919.
Drehner, Chas	do	Nov. 29, 1918	$500 fine	
Heilman, F	do	June 14, 1918	1 year, 1 day	Apr. 15, 1919, out; expiration.
Jorovich, John	do	Dec. 11, 1918	6 months	
Poth, E. W	do	May 31, 1918	18 months	Released on parole Mar. 4, 1919; term expired Sept. 18, 1919.
Rockey, W. H	do	Nov. 29, 1918	2 years	Oct. 19, 1919, out; expiration.
Wessels, G	do	June 7, 1918	3 years	Sept. 24, 1920, out; commutation.
Winter, Aug	do	Oct. 12, 1917	60 days	
Wuthrich, J. R	do	Aug. 5, 1918	$1,000 fine	
Texas, southern district:				
Garcia, M. J	do	May 15, 1918	$5,000 fine	
Morales, Juan	Secs. 1 and 2, Title VII.	May 16, 1918	$50 fine	
Quintanilla, Jesus	Secs. 3 and 6	Dec. 17, 1917	1 day	
Vega, Jose	do	do	do	

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, southern district—Continued.				
Zamora, Jose	Secs. 1 and 2, Title VII.	May 17, 1918	30 days	
Wand, Maurice	Sec. 3, Title I.	Nov. 2, 1918	15 months	Nov. 3, 1919, out; expiration.
Utah:				
Brooker, E. W	do	Nov. 23, 1918	$500 fine	
De Mott, Geo	do	Mar. 29, 1919	60 days	
Fogh, M. P	do	May 4, 1918	5 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to expire Sept. 1, 1919; out; expiration.
Larson, Carl	do	Feb. 15, 1919	1 year 1 day	Dec. 17, 1919, out; expiration.
Youngren, E. J	do	Feb. 4, 1919	45 days	
Rookhuzen, Paul	do	Sept. 26, 1918	9 months	
Vermont:				
Mackley, H. G	do	Mar. 21, 1918	15 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 3 years; July 22, 1920, out; expiration.
Virgininia, eastern district:				
Lagow, Jas	Secs. 2 and 3	Apr. 22, 1919	5 days; previously confined 40 days.	
Ray, T. R	Sec. 3, Title I	Nov. 19, 1918	$100 fine	
Tremiloff, Wastoi	Secs. 2 and 3	Apr. 22, 1919	5 days: previously confined 40 days.	
Virginia, western district:				
Godfrey, Aubrey	Sec. 3, Title I	Aug. 5, 1918	$25 fine	
Morris, C. W	do	Aug. 8, 1918	3 months	
May, C	Sec. 3	Apr. 28, 1919	$25	
Washington, eastern district:				
Koch, Peter	Sec. 3, Title I	Oct. 14, 1918	$200 fine	
Peterson, R	do	Nov. 22, 1918	3 years	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 1 year and 1 day; Sept. 11, 1919, out; expiration.
Torres, Placido	do	Apr. 24, 1919	2 years	Commuted Oct. 28, 1920, to expire at once; Oct. 29, 1920, out.
Washington, western district:				
Barrett, W	do	Sept. 16, 1918	6 months and $250 and costs.	
Cole, J	do	Sept. 7, 1918	4 months	
Finnie, E. G	do	Sept. 24, 1918	17 years	Oct. 29, 1919, out; commutation.
Herman, Emil	do	June 3, 1918	10 years	June 12, 1918, out; appeal bond.
Knoll, Rob	do	June 18, 1918	6 months	
Montgomery, T. A	do	Sept. 17, 1918	1 year	
Zittell, Joe	do	May 14, 1918	6 months	
Gross, A	do	Jan. 26, 1919	28 months	Still in penitentiary.
Randall, W	do	do	3 years	Do.
Shaffer, Frank	do			Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 1 year; Jan. 23, 1920, out.
West Virginia, northern district:				
Benner, R. W	Sec. 37	Sept. 18, 1918	$1,000 and cost	
Heatwole, L. J	do	do	do	
Lange, P. W	Sec. 3, Title I	Sept. 19, 1918	$2,500 and cost	
Sandy, J. A	do	Sept. 20, 1918	6 months	
West Virginia, southern district:				
Basin, H. T	Sec. 3	Sept. 17, 1918	$20 and cost	
Gordon, B	do	Sept. 24, 1918	$100 and cost and 1 year and 1 month.	No record.
Keener, G. B	do	Dec. 6, 1918	Cost	
Schoene, G. S	do	Dec. 5, 1918	$100 and cost and 2 years.	Do.
Twining, P. E	do	Sept. 6, 1918	$100 and cost and 1 year.	
Cloxton, Howard	Sec. 3, Title I	June 15, 1918	1 year and $100 fine, with costs.	
Plate, J. B	do	June 6, 1918	5 days and $25 fine, with costs.	

Espionage cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Wisconsin, eastern district:				
Brinkman, Henry	Sec. 3, Title I.	May 7, 1918	1 year 1 day	Feb. 24, 1919, out; expiration.
Dreger, Wm	do	Dec. 4, 1918	$200 fine	
Gessert, Wm	do	Feb. 15, 1918	5 years	Sept. 24, 1919, out; expiration.
Harmon, Frank	do	Dec. 4, 1918	$200 fine	
Wisconsin, western district:				
Albinger, H	do	Jan. 23, 1919	3 months	
Auer, J. J	do	Aug. 9, 1918	1 year 1 day	Released on parole July 21, 1919; term expired Oct. 23, 1919.
Do	do	do	18 months	Do.
Balcer, F	do	Aug. 8, 1918	15 months	Aug. 9, 1919, out; expiration.
Biederman, E	do	Dec. 20, 1918	$500 fine	
Crevite, F	do	Jan. 18, 1919	$100 fine	
Deachman, Joseph	do	Aug. 8, 1918	6 months, and $500 fine.	
Dipple, C	do	Dec. 23, 1918	$100 fine	
Janick, S. J	do	July 26, 1918	15 months	May 29, 1919, out; expiration.
Kenyon, Bud	do	Mar. 12, 1919	1 year 1 day	Jan. 23, 1920, out; expiration.
Keysow, Frank	do	Dec. 16, 1918	$500 fine	
Knipschield, J	do	Dec. 30, 1918	do	
Koss, Fred	do	Jan. 25, 1919	$200 fine	
Larson, James	do	July 20, 1918	15 months	Released on parole May 19, 1919; term expired July 21, 1919.
Larson, Ed	do	do	1 year 1 day	May 19, 1919, out; expiration.
Johnson, Ed	do	do	do	Jan. 2, 1919, transferred to St. Elizabeths.
Molberg, Oscar	do	do	do	May 9, 1919, out; expiration.
Larson, Cris	do	do	6 months	
Larson, Louis	do	do	do	
Fredericks, C	do	do	$250 fine or 3 months.	
Wedlund, P	do	do	3 months	
Pinrud, Hans	do	do	$500 or 6 months	
Lueck, W	do	June 14, 1919	$1,250 fine	
Lunardi, L	do	Jan. 10, 1918	3 months	
Meyer, R	do	Dec. 20, 1918	$500 fine	
Meyer, Mrs J	do	do	do	
Naffz, C. F	do	Aug. 16, 1918	$2,000	
Noack, F	do	Dec. 21, 1918	$500	
Olson, W	do	Jan. 18, 1919	$150	
Petry, M. W	do	do	$600	
Reck, A	do	Jan. 7, 1919	$150	
Rogers, E	do	Dec. 23, 1918	$300	
Scheuffler, F	do	Jan. 25, 1919	$500	
Schiller, E	do	Aug. 8, 1918	2 years	Released on parole Aug. 25, 1919; term expired July 5, 1920.
Schilling, F. X	do	Sept. 19, 1918	18 months, $3,500	Feb. 17, 1920, out; expiration.
Schubring, A. R	do	Dec. 30, 1918	$500	
Sternberg, G	do	Aug. 9, 1918	1 year 1 day, $500	June 28, 1919, out; expiration.
Turner, F. H	do	Jan. 11, 1919	$1,000	
Yearous, C	do	Aug. 8, 1918	1 year 1 day, $1,000	May 28, 1919, out; expiration.
Hoerner, August	do	Mar. 13, 1919	Fine, $100	
Wyoming:				
Leibig, John	do	July 1, 1918	1 year 6 months	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 1 year; May 1, 1919, out; commutation.

Passport cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
California, southern district:				
Bermejo, J	Entering	Oct. 3, 1919	10 days	
Bermudes, Juan	do	Oct. 26, 1918	30 days	
Bernal, P	do	Apr. 26, 1919	1 day	
Blum, Karoly	Leaving	Oct. 24, 1919	90 days	
Bodlonich, P	Entering	Apr. 26, 1919	$50	
Cary, Paul	do	do	10 days	
Clark, Roy B	do	June 7, 1919	do	
Claus, O. M	Leaving	Mar. 24, 1919	30 days	
Davila, S	Entering	Apr. 26, 1919	$50 fine	
De Loera, F	do	do	30 days	
Dvorkin, A	do	Mar. 15, 1920	do	
Escandon, Ramones	Leaving	Apr. 13. 1920	1 year, 1 day	Still in penitentiary.
Escobar, M	do	Sept. 30, 1919	10 days	
Esquivel, A	Entering	Mar. 13, 1919	60 days	
Fabris, G	do	Apr. 9, 1919	$100	
Frejd, C. A	do	Apr. 26, 1919	60 days	
Garcia, Simon	do	Mar. 13, 1919	do	
Gomme, E. R	do	Apr. 26, 1919	30 days	
Hamaguchi, Seichiro	do	Apr. 28, 1920	13 months	Do.
Harald, R. S	do	Sept. 7, 1920	2 years	Do.
Hartwig, Richard	Leaving	Apr. 26, 1919	60 days	
Hernandez, M	Entering	do	30 days	
Hernandez, S	do	Sept. 30, 1919	10 days	
Ikeda, Y	do	July 19, 1920	6 months	
Inomoto, T	do	Oct. 26, 1918	60 days	
Jones, J. F		Feb. 6, 1919	1 year, 1 day	Dec. 7, 1919, out; expiration.
Jusue, F	Entering	Nov. 15, 1919	$200 fine	
Kamka, F. K	do	Apr. 21, 1919	10 days	
Kohatsu, H	do	Mar. 31, 1920	90 days	
Kuramoto, M	do	Mar. 28, 1919	$300 fine	
Lawson, Jesse	do	Mar. 14, 1919	30 days	
Lewis, May	do	Oct. 26, 1918	$25 fine	
Loya, Jesus	do	Mar. 14, 1919	30 days	
Martinez, A	do	Apr. 26, 1919	do	
Matsuda, Genbei	do	July 17, 1920	3 years	Still in penitentiary.
Medina, Benj	do	Mar. 14, 1919	30 days	
Mogauro, N	do	May 28, 1919	$50 fine	
Moore, F	do	Mar. 14, 1919	30 days	
Morizona, Bunta	do	Mar. 28, 1919	$200 fine	
Muro, A	do	Mar. 13, 1919	90 days	
Nakamoto, T	do	July 17, 1920	6 months	
Navarro, Juan	do	Apr. 26, 1919	30 days	
O'Connell, P	do	Mar. 12, 1919	5 days	
Ortega, Jose	do	Apr. 26, 1919	30 days	
Palmero, V	do	May 7, 1919	5½ months	
Pena, J	do	June 7, 1919	2 years	
Peralta, S	do	Apr. 26, 1919	30 days	
Pesqueira, R	do	Mar. 14, 1919	do	
Peterson, E. R	do	Apr. 26, 1919	$50 fine	
Pueyo, E	do	Nov. 24, 1919	$200 fine	
Santaana, R	do	Oct. 3, 1919	1 hour	
Siebler, Wm	do	Apr. 26, 1919	60 days	
Silva, M. P	do	June 7, 1919	5 months	
Thomas, G		Nov. 26, 1919	2 years	Still in penitentiary.
Tokuyama, M	Entering	Oct. 26, 1918	60 days	
Varreras, M	do	Mar. 14, 1919	30 days	
Viaz, P. Q	do	Oct. 26, 1918	do	
Villareal, L	do	do	do	
Butch, P	Leaving	Apr. 26, 1919	do	
Sauceda, Pedro	Entering	Sept. 30, 1919	1 day	
Arizona:				
Boehme, A. E	Sec. 6	Feb. 6, 1920	1 year	
Bustamente, A	Sec. 2	Jan. 31, 1919	60 days and $100	
Dennis, E	do	Nov. 25, 1919	5 days	
Dillman, G. R	do	Mar. 6, 1919	$500	
Dingfelder, L	do	Nov. 15, 1919	1 day	
Edler, J	do	Jan. 31, 1919	6 months and $100.	
Espino, M	do	Jan. 20, 1919	4 months	
Flores, N	do	Sept. 16, 1920	13 months	
Franks, H	do	Sept. 17, 1920	90 days	
Frederickson, J. O	do	Jan. 31, 1919	3 months and $100.	
Gonzales, J	Sec. 21	do	7 months	
Gonzales, R	Sec. 2	May 24, 1919	$200 or 30 days	
Heider, F	do	Feb. 19, 1920	4 months and $500.	
Hendrickson, J. T	do	Feb. 10, 1919	60 days	
Heredia, A	do	May 24, 1919	$200 or 30 days	
Immergluck, M	do	Oct. 21, 1919	$250	

Passport cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Arizona—Continued.				
Kasteganis, J	Sec. 2	Aug. 26, 1919	30 days and $300	
Koch, F	do	Feb. 5, 1919	6 months	
Lee Kong Chong	do	Mar. 2, 1920	4 months and $100	
Lewis, I	do	May 24, 1919	$200 or 30 days	
Lopez, L	do	Aug. 30, 1919	$300	
McCleer, D	do	Jan. 20, 1919	3 months	
Meyer, O	do	Jan. 31, 1919	60 days and $200	
Moreno, J	do	June 2, 1920	$250	
Moszer, G. F	do	Nov. 25, 1919	3 months	
Nicolas, G	Sec 1	Nov. 20, 1919	$200	
Ollo P	Sec. 2	Nov. 25, 1919	3 months	
Orloff, F. Y	do	do	$500	
Pandel, J	do	June 3, 1919	$200	
Perich, A	do	Jan. 20, 1919	3 months	
Praugschat, W	do	May 24, 1919	$200 or 30 days	
Salicido F	do	Nov. 29, 1919	10 days	
Valencia, E	do	Aug. 30, 1919	$300	
Valenzuela, T	do	Nov. 8, 1919	2 months 9 days	
Von Kaven, H	do	Apr. 25, 1919	$200 or 30 days	
Ward, C. H	do	Jan. 31, 1919	60 days	
Maryland:				
Julleba, Johan		Jan. 29, 1919	$10 costs	
Texas, southern district:				
Abood, P K		Nov. 12, 1918	2 months	
Frumkin, E	Illegal entry	Nov. 13, 1919	$50	
Gango, J		Nov. 12, 1918	49 days and $50	
Gomez, M		Dec. 5, 1918	30 days	
Guerra, D		Dec. 4, 1918	27 days	
Mueller, A. W. K	Unlawful entry.	Apr. 22, 1919	36 days	
Patricio, S		Nov. 12, 1918	2 months 7 days	
Prout, P	Unlawful entry.	Apr. 21, 1919	116 days	
Quiroz, C	Unlawful departure.	Apr. 23, 1919	$50	
Rodriguez, P		Dec. 4, 1918	27 days	
Salinas, R	Unlawful entry.	May 13, 1919	5 months	
Seigel, P	do	Apr. 21, 1919	7 weeks	
Texas, western district:				
Ayala, Refugio		Nov. 6, 1918	90 days	
Banuelos, Leonar		Nov. 18, 1918	60 days	
Bocanegra, Ramon		Apr. 11, 1919	1 year and 1 day	Out Mar. 8, 1920, expiration.
Cortinas, B		Mar. 20, 1919	$50 fine	
Inarritu, N. D		Apr. 26, 1919	$25 fine	
Delgado, Manuel		Dec. 30, 1918	90 days	
Diaz, Damon		Oct. 25, 1918	30 days	
Dominguez, M		Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Espinosa, Miguel		Nov. 6, 1918	90 days	
Ferrante, Alfonso	Entering	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Flores, Martin	do	Mar. 18, 1919	30 days and $300	
Flores, Nestor		Apr. 11, 1919	6 months	
Flores, Pete		May 10, 1919	2 years	Out Feb. 25, 1920, expiration.
Freese, Claus		Nov. 6, 1918	5 years	Still in penitentiary.
Gallo, Wm	Entering	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Galvan, Julio		Apr. 12, 1919	2 months	
Garcia, J. F		Dec. 12, 1918	45 days	
Garza, M. E	Entering	Mar. 20, 1919	31 days	
Garza, Rocendo	do	do	35 days	
Guabello, Spartaco	do	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Gutierrez, Prudencio	do	Apr. 11, 1919	3 months	
Hernandez, Pedro		Nov. 6, 1918	2 months	
Hernandez, Victor		Apr. 11, 1919	4 months	
Herrer, Lauriano		Oct. 31, 1918	30 days	
Holguin, Jose		Apr. 11, 1919	3 months	
Joehi, Kondo		do	do	
Johnson, Otto A		Nov. 29, 1918	90 days	
Juan, Jorge	Entering	Nov. 6, 1918	10 days	
Kizo, Hirakawa		Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Kloth, Wm		Nov. 6, 1918	3 years	Released on parole June 17, 1920; term expires Apr. 10, 1921.
Kronig, Adam		Dec. 10, 1918	$50 fine	
Lasos, S		May 1, 1919	$10 fine	
Limares, Jose		Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Lopez, Benito		Dec. 30, 1918	30 days	

Passport cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, western district—Continued.				
Marez, L		Oct. 31, 1918	90 days	
Mendez, F		Nov. 20, 1918	30 days	
Mendoza, M. D		Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Michele, R		Nov. 29, 1919	2 months	
Miltovich, J	Entering	Nov. 6, 1918	20 days	
Morheb, G. B	do	Mar. 18, 1919	$100 fine	
Morales, Juan		Apr. 18, 1919	1 year and 1 day	Out Mar. 8, 1920, expiration.
Morales, Manuel		do	do	Do.
Pacheco, D		Apr. 18, 1919	do	Out Mar. 8, 1920, expiration.
Pedroza, M		Apr. 12, 1919	60 days	
Ratzlaff, Albert	Entering	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Roffino, F	Departing	Nov. 29, 1918	2 months	
Romero, Pablo		Nov. 19, 1918	4 months	
Rossi, N		Oct. 25, 1918	10 days	
Saenz, C. P		Apr. 12, 1919	6 months and $100.	
Schaffe, J. C	Entering	Mar. 19, 1919	5 months	
Sharapan, Cema		Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Tokizo, T		Apr. 12, 1919	30 days	
Valles, E		do	6 months	
Villasenor, P. N		Nov. 19, 1918	90 days	
Aguilar, R	Unlawful entry.	Oct. 28, 1919	3 months	
Aguilar, V	do	do	2 months	
Allarcon, E		Oct. 27, 1920	30 days	
Athas, T	Unlawful departure.	Nov. 15, 1919	$5	
Balvaneda, M	Unlawful entry.	Jan. 24, 1920	30 days	
Becker, S	do	Dec. 4, 1919	3 months	
Bernal, E	do	do	$25	
Bernal, T	do	Nov. 1, 1919	6 months	
Camarillo, A	do	Oct. 28, 1919	4 months	
Carames, P. A	do	Apr. 9, 1920	2 months	
Castillo, J. M	do	Oct. 27, 1920	30 days	
Cesaretti, P	do	Oct. 28, 1919	2 months	
Comacho, J		Apr. 11, 1919	4 months	
Cuellar, D		Nov. 19, 1918	60 days	
De Holguin, D. C	Unlawful entry.	Oct. 28, 1919	5 days	
Diaz, B		Oct. 27, 1920	30 days	
Dominguez, J		do	do	
Flores, N	Unlawful entry.	Jan. 24, 1920	6 months	
Flores, T	do	Nov. 13, 1919	2 years	In penitentiary; wanted for deportation.
Garcia, M		Sept. 28, 1920	4 months	
Garcia, Z	Unlawful entry.	Apr. 8, 1920	1 month	
Hernandez, L		Oct. 27, 1920	90 days	
Jaramillo, F		Nov. 19, 1918.	60 days	
Kleefled, O. P	Unlawful entry.	Dec. 4, 1919	1 day	
Levine, I	do	do	60 days	
Luna, T	do	Mar. 16, 1920.	2 months 26 days, or $200.	
Madrigal, G		Oct 27, 1920	30 days	
Magyar, J	Unlawful departure.	Nov. 1, 1919	6 months	
Martinez, I	Conspiracy	Oct. 28, 1919	4 months and $50	
Martinez, P	Unlawful entry.	Dec. 24, 1920.	30 days	
Marujo, R	do	Dec. 11, 1919	$25	
Maynesm, A	Unlawful entry and departure.	Apr. 8, 1920	$50	
Mora, H	Unlawful entry.	do	$25	
Muniz, L	Unlawful use of permit.	Oct. 28, 1919	2 months	
Munoz, M. R		Oct. 27, 1920	30 days	
Ochoa, G		Mar. 25, 1919	$25	
Pedroza, M	Unlawful entry.	Mar. 9, 1920	30 days	
Perex, A	do	Jan. 24, 1920	do	
Perez, Santos S	do	Oct. 28, 1919	2 months	
Perez, Soledad	do	Jan. 24, 1920	30 days	

Passport cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, western district—Continued.				
Ramirez, C		Oct. 27, 1920	60 days	
Raminez, L	Unlawful entry.	Oct. 28, 1919	4 months	
Rincon, F	do	Nov. 13, 1919	2 years	In penitentary; wanted for deportation.
Rodriguez, C	do	Oct. 28, 1919	2 months	
Rosales, A	do	Apr. 8, 1920	30 days	
Sandoval, M. G	do	Mar. 16, 1920	3 months or $300	
Santini, A	do	Dec. 4, 1919	$100	
Sinjen, H	do	do	3 months	
Sixt, A	do	do	1 month 15 days	
Taetow, F		Oct. 27, 1920	30 days	
Torres, E		Oct. 4, 1920	3 months or $300	
Valadez, J		Sept. 28, 1920	60 days and $100	
Vinguer, A	Unlawful entry.	Dec. 4, 1919	$100	
Von Adelman, H. H	Unlawful departure.	Nov. 8, 1919	$25	
Zimerman, H	Unlawful entry.	Dec. 4, 1919	$100	

Explosives act.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Arizona:				
Bolt, John	Unlawful possession.	Feb. 4, 1918	2 months and $100.	
Kellogg, Alex	do	Apr. 8, 1919	$250 fine	
Munoz, Mariano	do	Apr. 12, 1918	30 days	
Benites, Santos	do	do	do	
Ruiz, Abundio	do	Jan. 6, 1919	30 days and $100 fine.	
Arkansas, eastern district:				
Zoll, John		Mar. 13, 1918	$10 and costs	
Arkansas, western district:				
Anderson, Homer	Sec. 5	Nov. 18, 1919	60 days and $100 fine.	
Betts, L. C	do	do	do	
Gunter, Jim	do	Nov. 13, 1919	$25 fine	
Hatch, Joe	do	Nov. 18, 1919	60 days and $100 fine.	
Huckabee, Clyde	do	do	do	
California, northern district:				
American Lumber Co		Aug. 7, 1918	$300 fine	
Elsmore, J. D	Sec. 5	July 15, 1918	$50 fine	
Jacobs, R	do	do	do	
Ferari, Peter E	do	do	$25 and costs	
Hood, Wm		June 21, 1917	3 months and $100 fine.	
California, southern district:				
Barcroft, Fred		May 6, 1917	$50 fine	
Buetler, M. H	Storing	July 12, 1918	$75 fine	
Deamos, George	Receiving	May 7, 1918	$50 fine	
Droge, Peter	Storing	July 12, 1918	$1 fine	
Gestri, Adolph	do	do	do	
Huffman, E. T	do	do	$50 fine	
Johnson, A	Distributing	July 22, 1918	$5 fine	
Laden, James	do	Sept. 10, 1918	do	
Miller & Lux		Dec. 2, 1919	$100 fine	
Moravigla, M	Shipping	May 13, 1918	$25 fine	
National Chemical Co		Sept. 3, 1918	$50 fine	
Riffle, J. S	Storing	July 12, 1918	do	
Savage, H. A	do	do	$1 fine	
Schlotthauer, J. A	do	Dec. 9, 1918	$50 fine	
Siebert, J. B		July 12, 1918	$12.50 fine	
Terrill, W. L	Storing	do	$25 fine	
Twohy, J. T	Distributing	July 17, 1918	$5 fine	
Walker, E. J	do	July 22, 1918	do	

Explosives act—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Colorado:				
Anton, Andy	Transportation	Apr. 5, 1918	$10 fine	
Stover, Alexander	do	do	do	
Connecticut:				
Brandegee, W. S		Sept. 24, 1918	$50 and costs	
Needham, W	Possession	Mar. 6, 1918	$25 and costs	
Streitweiser, F	do	Feb. 26, 1918	$22.47 fine	
Illinois, southern district:				
Hensen, M. G	do	Feb. 11, 1920	$50 and costs	
Slater, H	Selling without a license.	Feb. 6, 1920	$25 and costs	
Indiana:				
Savoy, Joseph	Transporting	Jan. 10, 1918	2 years	
Iowa, southern district:				
Boles, G. A	Violation act Oct. 6, 1917.	Feb. 19, 1919	$50 and costs	
Chambers, G. W	do	Mar. 13, 1919	do	
Danna, F	do	do	6 months	
Genochio, J	do	Oct. 18, 1920	$50 and costs	
Gettys, W	do	Feb. 19, 1919	do	
Hamilton, F	do	do	$100 and costs	
Lewis, W	do	do	$25 and costs	
Owens, J	do	do	$50 and costs	
Owens, R	do	do	do	
Parker, H. R	do	Mar. 13, 1919	$100 and costs	
Styres, G. E	do	do	$50 and costs	
Vermillion, C. B	do	Feb. 19, 1919	$100 and costs	
Iowa, southern district:				
Scott, G		Apr. 8, 1919	$25 fine	
Sibbert, E		Oct. 29, 1918	$100 and costs	
Briemer, H	Storing	Oct. 9, 1918	do	
Burtis, Samuel	do	do	$500 and costs	
Kantz, A. J		Dec. 17, 1918	$25 and costs	
Larson, Andrew		Jan. 23, 1919	do	
Kansas:				
King, Percy	Having possession.	May 29, 1919	6 months and $2,000 fine.	
Miller, F. L	do	do	do	
Louisiana, western district:				
Skodacek, John	do	June 21, 1918	$50 fine	
Michigan, eastern district:				
Lochowicz, Joseph		Feb. 4, 1919	3 months and $500.	
Minnesota:				
Supre, Tony		Oct. 5, 1918	$100 fine	
Missouri, eastern district:				
Branboro, Frank		Oct. 29, 1919	3 months and 22 days.	
Missouri, western district:				
Forseille, F. F	In possession	May 2, 1919	4 months	
Helma, Alva	do	do	7 months	
Milwee, L. B	do	do	9 months	
O'Dell, W. S	do	do	7 months	
Owen, John	do	do	do	
Rees, C. C	do	do	4 months	
Missouri, western district:				
Harvey, F. M	Having possession.	May 6, 1919		
Young, Wood S	do	May 2, 1919	7 months	
Montana:				
Conochie, Ed		May 13, 1918	$10 fine	
Mickelson, John		May 14, 1918	do	
Muenthal, Louis		May 6, 1918	do	
New Mexico:				
Stubblefield, H. C		Apr. 10, 1919	60 days and $50	
New York, northern district:				
Salvucci, Victor	Sec. 1, ch. 83	Feb. 28, 1918	$100 fine	
New York, southern district:				
Hoogendam, Andria	Sec. 3c	Mar 13, 1918	5 days	
Ohio, northern district:				
Bennett, W. S	Sec. 3, Title I	Aug. 11, 1918	90 days and costs	
Bitler, F	do	Feb. 21, 1919	6 months	
Bonen, B	do	Aug. 5, 1918	4 months	
Bontrager, M. E	do	Aug. 7, 1918	$500 and costs	
Hitchcock, A. L	do	June 12, 1918	10 years	Commuted Mar. 3, 1919, to 2 years.
Ilkenhans, E. C	do	Feb. 14, 1919	1 day	
Miller, S. H	do	Aug. 7, 1918	$500 and costs	

Explosives act—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Ohio, northern district—Continued.				
Nehring, M. L.[1]	Sec. 3, Title I.	Feb. 21, 1919	19 years	Commuted Dec. 10, 1020, to 3 years.[2]
Olsen, A	do	Feb. 14, 1919	5 months	
Pierce, W	do	Feb. 12, 1919	8 days	
Saal, F. J	do	Aug. 14, 1918	6 months and costs	
Schafer, F	do	Feb. 14, 1919	$100 and costs	
Sinenon, M	do	Feb. 13, 1919	60 days	
Walters, A	do	Aug. 14, 1918	$25 and costs	
Werth, W. A.[3]	do	Aug. 10, 1918	2 years and costs	
Zademack, C. F.[4]	do	Aug. 3, 1918	5 years and costs	Commuted Apr. 22, 1919, to 18 months.
Standard Silincon Co	Storing explosives.	Dec. 4, 1918	$100 fine	
Ferraro, Ross	Possession of explosives.	Apr. 23, 1918	$15 fine	
Pennsylvania, western district:				
Grecco, R. (ascertained to be Orazzo Gracco).	Possession	Nov. 21, 1918	$25	
Texas, eastern district:				
Miller, S	Sec. 5	Oct. 9, 1918	$100 and costs	
Wilson, J. C	do	do	do	
Texas, southern district:				
Diaz, Enrique	Exporting arms.	Dec. 4, 1917	90 days	
Garcia, Raymundo	do	do	do	
Abasta, H. M	do	Apr. 27, 1918	$250 fine	
Virginia, eastern district:				
Fanoukis, Andrew	Storing	Dec. 3, 1918	15 days and $100	
Washington, eastern district:				
Brevet, H		Jan. 29, 1919	$10 fine	
Phoenix Lbr. Co		do	$25 fine	
Jones, W. T		Apr. 24, 1919	do	
Washington, western district:				
Horn, Herbert		Mar. 8, 1919	$100 fine	
Hughes, John		June 10, 1918	$275 fine	
Wisconsin, western district:				
Kivinimie, John		Mar. 20, 1919	$150 fine	
Milner, R. M		Dec. 12, 1917	8 days	

[1] Still in penitentiary.
[2] Nehring commuted to 3 years, subject to reconsideration when feasible to deport.
[3] Out Mar. 3, 1920; expiration.
[4] Out Oct. 27, 1919; expiration.

Draft cases.

CONVICTIONS.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Alaska, first district:				
Ahlskog, Albert	Sec. 5	Nov. 23, 1917	6 months	
Albertis, Julio	do	Oct. 6, 1917	12 days	
Barlow, Andrew J	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 hour in custody of marshal.	
Cotton, G. R	do	Nov. 15, 1917	do	
Furlan, Henry	do	Jan. 22, 1919	do	
Gamble, Arthur	do	Nov. 24, 1917	do	
Garcia, Juan	do	Oct. 6, 1917	15 days	
Godiness, Frank	do	Nov. 19, 1917	10 days	
Green, Juan	do	Oct. 5, 1917	15 days	
Jacobson, H	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 hour in custody of marshal.	
Jacobson, Martin	do	May 24, 1919	Fine $200 and costs	
Leren, John	do	May 17, 1919	3 months	
Nichols, Max	do	Oct. 4, 1917	10 days	
Rey, I	do	Nov. 28, 1917	1 hour in custody of marshal.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Alaska, first district—Contd.				
Roses, Jose	Sec. 5	Nov. 13, 1917	1 day in custody marshal.	
Schuck, Walter	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1 hour in custody marshal.	
Silba, Juan	do	Oct. 26, 1917	30 days	
Vega, P. R	do	Oct. 1, 1917	5 months	
Alaska, third district:				
Bakoff, Mike	do	Oct. 24, 1917	3 days	
Baroff, Alex	do	do	do	
Datoff, Jim	do	do	do	
Dieff, George	do	do	do	
Donoff, Mike	do	do	do	
Farzin, Alex	do	do	do	
Farzoff, Nick	do	do	do	
Guskovich, George	do	do	do	
Holeoff, Dado	do	do	do	
Horoff, C	do	do	do	
Hortieff, George	do	do	do	
Hosoff, Sam	do	do	do	
Kadoff, Bill	do	do	do	
Kinoff, Harry	do	do	do	
Koroff, K	do	do	do	
Kuga, Eli	do	do	do	
Kupoff, Alex	do	do	do	
Kupoff, N	do	do	do	
Kuroff, Alex	do	do	do	
Lahti, John	do	Oct. 27, 1917	do	
Lindberg, Otto	do	Oct. 24, 1917	do	
Loloff, Alec	do	do	do	
Mackie, Herman	do	May 14, 1918	5 days	
Malioff, Avian	do	Oct. 24, 1917	3 days	
Maloff, Sam	do	do	do	
Olson, Hening	do	May 13, 1918	5 days	
Pagieff, Geo	do	Oct. 24, 1917	3 days	
Pavich, John	do	do	do	
Romoff, Dan	do	do	do	
Rozoff, Alik	do	do	do	
Sagoff, Harry	do	do	do	
Sagoff, Alex	do	do	do	
Sarike, Frank	do	do	do	
Shashich, Louis	do	do	do	
Shemrick, Paul	do	May 14, 1918	5 days	
Sohoff, Aleck	do	Oct. 24, 1917	3 days	
Sohoff, Sam	do	do	do	
Soloff, Nick	do	do	do	
Tomczak, William	do	Oct. 30, 1917	30 days	
Workwasoff, Kasim	do	Oct. 25, 1917	3 days	
Zakoff, C. M	do	Oct. 24, 1917	do	
Zakoff, Sam	do	do	do	
Zangoff, M	do	do	do	
Zitoff, Alec	do	do	do	
Zitoff, N	do	do	do	
Alaska, fourth district:				
Chamberlain, H. M	do	Nov. 26, 1918	10 months in jail	
Esgate, Roy	do	May 21, 1918	5 months in jail	
Hendrickson, O	do	July 8, 1918	1 day in jail	
Larson, Albert	do	Jan. 28, 1918	4 months in jail	
Sullivan, Sam	do	May 29, 1918	1 day in jail	
Swanson, Victor	do	July 1, 1918	do	
Cherson, Rose	Chap. 60, S. L. A., 1917.	July 13, 1918	$250 and costs	
Alabama, northern district:				
Chatman, L	Sec. 6	Sept. 23, 1918	90 days	
Chumley, H. H	Sec. 5	Mar. 23, 1918	4 months	
Karp, J	do	May 2, 1918	30 days	
Smith, V. C	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1919	6 months	
Smith, V. L	do	do	do	
Perry, C. C	do	Oct. 2, 1919	2 months	
Uhl, A. J	do	Mar. 18, 1918	60 days	Denied by President Sept. 11, 1920.
Wilson, E	do	Sept. 23, 1918	8 months	
Wilson, G	Sec. 5	Mar. 21, 1918	10 days	
McKinney, H	do	Nov. 1, 1920	30 days	
Alabama, middle district:				
Crittenden, Z	do	June 14, 1918	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence
Alabama, southern district:				
Bottsford, L. B	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1918	30 days	
Clark, Tom	do	Apr. 1, 1919	6 months	
George, Bunyan	do	Oct. 24, 1918	10 days	
Grant, C. W	do	May 14, 1918	30 days	
Lewis, Frank	do	Dec. 3, 1918	do	
Lewis, Sarah	Sec. 13	July 25, 1918	3 months	
Loebel, Louis	Sec. 5	Apr. 1, 1919	10 days	
Miller, Rosco	do	Jan. 17, 1918	30 days	
Smith, Clarence	do	Apr. 23, 1918	1 day	
Arizona:				
Acuna, Carlos	do	Aug. 8, 1917	15 days	
Adair, Carlos	Sec. 6	Jan. 15, 1919	30 days	
Alvarado, Juan	Sec. 5	June 25, 1998	2 months	
Alvarez, Antonio	do	June 3, 1919	10 days	
Alvarez, Delores	Sec. 6	Nov. 5, 1919	4 months, 2 days	
Alvarez, Ecidio	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Alvarez, J. M	do	Dec. 13, 1919	30 days	
Arce, B	do	Nov. 25, 1919	90 days	
Austin, Spot E	do		4 months	
Baker, E. F	do	Nov. 29, 1919	1 year	
Barillo, Joseph	do	Oct. 24, 1917	30 days	
Benites, J. M	do	Apr. 1, 1918	do	
Bogdenoff, Isy	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Botiff, John	do	do	do	
Bushnoff, W	do	do	do	
Butchinev, Mike	do	do	do	
Byrnes, Joe	do		3 months	
Carreno, Diego	do	June 20, 1918	1 year	
Carrigan, Dan	Sec. 6	Jan. 28, 1919	60 days	
Castarena, E	Sec. 5	June 20, 1918	1 year	
Conolavoff, Jake	do	Aug. 8, 1917	do	
Contreras, L	do	Jan. 8, 1918	30 days	
Contreras, M	do	Jan. 1, 1917	do	
Contreras, R	do	do	do	
Cordova, Benj	do	Jan. 31, 1919	1 year	
Coronell, F	do	May 24, 1919	60 days	
Cramer, Ross	do	Apr. 27, 1918	10 days	
Damerbill, A	do	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Delmatoff, John	do	do	1 year	
Duarte, R	do	Aug. 18, 1917	10 days	
Evinoff, Alex	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Facio, Louis	do	Feb. 8, 1918	1 day	
Falcon, Jose	do	Aug. 23, 1917	45 days	
Farr, Charles D	do	Nov. 15, 1918	6 months	
Felix, L	do	Apr. 17, 1918	1 day	
Fernandez, R	do	Apr. 12, 1920	11 months	
Flores, F	do	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Franco, F	do	Oct. 19, 1918	3 months	
Frazier, G. W	Sec. 6	Oct. 17, 1918	30 days and fined	
Fromback, John	Sec. 5	Aug. 19, 1918	6 months	
Gallardo, Frank	do	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Garcia, Benito	do	Aug. 23, 1917	30 days	
Garcia, P	do	Dec. 12, 1919	6 months	
Gardumio, F	do	Nov. 19, 1918	30 days	
Goldberg, Edw	Sec. 3	Jan. 6, 1919	1 year	
Gomez, Andres	Sec. 5		1 day	
Gomez, Atilano	Sec. 6	Aug. 20, 1919	4 months	
Gonzales, Fred	Sec. 5	Aug. 23, 1917	5 days	
Gorgoff, Mike	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Gregoriff, Leon	do	do	do	
Guzman, R	do	July 9, 1918	10 days	
Hahn, August	Sec. 6	Jan. 31, 1919	1 year	
Hech, Stephen	do	Aug. 3, 1918	90 days	
Heinecke, Albert	Sec. 5	June 20, 1918	1 year	
Hing, Yee Suey	do	Oct. 19, 1918	30 days	
Hinojo, Jesus	do	Aug. 8, 1917	10 days	
Hinojo, Martini	do	do	do	
Hummel, L. C	do	Mar. 30, 1918	Inducted into service.	
Huxley, Walter	Sec. 3	Jan. 6, 1919	1 year	
Johns, Charles	Sec. 5	Jan. 28, 1920	Fined $250	
Kashirsky, W	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Kero, Jacob	do	Jan. 9, 1919	do	
Kulikoff, Alex	do	Aug. 8, 1917	do	
Kulikoff, Joe	do	do	do	
Kullikoff, John	do	do	do	
Lea, Waldo C	do	Feb. 18, 1919	do	
Lopez, A	Sec. 6	Dec. 12, 1919	30 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Arizonia—Continued.				
Lopez, Ensavio	Sec. 5	June 6, 1918	3 months	
Lopez, Florencio	do	June 9, 1918	1 hour	
Lopez, Miguel	do	June 20, 1918	3 months	
Do	do		9 months	
Lopez, Ramon P	do	Feb. 7, 1919	4 months	
Lopez, Severo	do	Jan. 31, 1919	6 months	
Madrid, Dick	do	Oct. 24, 1917	1 year	
Marquiz, Pablo	do	Apr. 8, 1918	30 days	
Martinez, Antonio	do	Jan. 28, 1919	60 days	
Martinez, Braulia	do	Aug. 8, 1917	30 days	
Martinez, Miguel	do	July 9, 1918	10 days	
Martinez, Ramon	do	Aug. 11, 1918	14 days	
Mason, Donald	do	Dec. 3, 1918	30 days	
Mason, Samuel	do	do	6 months	
Michael, Wm. F	Sec. 6	Feb. 7, 1919	1 year	
Miloseroff, D	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1917	do	
Miranda, Angel	do	June 27, 1918	6 months	
Miranda, Manuel	do	Oct. 24, 1917	20 days	
Miranda, Ramon	do	June 9, 1920	1 year	
Molino, Cleofas	do	Aug. 18, 1917	45 days	
Morales, J. E	Sec. 3	Apr. 8, 1920	11 months	
Moreno, Pete	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Morolloque, Y	do	do	30 days	
Murietta, S	do	June 20, 1918	do	
Nides, Mariana	do	July 9, 1918	1 day	
Nunez, B	do	Nov. 25, 1919	1 year	
Ochoa, Ricardo	do	Feb. 8, 1918	1 day	
Orloff, Mike	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Orosco, Juan	do	Oct. 24, 1917	30 days	
Ortiz, S	Sec. 3	Dec. 12, 1919	do	
Pagani, Frank C	Sec. 5	Jan. 7, 1919	6 months	
Papan, Alex	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Papan, N	do	do	do	
Parknam, Henry O	do	June 30, 1917	30 days	
Parra, Alejo	do	Nov. 25, 1919	6 months	
Pavloff, Willie	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Perez, Jose	do	Apr. 27, 1918	30 days	
Perez, Juan	do	Aug. 8, 1917	60 days	
Perez, Patricio	Sec. 6	Nov. 25, 1919	6 months	
Plummer, Michel	Sec. 5	July 9, 1919	10 days	
Ponce, Jesus	do	Oct. 19, 1918	4 months	
Popoff, Jack	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Popoff, John	do	do	do	
Popoff, Poel	do	do	do	
Popoff, William	do	do	do	
Prohoroff, Ternty	do	do	do	
Quihuis, Juan	do	Apr. 26, 1919	4 months	
Quintano, Antonio	do	July 24, 1918	30 days	
Reiff, Geo. D	Sec. 6	Mar. 28, 1918	90 days	
Rios, Jesus	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1917	30 days	
Rios, John	do	do	60 days	
Robkes, Antonio	do	June 20, 1918	1 year	
Rodriguez, Lucas	Sec. 3	Dec. 3, 1918	5 days	
Romero, J. M	Sec. 5	Nov. 25, 1919	90 days	
Rules, Manuel	do	Aug. 23, 1917	do	
Sakellarion, M	do		30 days	
Salazar, Carlos	do		12 months	
Salazar, Fidal	do		30 days	
Salinas, F	do	Feb. 8, 1918	6 months	
Sanchez, Juan	do	May 24, 1919	60 days	
Sanchez, Victor	do	May 13, 1918	1 day	
Sekaloff, Willie	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Shuben, A	do	do	do	
Shubin, Moris	do	do	do	
Slefkoff, John	do	do	do	
Slifkoff, Wm	do	do	do	
Soto, Manuel	do	do	30 days	
Staub, Joseph	do	June 29, 1917	do	
Barbou, F	Sec. 13	Mar. 16, 1918	5 days	
Steele, Frank	do	Mar. 15, 1918	Fined $200	
Stepp, Wm. Henry	Sec. 5	June 4, 1919	9 months	
Stupen, John	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Suseof, Ivan	do	do	do	
Taknoff, Joe	do	do	do	
Talmachoff, Peter	do	do	do	
Taylor, Geo. G	do	Aug. 23 1917	45 days	
Temargo, S	Sec. 6	Dec. 13, 1919	30 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Arizona—Continued.				
Torres, P	Sec. 5	June 20, 1918	6 months	
Urbano, F	Sec. 3	Apr. 26, 1919	4 months	
Uren, Fred	Sec. 5	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year	
Vadis, Jack	do	Jan. 7, 1919	6 months	
Valdez, Jose	do	Aug. 23, 1917	90 days	
Valenzuela, F	do	Oct. 24, 1917	60 days	
Verdugo, Ramon	Sec. 6	Nov. 25, 1919	10 months	
Villa, Antonio	Sec. 5	Oct. 26, 1918	1 day	
Voss, Carl	do	Jan. 31, 1919	1 year	
Waer, Martin	do	May 4, 1918	40 days	
Wood, J. F	Sec. 6	Dec. 10, 1919	30 days	
Zadic, Mike	Sec. 13	Mar. 15, 1918	Fined $200	
Zaleski, J	Sec. 5	June 3, 1919	Fined $5	
Contreras, R	do	June 4, 1920	60 days	
Escandon, J	do	Jan. 24, 1920	1 year	
Garcia, B	Sec. 6	Mar. 8, 1920	2 months	
Moreno, A	Sec. 5	July 7, 1920	1 year	
Ochoa, M	do	June 2, 1920	10 months	
Olivas, T	do	Oct. 29, 1920	do	
Ortiz, F	do	Feb. 6, 1920	1 year	
Quiroz, I	do	Mar. 12, 1920	35 days	
Rodriquez, M	do	Nov. 13, 1919	10 days	
Ruiz, M	do	Jan. 24, 1920	1 year	
Arkansas, eastern district:				
Bankhead, John	do	Mar. 13, 1918	do	
Bates, Cleveland	do	Nov. 8, 1918	6 months	
Bates, Monroe	do	do	do	
Bates, Nick	do	do	3 months	
Bounds, J. A	do	Apr. 24, 1919	20 days	
Campbell, Bill	do	Jan. 7, 1919	3 months	
Garland, P. B	do	Apr. 21, 1919	do	
Hefley, H. T	do	do	Fine $50	
Jones, Ned	do	Mar. 13, 1918	6 months	
Keller, Charles	do	Apr. 10, 1918	Fine $5	
Kukendall, L. A	do	Jan. 7, 1919	3 months	
Spain, Eddie	do	Dec. 7, 1917	Fine $10 and costs.	
Stocker, R. L	do	Jan. 7, 1919	3 months	
Walters, A. L	do	Apr. 7, 1919	30 days	
Webster, Edward	do	Nov. 8, 1918	6 months	
Arkansas, western district:				
Lewis, Lawrence	do	Nov. 12, 1918	30 days in jail	
McGlown, Homer	Sec. 6	Sept. 23, 1918	32 days in jail	
Totten, Jim	Sec. 5	Oct. 10, 1917	63 days in jail	
California, northern district:				
Adams, Belie	Sec. 13	Mar. 17, 1919	2 months	
Addington, Ada	do	Apr. 12, 1919	Fined $10	
Andrews, Manuel	Sec. 5	Mar. 5, 1918	5 days	
Austin, Benj	do	Feb. 28, 1918	Custody of marshal 2 hours.	
Bornstein, Sam	Sec. 6	Aug. 8, 1917	6 months	
Couch, Frank	do	May 14, 1919	Fined $25	
Crawford, Gladys	Sec. 37	Mar. 6, 1918	Fined $1	
Garaventa, Marco	Sec. 6	Oct. 3, 1918	1 year	
Granneman, M	Sec. 5	Jan. 4, 1918	2 months	
Grant, Emma	Sec. 13	Dec. 24, 1918	do	
Hackman, John	Sec. 6	Nov. 26, 1918	1 year	
Helmuth, George	Sec. 37	Mar. 6, 1918	Fined $1,000	
Hockman, Wm	Sec. 5	Nov. 26, 1918	1 year	
Hoffman, Wilbur	do	Jan. 22, 1918	15 days	
Hudd, Walter	do	Mar. 11, 1918	2 hours in custody of marshal.	
Kuhn, Charles A	Sec. 6	Apr. 5, 1918	1 year	
Lamon, Lewis	Sec. 5	Nov. 13, 1917	3 months	
Larson, Eno Robert	do	June 25, 1917	10 days	
Le Tund, Francis	Sec. 13	June 18, 1919	Fined $25	
Naredo, Alex	Sec. 5	Feb. 7, 1919	3 months	
Rober, George	do	Feb. 26, 1919	do	
Saren, Edwin	do	Jan. 18, 1919	6 months	
Springer, Alvin	do	Feb. 1, 1919	1 year	
California, southern district:				
Anderson, George	do	June 13, 1917	90 days and register.	
Bennetch, Harry C	do	Apr. 2, 1918	6 months and register.	
Bennett, Albie R	do	Jan. 16, 1919	12 months	
Bennett, John H	do	do	do	
Brotchie, Ralph U	do	Mar. 12, 1919	9 months	
Carrillo, Vincente	do	June 27, 1917	12 months and register.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
California, southern district—Continued.				
Cohen, Harry	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1919	30 days	
Decker, Charles	do	June 13, 1917	1 day	
Devlin, Raymond	do	Aug. 30, 1917	7 days	
Eagan, Clinton E	do		12 months and register.	
Eagan, Perry	do		do	
Erdei, Nick	do	Dec. 24, 1917	8 months and register.	
Fleming, Ira	do	Aug. 26, 1918	do	
Gerlach, Paul	do	July 7, 1917	12 months and register.	
Glitsos, George	do	Dec. 31, 1918	9 months	
Granger, W. F	do	July 10, 1917	5 days and register.	
Holzer, Otto	do	Dec. 18, 1918	6 months	
Johnson, A. M	do	July 10, 1917	30 days and register.	
Johnson, Fred	do	Dec. 19, 1918	60 days	
Johnson, Victor M	do	Sept. 24, 1917	30 days	
Jones, Garrett	do	Dec. 24, 1917	11 months and register	
Kelly, James	do	Nov. 29, 1918	11 months	
Kieffl, Albert	do	July 8, 1918	12 months	
Maher, Lawrence	do	Dec. 2, 1919	11 months	
Obritz, Jacob	do	Dec. 19, 1917	12 months and register.	
Olsen, Richard H	do	Febr. 26, 1919	30 days	
Pfister, Ernest	do	Mar. 31, 1919	11 months	
Phelan, Edward H	do	Oct. 22, 1917	12 months and register.	
Richards, Wm. P	do	July 15, 1918	30 days	
Rincon, Jesus	do	July 17, 1917	12 months and register.	
Schultz, John	do	July 8, 1918	2 hours and inducted.	
Sharpe, Claude B	Sec. 6	Jan. 16, 1919	12 months	
Sperle, Louis	Sec. 5	Nov. 29, 1918	11 months	
Stancliff, J. O	do	Jan. 18, 1917	1 week and register.	
Walker, Robt. L	do	Jan. 16, 1919	12 months	
Wargowsky, John	do	Dec. 19, 1918	10 months	
Wellbaum, Delta E	do	Jan. 16, 1919	12 months	
Wilson, Chas. G	do	July 12, 1918	6 months, 90 days, and turned over to Canadian authorities.	
Coe, Wm. A	do	{Aug. 23, 1917 {Aug. 28, 1917	6 months Enlisted; order vacated, own recognizance.	
Colorado:				
Agich, M	do	Oct. 11, 1917	10 days	
Babcock, M	do	Sept. 25, 1917	5 days	
Barbarich	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Barbarich, T	do	do	do	
Berry	do	Nov. 26, 1917	1 day	
Blaich, D	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Bodich, J	do	do	do	
Chulish, S	do	do	do	
Cikko, E	do	Nov 3, 1917	do	
Covey, W. M	do	Nov. 21, 1917	10 days	
Cox, R. L	do	Nov. 26, 1917	5 days	
DeHerrera, T	do	Apr. 5, 1918	10 days	
Dominovich, M	do	Nov. 2, 1918	8 months	
Eaton, R	do	Nov. 16, 1917	1 day	
Gardner, J. E	do	Mar. 4, 1919	10 days	
Gardner, V. F	do	do	do	
Gavrich, J	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Gunjaca, S	do	do	do	
Hamilton, R. B	do	Feb. 19, 1918	6 days	
Hedburg, E	do	Aug. 25, 1917	10 days	
Ingraham, A	do	Dec. 27, 1917	5 days	
Istok, T	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
King, T. E	do	Nov. 16, 1917	5 days	
Kruutari, O	do	Aug. 25, 1917	10 days	
Kurbas, J	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Lovrich, T	do	do	do	
Matich, J	do	do	do	
Meining, L	do	July 9, 1918	$1 and costs	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence
Colorado—Continued.				
Mertgen, F. W	Sec. 5	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Myers, F. J	do	Aug. 26, 1918	$1 and costs	
Nevestich, P	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Pearson, B. H	do	Mar. 22, 1918	5 days	
Pearson, D. M	do	Oct. 11, 1917	30 days	
Peso, T	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Prelez, J	do	do	do	
Protudzar, M	do	do	do	
Raich, J	do	do	do	
Robinson, W	do	Sept. 14, 1917	30 days	
Romero, J	do	June 19, 1918	1 day	
Sarich, M	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Sarich, N	do	do	do	
Serzich, T	do	do	do	
Sliskovich, M	do	do	do	
Smith, J. K	do	Mar. 12, 1919	10 months	
Snow, V. G	do	Nov. 16, 1917	30 days	
Stewart, F. L	do	June 8, 1918	1 day	
Torrez, J	do	Dec. 12, 1918	10 days	
Vandergraft, H. G	do	Apr. 5, 1918	20 days	
Van Voast, R	do	do	3 days	
Velagich, O	do	Nov. 12, 1917	8 months	
Vescovi, M	do	Dec. 7, 1917	3 days	
Williams, D	do	Dec. 2, 1918	3 months	
Williams, H	do	Sept. 20, 1918	5 days	
Connecticut:				
Abraham, C	do	Jan. 25, 1917	1 day	
Aguires, H	Sec. 6	Sept. 25, 1917	do	
Allie, M	Sec. 5	Oct. 4, 1917	do	
Antenucci, D	do	May 23, 1918	10 days	
Antonuk, M	do		10 months	
Babwooda, F	do	Sept. 25, 1920	1 week	
Bandaruk, U	do	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day	
Burke, J	do	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Butler, S	Sec. 6	May 28, 1918	3 months	
Buzzi, P. F	do	Sept. 24, 1918	10 days	
Byron, D. J	do	May 28, 1918	4 months	
Clark, O	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1917	2 months	
Collins, E	Sec. 6	May 29, 1918	1 day	
Congdon, E. O	do	Aug. 24, 1918	5 days	
Conway, M. J	do	May 28, 1918	1 day	
Coulard, J	Sec. 5	May 10, 1918	Fine $50 and costs.	
Crasnipsky, A	do	Aug. 6, 1917	6 months	
Crosson, O. F	Sec. 6		10 days	
Cullen, P	Sec. 5	May 10, 1918	1 day	
Cunningham, C. J	Sec. 6	Feb. 4, 1919	2 months	
Delaney, W	do	Aug. 24, 1918	3 months	
Ditty, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	6 months	
Doloman, S	do	Dec. 4, 1917	15 days	
Dowd, S	do	Aug. 6, 1917	1 day in jail	
Drank, A	do	Feb. 4, 1917	do	
Farrell, D. J	do		do	
Fein, B	Sec. 6	Nov. 12, 1918	do	
Gaeson, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 25, 1918	do	
Galdesiari, T	do	Aug. 20, 1918	3 months in jail	
Galdo, C	do	Aug. 6, 1917	1 day in jail	
Garasio, G	do	do	1 month in jail	
George, H	Sec. 6	May 24, 1918	$5 fine and costs	
George, R	Sec. 5		$22.38 fine paid	
Gerhardt, E	do	May 10, 1918	1 day in jail	
Gomez, I	do	Sept. 25, 1917	10 days in jail	
Greenberg, J. D	do	Aug. 6, 1917	1 day in jail	
Haibach, F	do	do	do	
Hanawald, H	do	Dec. 4, 1917	15 days in jail	
Herbert, W. J	Sec. 6	May 20, 1918	1 day in jail	
Hopke, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1917	2 weeks in jail	
Hopke, L	do	do	do	
Hutchins, W. H	do	Aug. 20, 1918	do	
Jeriskovicze, Y	do	Oct. 4, 1917	1 day in jail	
Juneau, A	do	Oct. 8, 1918	3 months in jail	
Kaczor, F	Sec. 6	Sept. 24, 1918	$5 and costs	
Kemezis, C	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Kessler, M	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Klein, A	do	Sept. 24, 1918	1 year	
Knablin, F	do	May 10, 1918	30 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Connecticut—Continued.				
Koziol, T.	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1917	1 month	
Koznia, P.	do	July 18, 1918	60 days	
Kulpnoo, W.	do	Nov. 12, 1918	50 days	
Kundrote, J.	Sec. 6	May 28, 1918	5 days	
Kunz, J.	do	do	1 year and 1 day	Out Apr. 4, 1919, expiration.
Labuity, A.	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Laskey, J.	do	Oct. 8, 1917	2 days	
Lavender, E.	do	Jan. 2, 1918	1 day	
Lavsky, A.	do	Dec. 10, 1918	5 days	
Lengavanci, M.	do		6 months	
Lutzen, P.	do	Feb. 4, 1917	1 day	
McArdle, J.	do	Dec. 14, 1917	30 days	
McQuiggan, J.	do	Oct. 23, 1917	1 day	
Mack, J.	do		60 days	
Mancuso, S.	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	10 months	
Martin, J. J.	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Melnik, J.	do	Aug. 6, 1917	2 months	
Mensto, H.	do	do	1 day	
Montgomery, F. F.	Sec. 6	May 29, 1918	do	
Morgan, F.	do	do	do	
Morin, M.	Sec. 5	Oct. 8, 1918	Fine $50.50 and costs.	
Nicoletti, J.	Sec. 6	Sept. 24, 1918	6 months	
Normand, J. F.	Sec. 5	May 28, 1918	5 days	
Obreicki, M.	Sec. 6	Sept. 25, 1918	3 days	
Painter, A. R.	do	Dec. 10, 1918	10 days	
Parker, R.	do	May 28, 1918	Fine $25 and costs.	
Pelangian, P.	Sec. 5		1 day	
Pelosa, P.	Sec. 6	Mar. 21, 1918	3 months	
Piczemento, C.	do	Nov. 12, 1918	1 year	
Redd, H.	Sec. 5	Sept. 24, 1918	5 days	
Rose, J.	Sec. 6	May 28, 1918	10 days	
Rumzis, P.	Sec. 5		3 days	
Sanders, T.	do		3 months	
Sazikkis, J.	do	Dec. 22, 1917	1 day	
Scaioli, M.	do		5 days	
Selivonschik, P. D.	do	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Septzonana, A.	do	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day	
Shack, E.	Sec. 6		30 days	
Smith, T.	Sec. 5		1 day	
Sosick, E.	Sec. 6	Sept. 25, 1917	do	
Stoneck, J.	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1917	3 months	
Tacilauskas, J.	do	Aug. 20, 1918	2 weeks	
Taras, J.	do	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day	
Thacker, F. W.	Sec. 6		10 days	
Tobish, S.	do	Sept. 24, 1918	Fine $100 and costs.	
Turner, W.	Sec. 5	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day	
Uska, J.	do	Oct. 4, 1917	do	
Velaski, M.	do	Oct. 8, 1917	1 year 1 day	Out Aug. 19, 1918, expiration.
Velaski, Mary.	do	do	Fine of $250 and costs.	
Velaski, W.	do	do	do	
Vernoesi, C.	do		1 day	
Vhip, H.	do	Sept. 25, 1917	do	
Ward, W. W.	do		10 days	
Warren, C.	Sec. 6	May 28, 1918	3 months	
Wolski, W.	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	1 day	
Woodson, G.	do	Aug. 6, 1917	10 days	
Yakubonski, F.	do	Aug. 16, 1917	1 day	
Zadrickis, W.	do	Aug. 6, 1917	2 months	
Cohen, L.	do	Sept. 28, 1920	30 days	
Delaware:				
Lusby, Warren	do	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months and costs.	
Stephens, Donald	do	July 24, 1918	9 months and costs.	
Williams, James	do	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months and costs.	
District of Columbia:				
Miles, John W	Making false statements in questionnaire.	July 17, 1919	8 months in jail	
Ying, Jung	Failure to respond for physical examination.	Nov. 29, 1919	1 year in jail	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Florida, northern district:				
Bisbee, L.	Sec. 6.	Nov. 25, 1918	137 days.	
Brewton, A.	Sec. 5.	Nov. 21, 1918	$100 fine.	
Holland, E.	do.	Nov. 25, 1918	$5 fine.	
Howard, P.	do.	June 19, 1917	1 week.	
Jackson, E.	do.	Apr. 4, 1919	6 months 2 days.	
Kelley, D.	do.	Nov. 12, 1917	30 days.	
Kelley, W.	do.	do.	do.	
McQueen, L.	do.	Feb. 16, 1918	1 day.	
Mills, S.	do.	Apr. 12, 1918	60 days.	
Morrell, J. S.	do.	Nov. 22, 1918	70 days.	
Welch, W.	do.	Dec. 11, 1917	3 days.	
West, H.	do.	Apr. 4, 1919	106 days.	
Williams, G.	do.	Nov. 21, 1918	$25 fine.	
Wright, W.	do.	Dec. 11, 1917	1 day.	
Florida, southern district:				
Anderson, J.	do.	Aug. 22, 1918	Delivered to military authorities.	
Criss, W.	do.	Feb. 11, 1919	1 day.	
Davis, H.	do.	Dec. 16, 1918	6 months.	
Davis, W.	do.	Sept. 10, 1918	Delivered to military authorities.	
Guyton, S.	do.	Aug. 29, 1918	do.	
Harris, McK.	do.	Aug. 28, 1918	do.	
Healmar, J.	do.	Feb. 22, 1919	1 day.	
Johnson, W.	do.	July 26, 1918	Delivered to military authorities.	
Jones, F.	do.	Dec. 16, 1918	6 months.	
King, E.	do.	do.	5 days.	
Miller, O. S.	do.	May 20, 1918	10 days.	
Milton, H.	do.	Dec. 16, 1918	5 days.	
Modrich, F. F.	do.	Feb. 22, 1919	1 day.	
Moseley, J.	do.	June 17, 1918	6 months.	
Olsen, A. A.	do.	Dec. 16, 1918	4 months.	
Parrish, H. L.	do.	Feb. 22, 1918	To enlist.	
Perry, W. H.	do.	Feb. 25, 1920	2 months.	
Sanders, L.	do.	Aug. 28, 1918	Delivered to military authorities.	
Stokes, E.	do.	do.	do.	
Woody, T.	do.	Aug. 29, 1918	do.	
Williams, R.	do.	Dec. 16, 1918	8 days.	
Georgia, northern district:				
Beasley, C.	do.	Nov. 9, 1917	1 month.	
Bell, Z.	do.	June 18, 1918	3 months.	
Blunt, J.	do.	May 7, 1918	10 days.	
Booth, W.	Sec. 6.	Apr. 10, 1918	1 day.	
Bowen, S.	Sec. 5.	May 8, 1918	6 months.	
Boyd, S.	do.	Mar. 19, 1918	20 days.	
Bowman, N.	Sec. 6.	Apr. 9, 1918	10 days.	
Braswell, N.	Sec. 5.	Apr. 10, 1918	30 days.	
Brown, J.	do.	May 22, 1918	10 days.	
Bryant, W. E.	do.	July 5, 1918	do.	
Clark, G.	do.	May 28, 1918	do.	
Corruth, W.	do.	do.	84 days.	
Cunningham, W.	do.	Apr. 2, 1918	1 day.	
Davis, R.	do.	Apr. 10, 1918	10 days.	
Dunwoody, M.	do.	Dec. 5, 1917	30 days.	
Earl, G.	do.	July 17, 1918	24 days.	
Edwards, J.	do.	July 6, 1917	5 days.	
Evans, G.	do.	Apr. 18, 1918	10 days.	
Fleming, W.	do.	May 1, 1918	20 days.	
Foster, C.	do.	Mar. 28, 1918	49 days.	
Fuller, W. S.	do.	Oct. 14, 1918	55 days.	
Gaines, F.	do.	July 9, 1918	6 months.	
Garrison, C.	do.	May 22, 1918	1 month.	
Gray, W.	do.	July 20, 1918	4 months.	
Harrison, J. U.	do.	Apr. 23, 1918	1 day.	
Helton, J.	do.	June 17, 1918	1 month.	
Hill, B.	Sec. 6.	Apr. 10, 1918	10 days.	
Hinton, I.	Sec. 5.	Dec. 6, 1918	2 months.	
Hix, R.	do.	Apr. 1, 1918	1 day.	
Hobbs, L.	do.	May 20, 1918	1 month.	
Holmes, M.	do.	Apr. 1, 1918	1 day.	
Huckaba, L. J.	do.	Sept. 5, 1917	12 days.	
Hutchins, J.	do.	May 28, 1918	5 days.	
Ingersoll, G.	do.	May 7, 1918	do.	
Jackson, W.	do.	May 8, 1918	do.	
Johns, W.	do.	May 20, 1918	1 month.	
Jones, A.	do.	Oct. 9, 1917	10 days.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Georgia, northern district—Continued.				
Jones, L	Sec. 6	Apr. 9, 1918	3 months	
Jones, T	Sec. 5	June 20, 1917	6 months	
Kirk, E	do	July 5, 1917	15 days	
Kitchens, E. W	do	May 16, 1918	60 days	
Ledbetter, W. H	do	Mar. 25, 1918	4 months	
Lenard, J	do	May 7, 1918	10 days	
Mairholtz, A	do	Apr. 10, 1918	do	
Mayfield, S	do	Oct. 12, 1918	do	
Montfort, H	do	May 1, 1918	do	
Nash, S	do	Apr. 2, 1918	1 month	
Partan, M. J	do	Apr. 9, 1918	3 months	
Perry, W	do	Nov. 8, 1917	10 days	
Pickhorn, C. I	do	Mar. 19, 1818	1 day	
Rice, C	do	July 9, 1918	6 months	
Robinson, L. B	do	May 28, 1918	30 days	
Schumpert, W	do	do	1 month	
Shields, N	do	May 7, 1918	do	
Shirley, H	do	Apr. 9, 1918	3 months	
Smith, T	do	May 22, 1918	10 days	
Starnes, D	do	Oct. 8, 1917	1 month	
Stokes, C	do	July 17, 1918	30 days	
Swineford, R. D	do	Nov. 18, 1918	1 month	
Vanznat, W	do	Mar. 20, 1918	2 months	
Walton, L	do	Apr. 10, 1918	1 day	
Wells, C	do	Oct. 10, 1917	5 days	
White, J	do	Jan. 31, 1918	8 months	
Williams, C	do	July 2, 1918	30 days	
Williams, J	do	July 3, 1918	1 month	
Wisdom, E	do	May 1, 1918	20 days	
Woodson, J	do	Dec. 6, 1918	2 months	
Wright, P. A	do	Nov. 20, 1917	10 days	
Wynn, E	do	Feb. 2, 1918	40 days	
Armstrong, C. H	do	Mar. 4, 1919	$500 or 6 months	
Bailey, W	do	Dec. 8, 1919	60 days	
Blassingame, B	do	Nov. 3, 1919	10 days	
Bostwick, C. H	do	Mar. 21, 1919	30 days	
Bowers, S	do	Nov. 3, 1919	3 months	
Brown, W. J	do	Apr. 12, 1919	2 months	
Davis, D	do	July 17, 1918	19 days	
Dillard, B	do	Apr. 17, 1919	24 hours	
Dunlap, W. F	do	Apr. 9, 1919	3 months	
Erwin, L	do	May 19, 1919	10 days	
Evens, E. T	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Finley, L	do	Feb. 5, 1919	2 months	
Fowler, W. T	do	Oct. 30, 1919	30 days	
Gilbreath, A	do	Apr 18, 1919	24 hours	
Griffin, J	do	Apr. 10, 1919		
Henry, B	do	Oct. 29, 1919	60 days	
Jolly, E. O	do	Apr. 10, 1919	1 day	
Malcom, J	do	Nov. 14, 1919	60 days	
Manning, D	do	Feb. 11, 1919	30 days	
Manning, W. I	do	do	60 days	
Moon, G	do	Apr. 18, 1919	3 months	
Rogers, W	do	Feb. 11, 1919	4 months	
Sanders, E	do	Dec. 5, 1919	30 days	
Sims, W	do	Apr. 18, 1919	5 days	
Smith, H	do	Apr. 9, 1919	30 days	
Trawick, P. A	do	Dec. 5, 1919	1 day	
Walton, E	do	Feb. 4, 1919	30 days	
Watts, J	do	Apr. 18, 1919	60 days	
Watts, W. V	do	Oct. 27, 1919	3 months	
White, W	do	July 17, 1918	30 days	
Georgia, southern district:				
Bonner, S	do	Jan. 31, 1918	$100 fine	
Brown, D	do	Feb. 13, 1918	$50 fine	
Burke, E	do	Apr. 23, 1918	2 months in jail	
Demmons, J	do	Feb. 1, 1918	10 days	
De Wilkins	do	do	$100 fine	
Franklin, R	do	Nov. 22, 1917	3 months in jail	
Freeman, B	do	July 3, 1917	5 months in jail	
Johnson, A	do	Nov. 22, 1917	3 months in jail	
Johnson, L	do	July 3, 1917	4 months in jail	
Johnson, O	do	May 6, 1918	10 days	
Jones, H	do	July 3, 1917	4 months in jail	
Kelly, W	do	Nov. 20, 1917	3 months in jail	
Moody, G	do	Jan. 21, 1918	1 month in jail	
Odom, M. L	do	May 21, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Georgia, southern district—Continued.				
Owens, J	Sec. 5	Feb. 1, 1918	10 days	
Samuels, J	do	Nov. 20, 1917	3 months in jail	
Sandiford, C	do	Jan. 28, 1918	60 days	
Smith, J. J	do	Nov. 22, 1917	3 months in jail	
Smith, R	do	Apr. 2, 1918	6 months in jail	
Snead, J	do	Jan. 21, 1918	1 month in jail	
Thomas, J	do	Nov. 22, 1917	3 months in jail	
Tillman, W	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Walker, C	do	Nov. 11, 1917	do	
Walker, W	do	May 7, 1918	6 months in jail	
Warren, T	do	July 3, 1917	do	
Williams, C	do	Feb. 25, 1918	4 months in jail	
Williams, E	do	July 2, 1917	do	
Wright, Judge	do	Nov. 15, 1917	3 months 13 days	
Bennett, A	do	Dec. 15, 1919	$25	
Kemp, A	do	Apr. 28, 1920	30 days	
Hawaii:				
Agabayni, Simeon	Sec. 6		20 days	
Alagenio, Mamerto	do		do	
Bautista, Lorenzo	do		do	
Belasio, Jesus	do		do	
Cainglit, Emil	do		do	
Costando, Cres	do	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Daco, Christ	do		do	
Rosa, Juana	Sec. 5	Mar. 26, 1918	9 months	
Delator, Alfred	Sec. 6	Apr. 4, 1918	1 day	
Gabriel, G	do		20 days	
Galan, S	do	Apr. 4, 1918	1 day	
Gamier, S	do	do	do	
Hall, K	do	Mar. 21, 1918	$10 and $40 costs	
Lasaro, Pedro	do		20 days	
Medeiros, Joe	do	Apr. 20, 1918	do	
Orong, B	do		do	
Pascua, A	do	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Pugarin, S	do		do	
Samanpan, G	do		do	
Siegel, Sam	Sec. 5	Aug. 1, 1918	1 hour	
Tomas, Andres	Sec. 6		20 days	
Yacap, Pio	do		do	
Do	do		do	
Idaho:				
Berg, I	Sec. 5	Nov. 12, 1917	60 days	
Elksne, P	do	Nov. 20, 1917	30 days	
Evans, W	do	Nov. 24, 1917	do	
Hofstedo, E	do	Nov. 13, 1917	4 months	
Joki, A	do	Nov. 24, 1917	30 days	
Maki, J	do	do	do	
Moers, K	do	Nov. 12, 1917	60 days	
Moers, L	do	do	do	
Omelka, S	do	Nov. 28, 1917	30 days	
Schwartz, G	Sec. 6	Mar. 20, 1918	12 months	
Buchan, M	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1919	4 months	
Dinson, D	do	Dec. 10, 1918	6 months	
Harris, W F	do	Oct. 31, 1919	4 months	
Sangiovannie, F	Sec. 6	Feb. 25, 1919	60 days	
Wiborg, G	do	June 13, 1919	1 year	
Illinois, northern district:				
Accetura, A	Sec. 5	Feb. 27, 1918	do	
Adamson, D	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Anderson, A	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Do	do	do	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Anderson, E	do	do	do	
Anderson, G	do	do	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Do	do	Oct. 12, 1917	90 days	
Andrews, J	do	Nov. 1, 1918	1 year	
Arendt, P. J	do	May 8, 1918	6 months and $300.	
Baises, J	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Baltrionaonis, C	do	do	do	
Benjamin, H. N	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Benson, C	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Berglund, A	do	do	do	
Bjorkman, S	do	do	do	
Bookos, G	do	Dec. 17, 1918	7 days	
Broquist, A	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Brown, G	do	Apr. 20, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Illinois, northern district—Continued.				
Burg, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 14, 1918	4 months	
Carlberg, W	do	July 6, 1917	1 year	
Carlson, C	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Carlson, E	do	do	do	
Carlson, G	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Carlson, H	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Carlson, S	do	do	do	
Conrad, W	do	Mar. 17, 1919	1 day	
Cully, J	do	Oct. 18, 1917	2 years	
Dahllof, I	do	July 5, 1917	60 days	
Darginz, S	do	do	1 year	
Davis, D. W	do	Nov. 29, 1918	1 day	
Dempsey, R	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Develera, J. C	do	Nov. 29, 1918	60 days	
Dreshny, J	do	June 5, 1918	90 days	
Dunberg, C	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Edlund, S	do	do	do	
Eliason, W	do	Aug. 29, 1918	30 days	
Enger, J	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Engstrom, M	do	do	do	
Erickson, K	do	do	do	
Erickson, O	do	do	30 days	
Essoni, H. I	do	June 16, 1918	10 months	
Evans, W. R	Sec. 6	June 5, 1919	do	
Fenska, C	Sec. 5	Feb. 6, 1918	1 year	
Finch, E. H	do	Apr. 21, 1919	6 months	
Forsell, W	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Forsman, A	do	do	do	
Francen, E	do	do	do	
Freeman, J. N	Sec. 6	Dec. 16, 1918	8 days	
Fricano, A	do	Feb. 7, 1919	1 day	
Furrere, F	Sec. 5	Nov. 6, 1918	do	
Gancarz, S	do	Jan. 3, 1917	1 hour	
Goldhagen, J	do	Nov. 18, 1918	1 year	
Goldenstein, L	do	Nov. 6, 1918	1 week	
Goulding, W. E	do	Mar. 7, 1918	1 year	
Gransell, E	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Greer, G	do	Oct. 9, 1918	1 week	
Greenwald, J	do	Apr. 20, 1918	1 year	
Griness, M	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Gudebski, J. F	do	Nov. 8, 1917	3 months	
Guhr, T	do	Oct. 9, 1918	30 days	
Gusick, G	do	Jan. 10, 1917	8 months	
Gusman, H. W	do	May 17, 1918	1 year	
Gustafson, A	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Gustafson, W	do	do	do	
Halberg, V	do	do	do	
Hanson, A	do	do	do	
Hartman, F	do	Oct. 25, 1918	do	
Hartman, W	Sec. 6	do	do	
Heinzelman, G	Sec. 5	Oct. 17, 1918	do	
Hendrickson, C. P	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Hertig, J	do	do	do	
Hjerpe, G. A	do	July 6, 1917	do	
Hough, C	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Huffman, F. L	Sec. 6	Oct. 22, 1918	do	
Indrinnas, S	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	do	
Jabubowski, J	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	do	
Jaehnke, W. C	Sec. 5	Arp. 5, 1918	do	
Janusevec, J	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Joetton, J. A	Sec. 6	Oct. 9, 1918	10 days	
Johnson, A	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Johnson, A	do	do	do	
Johnson, A	do	do	do	
Johnson, C	do	July 6, 1917	do	
Johnson, C	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Johnson, E	do	do	do	
Johnson, E	do	do	do	
Johnson, E	do	do	do	
Johnson, E	do	do	do	
Johnson, I	do	do	do	
Johnson, L. J	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Johnson, L	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Johnson, L	do	do	do	
Johnson, O	do	do	do	
Johnson, O	do	do	do	
Johnson, R	do	do	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Illinois, northern district—Continued.				
Johnson, R	Sec. 5	July 6, 1917	5 days	
Johnson, T	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Josephson, C	do	do	do	
Kable, A. E	do	Nov. 18, 1917	6 months	
Kane, W	do	Nov. 29, 1918	1 day	
Killen, O	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Kinroth, E	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Klestow, S	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Kollar, S	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Korsky, A	do	July 6, 1917	1 year	
Kowalski, J. P	Sec. 6	Jan. 20, 1919	10 days	
Kulacki, M	Sec. 5	Aug. 5, 1918	1 year	
Kusto, P	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Lancaster, J. A. F	Sec. 6	Dec. 16, 1918	31 days	
Landgist, J	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Langherst, B. P	do	Nov. 29, 1918	60 days	
Lapka, C	do	June 10, 1917	10 months	
Larson, E	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Larson, G	do	do	do	
Larson, J	do	do	do	
Larson, N. E	do	do	do	
Larson, V	do	do	do	
Levin, B. H	do	Mar. 16, 1918	do	
Levin, W	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Levine, J	do	do	do	
Lewis, J	do	Jan. 15, 1918	10 months	
Leinhardt, H	do	Oct. 9, 1918	30 days	
Lindgren, C. M	do	Mar. 7, 1918	1 year	
Lindgren, S	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Lindklist, S	do	do	do	
Lindquist, C	do	do	do	
Lippanem, J	do	do	do	
Litwicke, F	do	Oct. 9, 1918	1 week	
Ljunggren, E	do	Oct. 10, 1917	4 months, 3 days	
Lorentson, E	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
McAfee, C	Sec. 6	Dec. 16, 1918	30 days	
McCloskey, J	Sec. 5	July 12, 1918	1 year	
McGreevy, J	do	Sept. 12, 1918	3 months	
Mamut, J	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Matousek, O	do	Sept. 12, 1918	30 days	
Mices, A	do	July 5, 1917	90 days	
Michin, N	Sec. 6	May 15, 1918	1 year	
Mixis, A	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	do	
Moline, E	do	do	do	
Myllymaki, H	do	Apr. 14, 1919	10 days	
Nelson, A	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Nelson, Axel	do	do	do	
Nelson, C	do	Jan. 23, 1919	10 days	
Nelson, M	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Norgard, I	do	do	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Norman, A. J	do	do	do	
Noth, J. W	do	Dec. 7, 1917	do	
Osberg, H	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Packer, H. S	do	Oct. 9, 1918	1 week	
Palmgren, A	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Parkki, H	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Pasalic, M	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Pastsch, J. F	do	Jan. 25, 1918	60 days	
Paupp, E	do	Dec. 6, 1917	1 year	
Pearson, E	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Pearson, H. W	do	do	do	
Pearson, O	do	do	do	
Petrokis, V	do	do	do	
Plamson, C	do	Jan. 17, 1917	12 months	
Raesner, A	Sec. 6	Nov. 6, 1918	1 day	
Redmond, R. W	do	Aug. 5, 1918	1 year	
Ricconi, A	do	Sept. 12, 1918	60 days	
Ross, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 25, 1918	do	
Ryan, F	Sec. 6	June 3, 1918	1 year	
Sauer, W. L	Sec. 5	Jan. 15, 1918	10 months	
Saxe, W	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Schaffer, B	do	Jan. 8, 1917	4½ months	
Schramer, T	do	Jan. 16, 1917	12 months	
Schultz, R	do	Sept. 12, 1918	90 days	
Scully, E	do	Jan. 24, 1918	1 week	
Seaberg, C	do	Dec. 6, 1917	1 year	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Illinois, northern district—Continued.				
Severin, W	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Shannon, J	Sec. 6	Oct. 9, 1918	6 months	
Shlikus, J	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Sissavion, J	do	do	do	
Skare, S	do	do	do	
Smith, A	do	Sept. 12, 1918	60 days	
Smith, H	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Soroko, J	do	do	do	
Spencer, C. H	do	May 9, 1918	30 days	
Stinetof, R	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Strom, E	do	do	do	
Strumbeck, O	do	do	do	
Sundstrom, H	do	do	do	
Svenson, A	do	do	do	
Swenson, E	do	do	do	
Tigh, W	do	Oct. 9, 1918	48 hours	
Turnlund, M	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Velica, L	do	Nov. 15, 1917	3 months	
Wedin, G	do	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Welanta, A	do	do	do	
Wheeler, J. T	do	Oct. 9, 1918	60 days	
Widstrand, J. O	do	July 6, 1917	1 year	
Wilson, A	do	do	do	
Windberg, W	do	do	do	
Wisnisky, J	do	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Witt, P	do	Nov. 8, 1917	3 months	
Wolf, P	do	do	7 months	
Zoellick, A. M	Sec. 6	July 11, 1918	4 months	
Zokoski, J	Sec. 5	July 5, 1917	1 year	
Zoreki, J	do	May 2, 1919	do	
Miller, M. N	do	Mar. 24, 1920	6 months	
Miller, W. B	do	do	do	
Miller, W. J	do	do	do	
Illinois, southern district:				
Ayres, Elmer	do		1 year and 1 day	Apr. 22, 1918, died
Ayres, Ruth O	Sec. 6		90 days	
Ayres, Zadock B	do		do	
Baker, Arch	Sec. 5	Jan. 22, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Nov. 11, 1918, out; expiration.
Boni, Joseph	do	June 1, 1920	3 months	
Choak, Floyd	do	Dec. 20, 1918	100 days	
Dunn, Fred	do	Aug. 15, 1918	90 days	
Eberding, G	do	Jan. 28, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Nov. 17, 1918, out; expiration.
Gabriel, Peter	do		60 days	
Herberg, Folk	do		8 months	
Johnson, Herbert	do		1 year and 1 day	Dec. 25, 1918, out; expiration.
Johnson, Martin	do	Nov. 25, 1918	do	Apr. 1, 1919, out; commutation.
Johnson, Wm. G	do		8 months	
Jones, Harry M	do		4 months	
Pickel, John	do	Aug. 7, 1918	30 days	
Piro, D	do	do	90 days	
Potsick, John	do	Aug. 13, 1918	60 days	
Sedrovich, Mich	do	Aug. 6, 1918	66 days	
Stanton, T. A	do	May 4, 1918	6 months	
Worley, Frank F	do	May 9, 1918	do	
Yackle, Frank	do	Jan. 24, 1918	1 year and 1 day	Nov. 12, 1918, out; expiration.
Doyle, R. L	do	Dec. 6, 1918	110 days	
Edwards, F	do	Dec. 30, 1918	35 days	
Houchin, A	do	Apr. 23, 1919	$10 and cost	
Kelly, T	do	Dec. 20, 1918	100 days	
Ramanauskis, J	do	Feb. 11, 1920	4 months	
Ramanauskis, T	do	do	do	
Smith, H. K	Sec. 16	Apr. 23, 1919	$10 and cost	
Thompson, H	Sec. 5	Dec. 30, 1918	5 months	
Illinois, eastern district:				
Bayne, E	do	Dec. 18, 1918	90 days, $200; costs.	
Brooks, F	do	do	do	
Buchanon, N	do	May 29, 1918	5 days	
Hogan, J	do	Sept. 12, 1917	do	
Huffines, W	do	May 27, 1919	$100 costs	
Meehan, F	do	Sept. 12, 1917	5 days	
Newman, F. M	do	Sept. 10, 1917	5 minutes	
Rolfe, S	do	Apr. 8, 1918	8 months	
Smith, S	do	Oct. 8, 1917	do	
Wren, W	do	Apr. 10, 1919	40 days; costs	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Iowa, northern district:				
Anderson, A	Sec. 5	June 4, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Babcock, C. F	do	June 5, 1918	do	
Brosseau, J	do	Oct. 2, 1918	do	
Bruegmann, C	do	June 4, 1918	do	
Doty, W	do	Oct. 5, 1917	60 days	
Finn, H	do	Apr. 24, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Granzow, F. A	do	July 12, 1918	3 years, $250, and costs.	
Houghtaling, D. G	do	June 7, 1918	1 day and induction.	
Kyle, W	do	June 5, 1918	do	
Larson, T	do	Oct. 17, 1918	15 months, $500, and costs.	
Luchoiring, C	do	Apr. 4, 1918	60 days and registration.	
Moore, C. M	do	June 18, 1918	1 day and induction.	
Morris, G	do	Oct. 18, 1918	2 days and induction.	
Pabst, F. W	do	Apr. 4, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Parker, W. E	do	June 5, 1918	1 year and costs	
Quibbell, R	do	June 18, 1918	1 day and induction.	
Seefeldt, G. F	do	June 6, 1918	do	
Swartz, W. L	do	Oct. 4, 1917	30 days and costs	
Szymarek, J. J	do	June 20, 1918	1 day and induction.	
Iowa, southern district:				
Adams, S	do	May 2, 1918	Register	
Allison, W	do	Oct. 19, 1917	9 months and registration.	
Anderson, O	do	June 13, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Bickford, E	do	Oct. 15, 1918	6 months and costs.	
Brown, W. M	do	June 13, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Browne, R. E	do	Sept. 19, 1918	Registration and induction.	
Cockfield, C. L	do	Oct. 1, 1918	$500, costs, and induction.	
Dahl, G	do	Apr. 24, 1918	Register	
Domick, N	do	Oct. 8, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Duan, F	do	May 14, 1918	Register	
Frame, W	do	Apr. 29, 1918	do	
Hahn, O	do	June 24, 1917	30 days and registration.	
Helgerson, O	do	Oct. 21, 1918	do	
Hobbs, J	do	July 14, 1917	6 months and costs.	
Jenkins, J. W	do	Nov. 30, 1917	12 months and registration.	
Kersey, F	do	Jan. 11, 1918	Register	
Kuchan, D	do	Jan. 14, 1918	do	
Lammers, W	do	Dec. 18, 1917	do	
Lathrop, A	do	Dec. 4, 1917	6 months	
Lemetz, J	do	Dec. 20, 1917	12 months and costs.	
Munco, J	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
O'Leary, J. B	do	June 13, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Ryan, J	do	Dec. 19, 1917	12 months and costs.	
Severt, L. R	do	Oct. 2, 1917	3 months and costs	
Slack, A	do	Oct. 31, 1917	12 months and registration.	
Slater, E	do	July 14, 1917	6 months and costs	
Smith, C	do	Mar. 16, 1918	Register	
Smith, H. L	do	Mar. 18, 1918	do	
Smuk, F	do	Nov. 15, 1917	60 days and registration.	
Steinke, A	do	July 14, 1917	4 months and costs	
Do	do	Mar. 16, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Thompson, F	do	Mar. 30, 1918	Register	
Vermnchuk, N	do	Nov. 2, 1917	15 days and costs	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Iowa, southern district—Continued				
Walters, A	Sec. 5	Oct. 31, 1917	12 months and registration.	
Wantz, A	do	Jan. 11, 1918	Register	
Adams, S	do	May 2, 1918	do	
Allison, W	do	Oct. 19, 1917	9 months and registration.	
Anderson, O	do	June 13, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Bickford, E	do	Oct. 15, 1918	6 months and costs	
Brown, W. M	do	June 13, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Browne, R. E	do	Sept. 19, 1918	Registration and induction.	
Cockfield, C. L	do	Oct. 1, 1918	$500, costs, and induction.	
Dahl, G	do	Apr. 24, 1918	Register	
Domick, N	do	Oct. 8, 1918	30 days and registration.	
Duan, F	do	May 14, 1918	Register	
Frame, W	do	Apr. 29, 1918	do	
Hahn, O	do	June 24, 1917	30 days and registration.	
Helgerson, O	do	Oct. 21, 1918	do	
Hobbs, J	do	July 14, 1917	6 months and costs	
Jenkins, J. W	do	Nov. 30, 1917	12 months and registration.	
Kersey, F	do	Jan. 11, 1918	Register	
Kuchan, D	do	Jan. 14, 1918	do	
Lammers, W	do	Dec. 18, 1917	do	
Lathrop, A	do	Dec. 4, 1917	6 months	
Lemetz, J	do	Dec. 20, 1917	12 months and costs.	
Cook, F. B	do	May 25, 1920	$200 and costs	
Wilson, J	do	do	do	
Indiana:				
Baker, A	do	July 31, 1917	5 days	
Ballenger, I	do	June 6, 1918	1 day	
Blair, R	do	do	do	
Buckles, A	do	Nov. 26, 1918	90 days	
Buis, O	do	Jan. 11, 1918	4 months	
Catterlin, J. D	Sec. 6	Nov. 26, 1918	1 year	
Chilcote, P. N	do	Nov. 29, 1918	12 months	
Durham, Mae	do	Nov. 26, 1918	1 day	
Flannigan, C. W	do	June 6, 1918	6 months	
Gelliott, P	Sec. 5	do	1 day	
Goetz, A	do	Jan. 10, 1918	15 days	
Gross, G. S	do	June 6, 1918	1 day	
Hayes, L. H	Sec. 6	Nov. 26, 1918	12 months	
Hedge, W. E	Sec. 5	Jan. 23, 1918	90 days	
Hedges, C	Sec. 6	June 6, 1918	2 years	
Johnson, G	do	June 25, 1918	1 day	
Martin, A	Sec. 5	June 6, 1918	30 days	
Martinec, J	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day	
Mulkey, G	do	May 9, 1919	do	
Pridham, G	do	Jan. 11, 1918	60 days	
Reed, G	Sec. 6	June 25, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Schrader, H	Sec. 5	June 24, 1918	1 day	
Schubert, H. J	Sec. 6	June 6, 1918	1 year	
Scott, W. R	Sec. 5	Jan. 9, 1918	1 day	
Smuts, I. C	do	May 1, 1919	do	
Stoll, E	do	Jan. 11, 1918	6 months	
Thomas, F. W	Sec. 6	June 24, 1918	4 months	
Anderson, Wm	Sec. 5	Feb. 19, 1919	60 days	
Jackson, Arthur	do	do	6 months	
Jackson, Newt	do	Feb. 20, 1919	do	
Johnson, Joe	do	Feb. 19, 1919	15 months	No record.
McNish, Robt	do	July 16, 1919	4 months	
Morris, E	do	Feb. 19, 1919	do	
Phillips, A	Sec. 6	May 27, 1920	1 month	
Ramsey, John	Sec. 37	Apr. 23, 1919	8 months	
Skiles, Henry	Sec. 5	Feb. 24, 1919	30 days	
Kansas:				
Anderson, T	do	Jan. 30, 1919	1 day	
Barry, R	do	Jan. 16, 1919	30 days	
Brinegar, C. R	do	Mar. 11, 1918	60 days	
Burnritter, G. W	do	Mar. 13, 1919	3 days	
Chadwick, R. L	do	Mar. 22, 1919	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Kansas—Continued.				
Daniels, R. D	Sec. 5	Mar. 10, 1919	2 days, costs	
Higginson, N	do	June 3, 1919	10 days	
Jones, J. W	do	Jan. 9, 1919	1 day	
Lions, J	do	Mar. 6, 1919	do	
Pine, J. E	do	Apr. 24, 1919	5 days	
Savo, M	do	Nov. 29, 1918	do	
Viola, V	do	Nov. 10, 1919	1 day	
Watson, A	do	Nov. 29, 1918	5 days	
Wells, C. S	do	do	do	
Kentucky, eastern district:				
Alsman, J. H	do	Apr. 30, 1919	One half hour	
Anderson, M	do	Apr. 24, 1918	$100	
Anderson, R. H	do	May 25, 1918	$100	
Anderson, Shady	do	Apr. 24, 1918	$100	
Anderson, Sherman	do	do	60 days, $100	
Boanes, A. J	do	Jan. 21, 1919	30 days	
Burnham, W	do	Sept. 27, 1917	do	
Carter, A. C	do	Aug. 7, 1918	$500	
Cenkofsky, H	do	Sept. 19, 1918	30 days	
Combs, T	do	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months, $100	
Combs, T	do	Jan. 15, 1919	1 hour	
Crowe, C	do	Nov. 15, 1917	30 days	
Foster, A	do	Jan. 21, 1919	1 year	
Green, Rosa	Sec. 6	Sept. 25, 1917	$250	
Hall, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months, $100	
Harris, W	do	Nov. 15, 1917	30 days	
Heinemann, A	do	May 30, 1919	10 days	
Jewell, T	do	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months, $100	
Kaul, G. W	do	Apr. 9, 1918	12 months	
Kidd, J	do	do	60 days	
McCarthy, W	do	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months, $100	
McHone, W. D	do	Apr. 23, 1918	30 days	
Reece, M	do	Nov. 15, 1917	do	
Risoner, E	do	Sept. 18, 1918	do	
Rose, W	do	Apr. 29, 1919	10 days	
Scholl, J. W	do	Apr. 9, 1918	6 months	
Sebree, Kate	Sec. 6	Dec. 4, 1917	49 days, $100	
Taylor, M	Sec. 5	May 13, 1920	$100	
Underwood, J. R	Sec. 6	Dec. 29, 1917	63 days, $100	
Webster, W. B	Sec. 5	Sept. 27, 1917	6 months, $100	
Willis, R	do	do	do	
Kentucky, western district:				
Bardin, C. M	do	Oct. 11, 1917	10 days	
Beeler, J	do	do	do	
Booker, H	do	Sept. 28, 1917	1 day	
Corbin, A. B	do	Nov. 1, 1917	5 days	
Coursey, B	do	Nov. 19, 1918	10 days	
Downs, E	do	Oct. 1, 1917	5 days	
Finniger, E. C	Sec. 6	Oct. 17, 1918	4 months	
Garford, C	Sec. 5	May 13, 1919	30 days	
Hale, P. M	do	Oct. 11, 1917	1 year	
Johnson, W	do	Nov. 26, 1918	60 days	
Kerrick, J	do	Oct. 10, 1917	30 days	
Lemasters, B	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 day	
Lucas, S	do	Nov. 12, 1917	do	
McPherson, E. J	Sec. 6	May 21, 1918	60 days	
McPherson, W. B	do	do	do	
Middleton, G	Sec. 5	Sept. 28, 1917	do	
Sallee, A	Sec. 6	Oct. 17, 1918	$98	
Snell, H	do	May 21, 1918	6 months	
Utley, T	Sec. 5	Oct. 1, 1917	1 day	
Walker, B	do	Nov. 19, 1917	do	
Walker, R	do	do	do	
Louisiana, eastern district:				
Aarons, I	do	June 15, 1918	Time served	
Abelson, S	do	Jan. 18, 1918	do	
Angelo, C	do	June 22, 1918	do	
Baker, A	do	July 7, 1917	do	
Barber, E	do	July 27, 1918	do	
Bradford, R	do	Nov. 28, 1917	60 days	
Branch, E	do	Nov. 2, 1918	Time served	
Bridges, Nancy	Sec. 6	Oct. 22, 1917	do	
Brocato, J	Sec. 5	Mar. 30, 1918	30 days	
Butler, R	do	June 10, 1918	60 days	
Cabirac, A. B	do	June 26, 1917	30 days	
Caldwell, T. B., jr	do	Oct. 31, 1918	To register	
Carter, R	do	June 10, 1918	30 days	
Comiskey, E. M	Sec. 6	Nov. 14, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Louisiana, eastern district—Continued.				
Connors, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 25, 1918	30 days	
Cruse, J. M	do	Nov. 26, 1918	60 days	
Culbertson, M	do	July 7, 1917	Time served	
Day, H	do	Sept. 7, 1918	To register	
Denman, R. I	do	June 14, 1919	30 days	
Dodson, N	do	Oct. 14, 1918	Time served	
Dugan, C	do	Sept. 23, 1918	do	
Dunn, C	do	Oct. 3, 1918	Inducted into service.	
Edwards, W	do	Oct. 31, 1918	Time served	
Fernandez, A. L	do	Nov. 28, 1917	do	
Fricke, A., 3d	do	July 6, 1917	3 months	
Gardner, S	do	Aug. 24, 1918	Time served	
Gayden, F	do	Aug. 24, 1917	3 months	
Grand, C. E	do	Aug. 10, 1918	To register	
Greer, R	do	June 10, 1918	6 months	
Hagen, K	do	Nov. 25, 1918	Time served	
Haley, R	do	Oct. 22, 1917	do	
Harvey, L	do	June 8, 1918	30 days	
Henry, G	do	June 1, 1918	To register	
Herron, S	do	Nov. 26, 1918	Time served	
Howard, J. H	do	do	10 days	
Isadore, A	do	Nov. 28, 1917	Time served	
Jackson, T	do	June 10, 1918	30 days	
Jefferson, V	do	Aug. 24, 1917	3 months	
Jenkins, H	do	do	Time served	
Johnson, E	do	June 10, 1918	30 days	
Johnson, G	do	Jan. 25, 1918	6 months	
Johnson, S	do	June 10, 1918	Time served	
Johnson, W	Sec. 6	Nov. 26, 1918	do	
Joseph, N	Sec. 5	June 17, 1918	30 days	
Kelly, A. M	do	June 22, 1918	To register	
Klibert, L	do	Nov. 23, 1917	1 month	
Langster, N	do	June 17, 1918	Time served	
Lavigne, L. M	Secs. 5 and 37 Criminal Code.		1 year	
Lavigne, M	do		3 months	
Lefever, L	Sec. 5	June 22, 1918	Time served	
Llorens, R. O	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 week	
Malifonz, J	do	June 10, 1918	3 months	
Manning, W	do	June 18, 1917	do	
Mathews, L. J	do	June 17, 1918	30 days	
Mayer, S	do	June 10, 1918	do	
Michel, A. J	Sec. 6	Nov. 12, 1918	5 days	
Michelli, C	Sec. 5	June 10, 1918	3 months	
Miller, W	do	do	do	
Miller, W. H	do	July 27, 1918	Time served	
Mitchell, J	do	June 1, 1918	To register	
Moore, J. L	do	Nov. 2, 1918	Time served	
Neal, J	do	Oct. 31, 1918	do	
Neal, T	Secs. 5 and 6	Nov. 26, 1918	do	
Norfolk, J	Sec. 5	June 10, 1918	To register	
Numa, B	do	Aug. 24, 1917	Time served	
Offering, W	do	Aug. 24, 1918	To register	
Pigott, Lilly	Sec. 6	Nov. 12, 1918	1 day	
Pinkins, C	Sec. 5	Aug. 24, 1917	Time served	
Ravain, E. A	do	Apr. 12, 1918		
Redden, J	do	June 17, 1918	Time served	
Robertson, L	Secs. 5 and 6	Nov. 25, 1918	do	
Robinson, H. N	Sec. 5	Aug. 24, 1918	To register	
Rosenberg, J	Secs. 5 and 37 Criminal Code.		1 year	
Sardenga, L	Sec. 5	Feb. 15, 1918	3 months	
Schenck, H	Sec. 6	Nov. 14, 1918	30 days	
Schroepfer, G	Sec. 5	Aug. 24, 1917	1 year and 1 day	June 26, 1918, out, expiration.
Smith, L	do	Feb. 16, 1918	Time served	
Stuart, J	do	June 10, 1918	30 days	
Sturdivant, F	do	Mar. 9, 1918	Time served	
Swinerton, S	do	Mar. 1, 1919	do	
Tabor, A	do	June 1, 1918	1 day	
Tabor, V	do	do	do	
Thomas, S	do	June 10, 1918	60 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence
Louisiana, eastern district—Continued.				
Torres, L	Sec. 5	Apr. 13, 1918	Time served	
Touro, C	do	Apr. 20, 1918	do	
Tropez, F	do	Oct. 26, 1917	34 days	
Verette, F	do	July 5, 1917	$5	
Washington, W	do	Apr. 14, 1919	Time served	
Washington, Z	do	Oct. 31, 1918	do	
Williams, A	do	Aug. 20, 1917	30 days	
Williams, J	do	June 10, 1918	3 months	
Williams, L	do	Apr. 10, 1918	Time served	
Williams, W	do	Mar. 22, 1919	do	
Wislon, M	do	Nov. 26, 1918	do	
Woodward, H. S	do	Aug. 24, 1918	do	
Boeckelman, H	do	Apr. 15, 1918	30 days	
Holan, T	do	Oct. 5, 1918	11 days	
Levy, J. A	do	June 1, 1918	To time served	
Marquez, E	do	Apr. 15, 1918	6 months	
Marquez, J	do	do	do	
Stanley, R	do	Sept. 16, 1918	Time served	
Louisiana, western district:				
Barrett, H	do	Apr. 24, 1918	3 months	
Bell, R	do	Oct. 10, 1918	30 days	
Bowie, L	do	Mar. 13, 1918	do	
Boyd, C	do	June 4, 1918	42 days	
Brown, G	do	Jan. 23, 1918	2 weeks	
Burr, B	do	Dec. 16, 1919	60 days	
Cramotte, C	do	Nov. 15, 1918	3 months, 26 days	
Crow, B	do	Nov. 1, 1917	14 days	
Culbert, H., jr	do	Apr. 26, 1918	60 days	
Culbert, W	do	do	do	
Davis, J	do	Jan. 9, 1918	30 days	
Dawson, J	do	Apr. 3, 1918	60 days	
De Jean, F	do	June 3, 1918	30 days (nolle June 4).	
Evans, R	do	Jan. 25, 1919	30 days	
Green, W	do	Oct. 6, 1917	60 days	
Guillory, J. B	do	June 4, 1918	30 days	
Hall, S	do	Mar. 13, 1918	do	
Honeycutt, M	do	Mar. 15, 1918	60 days	
Hooks, A	do	Nov. 1, 1917	1 day	
Hosten, G	do	Apr. 3, 1918	90 days	
Jack, S	do	Apr. 26, 1918	60 days	
Jordan	do	Oct. 2, 1917	2 weeks	
Lavigne, J	do	Jan. 9, 1917	30 days	
Lewis, F	do	Jan. 25, 1919	60 days	
Linley, J	do	Mar. 1, 1919	30 days	
Logan, R	do	Apr. 3, 1918	90 days	
McGee, J	do	June 13, 1918	60 days	
Marshall, R	do	Nov. 1, 1917	10 days	
Moore, G	do	Oct. 6, 1917	30 days	
Morris, S	do	Apr. 26, 1918	60 days	
Moson, F	do	Feb. 8, 1919	30 days	
Norswether, L	do	Oct. 8, 1918	do	
Pear, F	do	Apr. 3, 1918	80 days	
Rhone, J	do	Apr. 26, 1918	60 days, $75 fine	
Rhone, W	do	do	do	
Rubit, A	do	June 4, 1918	30 days	
Shaik, A	do	Oct. 21, 1918	do	
Tarence, R	do	Apr. 3, 1918	80 days	
Theus, N. L	do	Jan. 21, 1919	10 days	
Tison, C	do	Mar. 8, 1918	90 days	
Tison, J	do	do	60 days	
Tison, W	do	do	do	
Walker, H	do	Apr. 26, 1918	6 months	
Welch, W	do	Mar. 16, 1918	3 months, 10 days	
Wiggins, P	do	Nov. 1, 1917	10 days	
Williams, N	do	May 4, 1918	3 months	
Maine:				
Berry, J	do	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day	
Byers, A	do	June 11, 1918	30 days	
Cormeau, E	do	Dec. 13, 1918	1 day	
Desrosiers, T	Sec. 6	Dec. 14, 1918	30 days	
Doucette, M. C	do	Sept. 25, 1918	1 day	
Farrell, J	Sec. 5	Dec. 15, 1917	do	
Gray, D. F	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Gray, F	Sec. 5	Feb. 7, 1919	do	
Hatch, B. B	Sec. 6	June 11, 1918	60 days	
Hatch, F. M	do	do	$1 fine paid	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Maine—Continued.				
Johnson, W. S	Sec. 5	Oct. 12, 1918	30 days	
Kugler, M	do	Feb. 12, 1918	5 days	
Kulik, W	do	Dec. 13, 1918	1 day	
Maki, K	do	Feb. 10, 1919	10 days	
Morrell, F	do	June 7, 1918	3 months	
Pelletier, W. H	Sec. 6	June 3, 1919	90 days	
Pocidowski, P	Sec. 5	Feb. 7, 1919	30 days	
Swanson, R. E	do	Sept. 21, 1918	do	
Wisgart, G	do	do	6 months	
Maryland:				
Allen, G. A	Sec. 6	Mar. 28, 1918	90 days	
Ambrose, W. S	Sec. 5	Nov. 18, 1918	60 days	
Bailey, E	do	July 5, 1917	1 day	
Ball, S	do	Dec. 31, 1917	do	
Baxter, J	do	Oct. 5, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Beck, D. M	Sec. 6	July 12, 1918	1 day	
Bennett, H	Sec. 5	Oct. 24, 1918	do	
Bishop, J. W	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	30 days	
Booz, E	Sec. 5	Feb. 25, 1918	6 months	
Brandford, C	do	July 23, 1917	60 days and registration.	
Bright, D	do	Dec. 29, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Brodsky, M	do	Oct. 1, 1918	5 days	
Brown, R	do	Dec. 18, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Carter, L	do	July 23, 1917	30 days and registration.	
Connelly, J. H	do	July 2, 1917	5 days and registration.	
Conquest, E	do	July 10, 1917	6 months and registration.	
Crawford, W. W	do	July 30, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Cross, T	do	Feb. 4, 1918	do	
Davis, A	Sec. 6	July 15, 1918	$10	
Dul, S	do	July 3, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Elliott, R	do	Mar. 28, 1918	$5	
Farley, H. O	Sec. 5	Dec. 2, 1918	1 day and cost	
Fethe, C. B	do	July 3, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Forlks, E	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Gail, O. A	Sec. 6	May 10, 1918	2 months	
Gilroy, D	Sec. 5	July 6, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Godwin, R	do	Jan. 18, 1918	do	
Gross, W	do	Feb. 4, 1918	do	
Hamilton, C	do	July 30, 1917	do	
Hammond, W	do	July 2, 1917	do	
Hardesty, W	do	Feb. 6, 1918	do	
Harris, A	do	July 2, 1917	do	
Herold, A. P	Sec. 6	May 9, 1918	8 months	
Hill, C	Sec. 5	July 2, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Hill, J. B	do	Oct. 4, 1918	2 days, costs, and registration.	
Hollis, C	do	Dec. 28, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Holmes, A	do	July 2, 1917	5 days and registration.	
Jackson, A. E	do	Feb. 25, 1918	6 months	
Jefferson, W. T	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Jennings, A	Sec. 5	July 26, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Johnson, M	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Juse, C	do	Dec. 31, 1917	do	
Karpowizs, A	do	July 2, 1917	do	
Kaurich, J	do	July 3, 1917	do	
Kearsey, S	do	Aug. 29, 1917	do	
Keim, E. M	Sec. 6	July 12, 1918	1 day	
Kestner, J	do	July 23, 1917	1 dav and registration.	
Kilbride, T	do	Dec. 19, 1917	do	
King, W. H	do	June 13, 1918	6 months	
Knight, A	do	do	$5	
Knott, J. L	Sec. 5	Oct. 26, 1918	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Maryland—Continued.				
Koracevich, A	Sec. 5	July 26, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Larrimore, C. G	Sec. 6	Apr. 11, 1918	6 months	
Lavinka, H	Sec. 37	Oct. 24, 1918	$10 and cost	
Leipold, C	do	do	6 months	
Leipold, G. F	do	do	do	
Leipold, W	do	do	15 months	
Long, R	Sec. 5	Aug. 14, 1918	10 days	
McRae, D. W	do	July 11, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Meyer, J	do	Oct. 4, 1918	2 days, cost, and registration.	
Monry, J	do	Sept. 17, 1917	30 days and registration.	
Moore, O. B	do	July 6, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Moran, A	do	Nov. 18, 1918	1 day	
Mowbray, C	do	July 20, 1917	15 months	
Mullineaux, L	do	May 14, 1918	$5	
Mullineaux, R. B	Sec. 6	May 15, 1918	$50	
Murray, R	do	July 12, 1918	3 months	
Nathan, S	Sec. 98, Criminal Code.	June 16, 1919	1 day	
Nathanson, B. L	Sec. 37, Penal Code.	Mar. 19, 1918	6 months	
Neslein, W. T	Sec. 6	July 13, 1918	$10	
Neumesiter, G	Sec. 5	Nov. 14, 1918	30 days	
Page, J	do	July 5, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Parker, W	do	Dec. 21, 1917	do	
Pitts, P	do	Jan. 25, 1918	do	
Reeder, R	do	Dec. 19, 1917	do	
Rich, P	do	July 20, 1917	5 days and registration.	
Russell, L	do	Jan. 4, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Saunder, J	do	Feb. 7, 1918	do	
Sendtner, M. T	do	Aug. 1, 1917	do	
Sheppard, C	do	Jan. 24, 1918	do	
Smith, J. R	do	Dec. 13, 1917	1 day	
Snowden, R	do	July 23, 1917	30 days and registration.	
Sowers, B	do	Jan. 11, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Sowers, F	do	do	do	
Sutton, J. A	do	June 22, 1917	1 day	
Szymski, M	do	Feb. 6, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Taylor, G	do	Feb. 15, 1918	do	
Thomas, W	do	Jan. 22, 1918	do	
Thomas, W	do	Aug. 23, 1918	do	
Thomas, W	do	July 5, 1917	do	
Thompson, R. F	do	July 3, 1917	do	
Washington, W	do	Feb. 16, 1918	do	
Webber, J. R	do	Apr. 16, 1918	$100 and cost	
Welborne, J. J	do	June 27, 1917	5 days and registration.	
Wightman, P. A	do	July 16, 1917	1 day and registration.	
Williams, J	do	Feb. 4, 1918	do	
Yaffe, J. G	do	Mar. 19, 1918	6 months	
Tudor, G	Sec. 6		$25	
Massachusetts:				
Alsterberg, G	Sec. 5	Nov. 1, 1918	1 day	
Anotucheck, W	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Bartolone, G	do	Jan. 24, 1919	do	
Burkhart, E. L	do	Dec. 20, 1918	10 months	
Burns, H. L	do	Oct. 7, 1918	1 day	
Centofanti, B	do	Apr. 17, 1918	1 year	
Collins, F. J	do	Oct. 4, 1918	1 day	
Dorazio, V	do	Apr. 4, 1918	$50 fine	
Dubois, F	do	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Enos, J	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Erikson, I	do	do	do	
Ernst, F. L	do	Feb. 21, 1919	12 months	
Fallsowski, W	do	Nov. 1, 1918	1 day	
Farmacis, J	do	Jan. 24, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Ferrara, N	Sec. 5	Dec. 20, 1918	3 months	
Fuller, F	do	Nov. 1, 1918	1 day	
Gountas, A	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Grassi, A	do	Apr. 4, 1918	$50 fine	
Hodges, G. A	do	Oct. 7, 1918	1 day	
Hurley, P. J	do	do	do	
Josephson, W	do	do	do	
Kerbel, P	do	Nov. 14, 1917	do	
Kouloulas, A	do	Sept. 25, 1918	1 year	
Lane, P	do	Nov. 1, 1918	1 day	
Litchfield, H. A	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Marion, M. M	do	Nov. 1, 1918	do	
Moreno, A. L	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Nelson, C	do	do	do	
Pappas, J	do	Jan. 7, 1918	do	
Polesk, F	do	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Porro, A	do	Jan. 8, 1918	1 year	
Russell, T	do	Oct. 7, 1918	1 day	
Saklad, E	Sec. 6	May 11, 1919	do	
Schavina, R	Sec. 5	Oct. 10, 1917	1 year	
Scholdeton, A	do	Oct. 7, 1918	1 day	
Strahl, W	do	Nov. 14, 1917	do	
Taylor, J	do	do	do	
Tongrin, A	do	do	do	
Williams, P	do	Nov. 1, 1918	do	
Worthmann, R. H	do	Jan. 10, 1917	do	
Michigan, eastern district:				
Ball, J. R	do	Nov. 21, 1917	1 year	
Balogh, J	do	Jan. 21, 1918	30 days	
Brelinski, S	do	Aug. 22, 1917	1 month	
Brenner, F	do	Sept. 28, 1917	10 months	
Broske, L	do	Aug. 22, 1917	1 month	
Burdo, S	do	Oct. 10, 1918	1 year	
Burke, J W	do	Oct. 16, 1917	$1,000	
Burman, H. M	do	Oct. 9, 1917	10 months	
Caves, C	do	Dec. 9, 1918	do	
Caves, L	do	do	9 months	
Church, A. S	do	Jan. 14, 1919	7 months	
Cook, A. L	do	Mar. 28, 1918	10 months	
Cook, E	do	Aug. 22, 1917	30 days	
Cook, H	do	Oct. 19, 1917	1 year	
Cross, E	do	do	$500	
Dow, S	do	Oct. 9, 1917	30 days	
Edick, F	do	Oct. 9, 1918	1 year	
Every, R. M	do	Aug. 22, 1917	do	
Frocht, M	do	July 12, 1917	do	
Galecki, W	do		10 months	
Goedel, A	do	Oct. 11, 1917	30 days	
Goldfarb, M	do	June 20, 1917	1 year	
Harrison, R. F	do	July 9, 1917	30 days	
Kieport, W. G	do	Oct. 10, 1917	10 months	
Kowalski, E	do	Nov. 6, 1918	1 year	
Kunak, J	do		3 months	
Livinghouse, A	do	June 28, 1917	1 year	
Lubert, J. N	do	Jan. 21, 1918	60 days	
Martin, W	do	July 11, 1917	1 year	
Massman, H	Secs. 6 and 37 Penal Code.	May 15, 1918	$400	
Massman, L. J	do	do	$600	
Massman, W	do	do	7 months	
Michaelson, P	Sec. 5	July 18, 1917	1 year	
Monastir, S	do	Apr. 2, 1918	12 months	
Moore, E. B	do	July 12, 1917	1 year	
Mucha, W	Sec 6		10 months	
Mulyk, T	Sec 5	June 26, 1917	1 year	
Reichert, G. F	do	Jan. 24, 1919	60 days	
Roetz, E. R W	do	May 23, 1918	4 months	
Rogers, Mabel	Sec. 6	July 10, 1918	1 year; $1,000	
Samotis, M	Sec. 5	June 27, 1917	1 year	
Sampanti, J	do	Aug. 12, 1918	30 days	
Schroeder, E	Sec. 6	Apr. 17, 1918	1 year	
Silverman, M	Sec. 5	June 22, 1917	do	
Sparks, N	do	Aug. 22, 1917	30 days	
Stanczak, F	Sec. 6	July 11, 1918	1 year	
Sundquist, W	Sec. 5	Oct. 9, 1917	10 months	
Tamarkin, E	Sec. 6	July 11, 1917	1 year	
Tausch, C	Sec. 5	May 28, 1918	7 months	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Michigan, eastern district—Continued.				
Taylor, J	Sec. 6		3 months	
Tobin, J. E	do		do	
Vigdorchick, M	Sec. 5	July 10, 1917	1 year	
Walkowc, J	do	Nov. 19, 1917	30 days	
Walmsley, J	do	Aug. 24, 1917	3 months	
Werner, C	do	July 11, 1917	1 year	
Williams, W. B	do	Nov. 17, 1917	30 days	
Wyatt, A	Sec. 6	Apr. 15, 1918	10 months	
Young, W	Sec. 5	June 27, 1917	3 months	
McCormick, R. H	Sec. 6	Nov. 14, 1919	30 days	
Michigan, western district:				
Aho, E	Sec. 5	July 31, 1917	4 days	
Aho, J	do	do	30 days	
Aho, O	do	do	6 months	
Aho, O	do	do	20 days	
Allen, A	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Alto, V	do	July 31, 1917	6 months	
Autio, O	do	do	15 days	
Bertomolli, G	do	do	30 days	
Brander, F	do	do	4 months	
Byhman, G	do	Apr. 10, 1918	30 days	
Chappell, B. C	do	Sept. 14, 1917	do	
Deiter, J	do	Apr. 12, 1918	20 days	
Eggleston, S	do	Mar. 22, 1918	2 years	
Erb, J	do	Sept. 22, 1917	30 days	
Erickson, E. E	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Faust, G	do	Sept. 14, 1917	60 days	
Finnela, A	do	Sept. 20, 1917	6 months	
Finnela, T	do	do	do	
Finnela, W	do	do	do	
Forece, N	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Gasper, A	do	Oct. 15, 1920	60 days	
Georgette, M	do	July 31, 1917	30 days	
Haapanen, J	do	do	do	
Haarala, A	do		90 days	
Hampanen, E	do	Sept. 20, 1917	6 months	
Hendrickson, A	do	do	60 days	
Huhtala, A	do	July 31, 1917	30 days	
Hyvonen, J	do	Sept. 20, 1917	6 months	
Hyvonen, F	do	do	do	
Hyvonen, S. H	do	Sept. 21, 1917	do	
Ingram, W	do	June 7, 1918	do	
Ivanoff, J	do	Aug. 28, 1917	60 days	
Kanerva, K. W	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Kaija, T	do	Apr. 13, 1918	do	
Kangas, F	do		90 days	
Kautala, J. N	do	July 31, 1917	20 days	
Kauvi, S	do	do	Nolle-pros	
Ketola, H	do	do	60 days	
Ketonen, P	do	Sept. 20, 1917	do	
Killio, H	do	July 31, 1917	6 months	
Koch, Ora	do	Nov. 18, 1918	4 months	
Kopala, Vilho	do	July 19, 1920	9 months	
Koski, A	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Korlenen, A	do	July 31, 1917	20 days	
Kotyla, J	do	Oct. 25, 1917	30 days	
Krulikowski, J	do	do	do	
Krulikowski, J	do	do	do	
Krzykwa, J	do	Sept. 15, 1917	do	
Kuleo, V	do	July 31, 1917	90 days	
Kulkki, A	do	do	60 days	
Kulkki, S	do	do	20 days	
Lahtosaari, F	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Laine, H	do	July 31, 1917	4 months	
Laine, R	do	do	90 days	
Lahti, W	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Lapela, A	do	do	do	
Larson, E	do	July 23, 1915	30 days	
Latini, S	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Laurila, Y	do	do	10 days	
Lippo, A	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Lytle, W. H	Sec. 6	Oct. 7, 1918	do	
Madaichek, M	Sec. 5	Sept. 20, 1917	do	
Maki, J	do	July 31, 1917	30 days	
Maki, K	do	do	90 days	
Maki, N	do	do	6 months	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Michigan, western district—Continued.				
Malinski, V	Sec. 5	Sept. 24, 1917	70 days	
Marick, M	do	Apr. 10, 1918	6 months	
Marko, M	do	Sept. 18, 1917	$100 fine paid	
Masupaa, M	do	July 31, 1917	30 days	
Masupaa, K	do	do	do	
Matson, O	do	do	do	
Meyers, J. W	do	Sept. 14, 1917	90 days	
Miller, A	Sec. 6	May 28, 1918	40 days	
Miner, C	Sec. 5	Mar. 9, 1918	60 days	
Moillinen, A	do	July 31, 1917	6 months	
Mukkala, G	do	do	60 days	
Mustajori, K	do	do	do	
Mustapaa, E	do	May 15, 1918	do	
Mustapaa, H	do	July 31, 1917	30 days	
Mustapaa, V	do	do	do	
Nelson, A	Sec. 6	Mar. 22, 1918	2 years	
Niemi, J	Sec. 5	Apr. 13, 1918	60 days	
Niskanen, M	do	July 31, 1917	90 days	
Oja, F	do	do	4 months	
Olds, C	do	Sept. 20, 1917	3 months	
Overmark, J	do	Apr. 13, 1918	30 days	
Paatala, H	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Paivonen, J	do	do	90 days	
Pallan, C	do	Sept. 20, 1917	6 months	
Palttala, S	do	do	do	
Pamnake, E	do	May 14, 1918	30 days	
Pannala, A	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Pasonen, H	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Pavolich, P	do	July 31, 1917	6 months	
Pere, I	do	do	60 days	
Petroni, F	do	Sept. 22, 1917	30 days	
Philiva, J	do	Apr. 13, 1918	60 days	
Pietila, J	do	Sept. 20, 1917	do	
Porre, M	do	July 31, 1917	6 months	
Ramutis, A	do	May 28, 1918	30 days	
Rautio, J	do	July 31, 1917	40 days	
Rehark, A	do	Oct. 28, 1918	60 days	
Rehark, M	do	do	20 days	
Rejnikainen, H	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Rimpola, H	do	Sept. 19, 1917	do	
Rivers, A	do	July 31, 1917	90 days	
Saikkel, J	do	do	9 months	
Saleno, R	do	do	20 days	
Salo, G	do	Apr. 13, 1918	90 days	
Saloma, K	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Salvo, W	do	July 31, 1917	do	
Sankbake, A	do	Apr. 10, 1918	4 months	
Sandbakki, E	do	Sept. 20, 1917	90 days	
Sarri, J	do	do	60 days	
Seian, F	do	do	do	
Siehl, K	do	Sept. 18, 1920	30 days	
Sjostrand, C	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Smelterkopf, H	do	Jan. 2, 1920	1 day	
Soderino, M	do	July 31, 1920	6 months	
Soldo, S	do	July 31, 1917	4 months	
Tenhanen, E	do	do	do	
Tervonen, F	do		20 days	
Tolonen, E	do	Sept. 20, 1917	4 months	
Ward, W. A	do	Sept. 22, 1917	6 months	
Watson, R	do	Oct. 1, 1917	90 days	
Wikman, O	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Wirkala, E	do	July 31, 1917	4 months	
Wolfored, G	do	Oct. 25, 1917	60 days	
Wright, P. B	do	May 28, 1918	1 day	
Ylajoki, T	do	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Minnesota:				
Abromovitch, M	do	Apr. 4, 1919	8 months	
Anderson, B	do		11 months	
Arver, J. F	do	July 2, 1917	1 year	
Berg, C. R	do	Apr. 13, 1918	10 days	
Bijurstrom, J	do	Jan. 14, 1918	4 months	
Broms, A. S	do	do	8 months	
Carlson, A	do	Jan. 9, 1918	51 days	
Do	do	do	do	
Carlson, A. W	do	do	8 months	
Carlson, E	do	Jan. 18, 1919	3 months	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Carlson, F. E	Sec. 5	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Carlson, R	do	do	do	
Clarks, H. T	do		1 year	
Cohen, R	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Cronan, T. G	Sec. 6	May 9, 1913	10 days	
Dahlby, L	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1919	do	
Dirkes, A	do	Dec. 10, 1918	5 days	
Grahl, A. H	do	July 8, 1917	1 year	
Haaviste, R	do	Jan. 11, 1918	12 months	
Handbrink, W	do	Dec. 11, 1917	90 days	
Harstead, H. T	do	Jan. 16, 1918	½ day	
Harter, H. M	do	Dec. 3, 1918	2 weeks	
Do	do	do	do	
Harty, E	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Harty, W	do	Jan. 5, 1920	$50 fine	
Heikkila, A	do	Oct. 17, 1917	1 day	
Herrala, M	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Heusala, H	do	do	do	
Hill, N	do	do	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Do	do	Jan. 12, 1918	12 months	
Huhtala, E	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Jacobson, E	do	Oct. 9, 1919	15 days	
Jarvi, A	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Johnson, C	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Johnson, G	do	do	do	
Jugovich, M	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Kakkuri, J	do	do	do	
Kammenetsky, M	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Kari, N	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Kattunen, K	do	July 8, 1919	do	
Klimenhagen, R	do	July 11, 1918	12 months	
Korpi, L	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Kortismaki, K	do	do	do	
Koski, J	do	do	do	
Krakka, V	do	do	do	
Kuchnowski, J	do	Dec. 11, 1917	24 hours	
Kuhmonen, M	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Kultala, V	do	Jan. 13, 1919	24 hours	
Kunelius, H	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Kyralahti, A	do	do	do	
Laiho, V	do	Jan. 12, 1918	12 months	
Laitinen, D	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Laitinen, J	do	do	do	
Lampi, F	do	do	do	
Leuser, G. A	do		11 months	
Luikkonen, J	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Lukkarainen, M	do	do	do	
Lund, A	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Maaninen, O	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Makela, J	do	Jan. 11, 1918	12 months	
Makala, N	do	Jan. 12, 1918	do	
Maki, E	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Maki, J	do	do	do	
Maki, N	do	do	do	
Maki, N	do	do	do	
Maki, S	do	do	do	
Maki, T	do	do	do	
Maki, T	do	do	do	
Maki, V	do	do	do	
Manilla, O	do	do	do	
Matila, T	do	do	do	
Mikkonen, E	do	do	do	
Nelson, F	do	Dec. 11, 1917	90 days	
Niemi, A	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Niemi, E	do	do	do	
Niemi, K	do	do	do	
Nio, J	do		70 days	
Olliekainen, J	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Olson, O	do	Nov. 15, 1918	4 days	
Padovan, M	do	Jan. 16, 1919	30 days	
Partti, W	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Peltonen, W	do	July 11, 1918	6 months	
Pentilla, E	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Petricivich, M	do	do	do	
Pfeil, A	do	July 11, 1918	12 months	
Piirainen, M	do	Jan. 12, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Minn esota—Continued.				
Polski, F	Sec. 5	Dec. 11, 1917	90 days	
Puikkonen, V	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Pyhonen, W	do	do	do	
Rentamake, I	do	do	do	
Retzko, P	do	Jan. 14, 1918	3 months	
Ross, O	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Saari, U	do	Jan. 16, 1918	10 months	
Sakres, J	do	Jan. 18, 1919	12 months	
Salo, W	do	do	do	
Saloranta, A	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Sandberg, W	do		11 months	
Sauer, W. H	do	Dec. 11, 1917	6 months	
Sharp, R. H	do	Oct. 28, 1919	90 days	
Smith, G. R	do	Oct. 7, 1918	2 days	
Steinhaus, H	do	Mar. 14, 1918	90 days	
Sullwold, F	do	Dec. 10, 1918	do	
Sullen, R	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Surronen, M	do	do	do	
Swanson, J	do	Mar. 14, 1918	4 months	
Thompson, C. W	do	July 11, 1918	12 months	
Toivakka, A	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Torma, A	do	Oct. 17, 1917	1 day	
Troeseler, W. H	do	Jan. 9, 1918	8 months	
Unger, N	do	do	do	
Vainevich, V	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Vandenbergh, L	do		10 days	
Viinihainen, O	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Wangerin, O	do	July 2, 1917	1 year	
Wangerin, W	do	July 8, 1917	do	
Weber, O	do	Feb. 8, 1919	9 months	
West, P	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Widmore, M	do	do	do	
Wiita, H	do	Jan. 11, 1918	12 months	
Hallinen, O	do	July 8, 1918	3 hours	
Halonen, M	do	do	do	
Rolek, O	do	do	do	
Siita, S	do	do	do	
Mississippi, northern district:				
Benson, Felix	do	Dec. 3, 1917	4 months	
Harris, John	do	Jan. 5, 1918	6 weeks	
Harvey, Jim	do	Jan. 29, 1918	$10 and costs	
Harvey, L. T	do	do	do	
Harvey, Phil	do	June 5, 1918	4 weeks	
Mitchell, W	do	Jan. 30, 1918	30 days and costs	
Mitchell, W	do	do	do	
Nichols, Wm. F	do	Apr. 4, 1918	45 days	
Stokes, Ben	do	June 4, 1918	5 weeks	
Welch, Matt	do	Apr. 4, 1918	45 days	
Woods, Ed	do	Jan. 29, 1918	$10 and costs	
Mississippi, southern district:				
Ball, N	do	Nov. 3, 1919	45 days	
Bennett, J	Sec. 6	Feb. 18, 1919	6 months	
Le Bord, C	Sec. 5	Feb. 27, 1919		
Chandler, S	do	Nov. 14, 1917	5 days	
Clayton, C	do	Mar. 14, 1919	$5 and costs	
Graham, W	do	do	60 days	
Green, S	do	Nov. 7, 1917	Costs	
Hearst, W	do	Nov. 13, 1917	10 days	
Hudnall, S. L	do	Mar. 11, 1919	1 week	
Johnson, W	do	Feb. 25, 1918	10 days	
Lewis, A	do	Nov. 15, 1917	5 days	
Little, P	do	Mar. 23, 1919	30 days	
Madison, C	do	May 14, 1918	4 months	
Minnefield, R	do	Nov. 14, 1917	5 days	
Neal, O	do	do	do	
Robinson, J	do	May 10, 1919	24 hours	
Salter, H	do	Nov. 13, 1917	5 days	
Sewell, M	do	Nov. 14, 1917	do	
Sutton, S	do	Nov. 8, 1917	Costs	
Thornton, D	do	Sept. 10, 1919	1 day	
Tucker, H	do	Nov. 14, 1917	5 days	
Washington, T	do	do	do	
Wells, J	do	do	do	
Whistler, W	do	do	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Missouri, eastern district:				
Alberson, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 9, 1917	1 day	
Anthony, G	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1918	do	
Baines, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 23, 1917	60 days	
Baines, J	do	Oct 24, 1917	5 days	
Ballner, S	Sec. 6	Nov. 18, 1919	10 days	
Barcala, H	Sec. 5	June 25, 1917	21 days	
Baumer, F. J	Sec. 6	Feb. 12, 1919	4 months	
Behring, J	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1917	1 day	
Bistrowitz, L	do	Dec. 12, 1917	do	
Bonepart, J	do	Apr. 19, 1918	30 days	
Bonner, W	do	Oct. 5, 1917	57 days	
Brookins, B	Sec. 6	May 9, 1918	6 months	
Brown, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 5, 1917	37 days	
Bryant, C	do	May 18, 1918	29 days	
Caldwell, J	do	Apr. 11, 1918	23 days	
Capley, C	do	Oct. 10, 1917	52 days	
Carroll, F. W	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1918	3 months	
Clark, J. A	do	Feb. 19, 1919	7 days	
Conley, J	Sec. 5	Feb. 15, 1919	1 month 27 days	
Connors, W	do	Oct. 5, 1917	51 days	
Culpen, T	do	Dec. 5, 1917	1 day	
Dahl, H	do	Dec. 13, 1917	90 days	
Dammer, H. G	Sec. 6	May 19, 1919	$50 fine and costs	
Dammer, W. H	Sec. 5	do	do	
Davis, C	do	Apr. 11, 1918	14 days	
Davis, E	do	Oct. 5, 1917	6 months	
Davis, W. E	Sec. 6	Jan. 6, 1919	10 days	
De Palmata, B	do	Nov. 18, 1918	5 days	
Dukes, C	do	Nov. 19, 1918	4 months	
Everson, R	Sec. 5	June 21, 1917	7 days	
Farr, V	do	Oct. 10, 1917	62 days	
Feldman, F. A	do	Oct. 5, 1917	3 months	
Fisher, F	do	Jan. 26, 1918	10 days	
Flaig, C	do	Oct. 5, 1917	59 days	
Gardner, O. T	do	Dec. 13, 1917	20 days	
Handel, G	do	Dec. 11, 1918	8 days, $100 fine and costs.	
Hearn, J	do	Oct. 5, 1917	10 days	
Hennicke, J. T	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1918	4 months	
Hodge, U	Sec. 5	Apr. 11, 1918	1 month 9 days	
Hoffman, W	Sec. 6	Mar. 3, 1919	$100 fine and costs.	
Huffman, W	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1918	$100 fine	
Jackson, A	do	Oct. 11, 1917	21 days	
Jimerson, R	do	Mar. 4, 1918	5 days	
Johnson, B	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1918	1 day	
Kenowsky, P	Sec. 5	Jan. 26, 1918	40 days	
Klostermeyer, F	do	Jan. 14, 1919	$25 fine	
Langham, K	do	Oct. 10, 1917	16 days	
Laurent, C	do	Oct. 5, 1917	20 days	
Lautner, G	do	do	3 days	
Lewis, J	do	Nov. 30, 1917	2 months	
Looby, W	do	Nov. 6, 1917	3 months	
Lyons, J	do	Mar. 4, 1918	5 days	
McGuire, E	do	do	do	
McLaughlin, J	do	Dec. 20, 1917	$100 fine and costs.	
Mahr, J	do	Oct. 5, 1917	10 days	
Martin, G	Sec. 6	Nov. 13, 1918	3 months	
Mason, G. H	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1917	5 days	
Matthews, R	do	Oct. 12, 1918	30 days	
Meidel, G	do	Feb. 11, 1919	do	
Modelewski, F	do	June 25, 1917	3 days	
Moore, S. E	do	May 18, 1918	1 day	
Norris, J	do	June 21, 1917	7 days	
O'Neal, R	do	Apr. 11, 1918	14 days	
Parish, W	do	Oct. 5, 1917	1 day	
Patterson, W	do	Oct. 27, 1917	8 days	
Pepers, T	do	Oct. 12, 1918	30 days	
Reynolds, C. L	do	Feb. 1, 1919	$10 fine	
Rindfleisch, E	do	Nov. 30, 1917	4 months	
Seona, J	do	May 18, 1918	25 days	
Sharkey, J. H	do	Oct. 5, 1917	1 day	
Shaw, B	do	do	20 days	
Simeone, F	do	Nov. 19, 1918	1 day	
Smith, W	do	Oct. 5, 1917	21 days	
Somas, A	do	Feb. 19, 1918	133 days	
Spencer, C	do	Feb. 10, 1919	1 month 5 days	
Stone, K. D	do	Apr. 11, 1918	2 months 9 days	
Storbeck, A. E	do	Mar. 17, 1920	$100 fine	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Missouri, eastern district—Continued.				
Stricklin, C	Sec. 5	Oct. 10, 1917	63 days	
Taplin, A	do	Oct. 5, 1917	45 days	
Tarleton, C	do	Oct. 16, 1918	5 months	
Tennell, D	do	Oct. 5, 1917	30 days	
Tucker, R	do	Apr. 11, 1918	3 months, 22 days.	
Ward, G	do	Dec. 5, 1918	$100 fine	
Wheeling, A	do	Apr. 15, 1919	6 months	
White, W	do	Apr. 11, 1918	1 month, 9 days	
Wilkinson, G	do	Jan. 10, 1918	60 days	
Williamson, W	do	Apr. 11, 1918	29 days	
Wilson, J	do	Dec. 5, 1917	1 day	
Woosley, R. O	do	Apr. 11, 1918	1 month, 9 days	
Barnhard, Anita	Sec. 6			
Missouri, western district:				
Ahrens, C	Sec. 5	Nov. 20, 1918	1 year	
Amend, C	do	Nov. 5, 1917	$100 and costs	
Anderson, W	do	Jan. 26, 1919	1 day	
Anderson, W	do	Oct. 15, 1913	$100 and costs and 30 days.	
Boose, J. H	do	Oct. 18, 1918		
Browder, W. E	do	Nov. 5, 1917	12 months	
Brown, G	do	do	$100 and costs	
Canine, S	do	Mar. 17, 1919	30 days	
Carey, M. J	do	Jan. 16, 1919	$200	
Cook, T	do	Nov. 14, 1917	30 days and costs	
Curry, C. C	do	Oct. 21, 1919	$50 and costs	
Curry, J. E	do	Jan. 16, 1918	6 months and costs	
Doll, C. A	do	Apr. 1, 1918	30 days	
Ellsworth, P	do	Nov. 5, 1918	60 days and costs	
Essary, E	do	Jan. 15, 1918	12 months	
Gates, W	do	May 6, 1918	60 days	
Green, W. E	do	Jan. 7, 1919	6 months and costs	
Hale, Y	do	Mar. 18, 1918	1 day	
Ledbetter, L	do	Jan. 15, 1918	3 months	
Little, J. E	do	Nov. 6, 1918	$25 and costs	
McCulley, C	do	Apr. 9, 1919	1 year and 1 day	
McGuire, A	do	Apr. 16, 1919	10 days	
McGuire, G. C	do	do	do	
McKendry, C	do	Nov. 7, 1918	3 months and costs.	
McMannis, K	do	Jan. 15, 1918	12 months and costs.	
McMannis, M	do	do	do	
Markley, B	do	June 11, 1918	4 months and costs	
Miller, R. V	do	Mar. 28, 1918	1 day and costs	
Mitchell, P. S	do	Dec. 14, 1917	4 months	
Napier, W	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months and costs	
Pitts, J. W	do	Nov. 12, 1917	do	
Richardson, O	do	Nov. 6, 1917	30 days and costs	
Robertson, L. J	do	Nov. 7, 1918	6 months and costs	
Sanning, P. A	do	Oct. 22, 1918	10 days	
Shankland, C	do	Dec. 23, 1918	30 days and costs	
Sullivan, T. R	do	Nov. 5, 1917	12 months and costs.	
Tuttle, R	do	Nov. 5, 1918	60 days and costs	
Updike, I. D	do	Apr. 28, 1919	6 months	
Williams	do	Sept. 18, 1917	30 days	
Workman, E	do	Mar. 3, 1919	10 days	
Wuori, A	do	July 10, 1918	1 year	
Curbow, Tom	do	Jan. 21, 1919	3 months and fine $100.	
Montana:				
Adams, John	do	Dec. 11, 1917	1 day	
Aho, Felix	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Aho, Vic	do	do	do	
Antila, Raimo	do	do	do	
Antili, Fred	do	do	do	
Astrino, George	do	Sept. 27, 1917	do	
Aumi, Andi	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Baker, Thomas	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Barringer, John	do	Apr. 17, 1918	To register	
Bartomen, Pete	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Bender, Geo. H	Sec. 6	May 20, 1918	30 days	
Bera, Isaac	Sec. 5	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Birbetta, Henry	do	Nov. 19, 1917	To file brief	
Bishop, C. E	do	July 9, 1917	30 days	
Brown, Fred	do	Oct. 25, 1917	1 day	
Carlson, Simon	do	Oct. 4, 1917	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Montana—Continued.				
Carrow, W. A	Sec. 5	Sept. 14, 1917	60 days	
Church, Noah J	do	Oct. 12, 1917	30 days	
Clark, Eugene	do	Dec. 1, 1917	do	
Collins, James	do	Nov. 19, 1917	35 days	
Conway, Anthony	do	Apr. 11, 1918	20 days	
Copenhaver, Floyd	do	Sept. 7, 1917	30 days	
Devine, John F	do	Oct. 5, 1917	1 day	
Dickinson, Verne K	do	Nov. 5, 1917	do	
Dimitroff, Steve	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Ekola, Herman	do	Oct. 18, 1917	do	
Erick, Arthur	do	Apr. 10, 1918	30 days	
Erickson, Matt	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Erkklia, August	do	May 29, 1918	30 days	
Farrell, Patrick	do	Mar. 5, 1918	do	
Feasters, Grover F	do	July 19, 1917	1 day	
Flecham, Hiram	do	Nov. 13, 1917	30 days	
Forster, William	do	Oct. 3, 1917	3 months	
Fox, Mitchell	do	Nov. 5, 1917	1 day	
Frandila, Ed	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Gaspar, Bill	do	Jan. 11, 1918	do	
Gaylor, C. E	do	Mar. 26, 1918	do	
Gerviske, Stanley	do	Sept. 15, 1917	do	
Gordon, Samuel	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Guay, Louis J	do	May 25, 1918	30 days	
Gustke, Julius	do	Mar. 18, 1918	do	
Haak, Benno	do	Oct. 13, 1917	do	
Hagen, Carl	do	Oct. 18, 1917	1 day	
Hakeromen, Nandda	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Hansen, Arthur	do	Sept. 14, 1919	60 days	
Hassan, Tom	do	Apr. 9, 1918	30 days	
Hayes, Mike	do	Oct. 4, 1917	do	
Heikkella, Matt	do	Sept. 28, 1917	7 days	
Heikkenen, Adam	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Heikklia, August	do	May 27, 1918	5 days	
Hess, Wilkie	do	Apr. 9, 1918	30 days	
Homminen, John	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Howell, W. B	do	Mar. 20, 1918	30 days	
Iskala, Walter	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Javi, Carl	do	July 6, 1917	do	
Johanson, Erick	do	Feb. 12, 1918	do	
Johnson, Axel	do	Oct. 4, 1917	do	
Johnson, Joe L	do	May 28, 1918	do	
Johnson, Oscar	do	Jan. 21, 1918	30 days	
Juhola, Ardua	do	Sept. 13, 1917	60 days	
Jussila, Otto	do	Oct. 3, 1917	1 day	
Kangas, Einar	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Kangas, Kusti	do	Jan. 21, 1918	30 days	
Kankas, Charles	do	May 27, 1918	1 day	
Kantola, Onnie	do	July 13, 1917	do	
Kaukonen, Selam	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Kelly, Dan	do	Oct. 31, 1917	30 days	
Kikkonen, Matt	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Kinkuness, Alex	do	Sept. 26, 1917	60 days	
Kinsel, Chris	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Koski, Arvid	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Kullonen, Emil	do	Oct. 3, 1917	do	
Kumandos, Steve	do	Sept. 27, 1917	do	
Laine, John	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Laitinen, Wm	do	do	do	
Larson, Karl	do	Oct. 5, 1917	do	
Lennon, John	do	July 19, 1917	do	
Lewis, D. E	do	Mar. 11, 1918	30 days	
Liveseed, Robt	do	Sept. 11, 1917	60 days	
Lunkkonen, Eino	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
McGee, Hugh	do	Mar 18, 1918	30 days	
McNeil, Alex	do	Oct. 24, 1917	1 days	
Madson, Earl	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Magee, Paddy	do	Nov. 20, 1917	30 days	
Maki, Albert	do	Mar. 7, 1918	do	
Martinis, Joe	do	Jan. 3, 1918	do	
Michel, Mose	do	Oct. 9, 1917	do	
Mitchell, Mike	do	Apr. 9, 1918	do	
Moore, Paddy	do	Oct. 25, 1917	1 day	
Moranta, Emil	do	Sept. 26, 1917	15 days	
Morrison, David E	do	Oct. 18, 1917	30 days	
Nevelle, Henry	do	Mar. 16, 1918	1 day	
Oja, Alex	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Ojala, Gust	do	do	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Montana—continued.				
Ojala, John	Sec. 5	Sept. 26, 1917	30 days	
Olson, John	do	July 6, 1917	1 day	
Oriskovich, Mike	do	Mar. 9, 1918	30 days	
Perjita, Hugo	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Persoj, Peter	do	Sept. 26, 1917	do	
Perttu, Emil	do	Sept. 28, 1917	7 days	
Peterson, O. N	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Pietala, Otto	do	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Rekonen, J	do	do	do	
Ren, Elmer	do	May 17, 1918	Costs, $12	
Robinson, Thos. R	do	June 30, 1917	100 days	
Rodgers, Dan	do	Nov. 5, 1917	1 day	
Rouse, Rebecca	Sec. 6	Mar. 20, 1918	6 days	
Saari, Joseph	Sec. 5	June 30, 1917	1 day	
Salaris, Joe	do	Nov. 9, 1917	do	
Silva, N	do	July 10, 1917	do	
Sippi, Peter	do	May 17, 1918	30 days	
Smith, John	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Smith, Vern	do	July 10, 1917	30 days	
Smoker, Fred	do	Dec. 1, 1917	1 day	
Strom, Oscar	do	July 16, 1917	do	
Sturk, Isaac	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Sullivan, Michael	do	Feb. 7, 1918	30 days	
Tardix, Frank	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Todorovich, Nick	do	Nov. 14, 1917	30 days	
Turgo, John	do	Oct. 3, 1917	1 day	
Tynkalla, Otto	do	Nov. 22, 1917	do	
Villa, F	do	Sept. 19, 1917	do	
Vincent, Jas. M	Sec. 6	Apr. 10, 1918	30 days	
Wasarab, Joe	Sec. 5	Sept. 13, 1917	1 day	
Watts, Joe	Sec. 6	Mar. 20, 1918	30 days	
Wiitalo, Jalo	Sec. 5	Nov. 14, 1917	10 days	
Wyman, Dan	do	Sept. 18, 1917	60 days	
Zielinski, Bernd	do	July 9, 1917	6 months	
Ashworth, H	do	Sept. 5, 1918	30 days	
Bendusch, H	do	Aug. 19, 1918	100 days	
Brown, H	do	May 5, 1919		
Clark, J	do	Feb. 26, 1918	30 days	
Frederickson, A	do	Dec. 31, 1918	1 day	
Hanrahan, M	do	May 2, 1919	do	
Olson, E. A	do	June 27, 1918	1 day and costs	
Ottoson, C	do	Oct. 19, 1918	1 day	
Prpich, A	do	June 19, 1918	1 day and costs	
Reichart, D	do	Dec. 21, 1919	1 day	
Reinhart, B	do	Oct. 21, 1918	30 days	
Sacamano, L	do	Oct. 21, 1918	30 days and costs	
Silvones, Y	do	Sept. 26, 1917	30 days	
Stanton, R. E	do	Sept. 19, 1918	do	
Sweeney, H. S	do	Mar. 1, 1919	$50	
Vaughn, W	do	Apr. 10, 1919	1 day	
Nebraska:				
Adams, J	do	July 10, 1917	109 days	
Alberth, H	do	Mar. 4, 1918	10 days	
Allen, G	do	Jan. 11, 1919	90 days	
Alner, A	do	July 6, 1917	67 days	
Anderson, E	do	Jan. 5, 1918	5 days	
Becker, H. T	do	Oct. 5, 1917	1 day	
Bernard, V	do	Jan. 11, 1917	5 days	
Bleiing, J. H	do	Oct. 6, 1917	$25	
Bobe, F	do	Jan. 1, 1918	60 days	
Briggs, C. T	do	Oct. 2, 1917	90 days	
Brothers, W. T	do	Oct. 4, 1917	18 days	
Burkett, R	do	Sept. 17, 1917	4 days	
Carpenter, H. C	do	Jan. 21, 1918	1 day	
Casper, J	do	Apr. 1, 1918	30 days	
Clark, H	do	Oct. 6, 1917	do	
Clements, B	do	Jan. 13, 1919	10 days	
Colombo, M	do	Sept. 21, 1918	1 day	
Conn, A	do	Sept. 12, 1917	77 days	
Cook, O	do	May 24, 1919	60 days	
Davis, G	do	Oct. 23, 1918	1 day	
Donovan, L. L	do	Oct. 9, 1917	1 year and 1 day	
Dorouf, G	do	Dec. 23, 1918	8 days	
Dundnee, J	do	Nov. 30, 1918	10 days	
Durah, N	do	Dec. 1, 1917	5 days	
Erera, J	do	June 27, 1917	77 days	
Feldhaus, H	do	Feb. 27, 1918	1 hour	
Fietum, E	do	Apr. 15, 1918	20 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Nebraska—Continued.				
Friendt, R	Sec. 5	Oct. 18, 1917	5 days	
Garcia, A	do	June 5, 1918	1 day	
Gericke, R	do	Jan. 10, 1919	6 hours	
Gnazales, J	do	Oct. 13, 1917	5 days	
Grist, T	do	Oct. 19, 1918	3 days	
Hansen, A. R	do	Jan. 11, 1919	5 days	
Haynes, E	do	Nov. 2, 1918	3 days	
Henry, J	do	Oct. 27, 1917	26 days	
Jackson, W	do	July 19, 1918	2 weeks	
James, A	do	Jan. 13, 1919	30 days	
Johnson, E	do	Nov. 23, 1918	1 day	
Johnson, J. S	do	July 6, 1917	68 days	
Johnson, L	do	Oct. 19, 1918	3 days	
Jones, J	do	May 4, 1918	10 days	
Jones, P	do	Sept. 26, 1918	3 hours	
Kalen, A. B	do	June 3, 1920	60 days	
Kavalsky, J	do	Oct. 31, 1917	24 days	
Kenyon, E. A	do	July 9, 1918	1 hour	
Kiery, A	do	June 23, 1917	51 days	
Koptka, G	do	Oct. 23, 1918	1 day	
Lyon, W	do	Oct. 19, 1918	3 days	
McGinty, J	do	July 24, 1918	1 hour	
McKinzie, W	do	Nov. 8, 1918	3 days	
Martinez, J	do	Dec. 1, 1917	5 days	
Mandoza, J	do	June 22, 1917	52 days	
Mintar, M	do	Feb. 14, 1918	138 days	
Morl, J	do	Mar. 4, 1918	10 days	
Mueler, F	do	June 11, 1918	1 day	
Olivis, V	do	Dec. 1, 1917	5 days	
Oltmann, W	do	Jan. 21, 1918	10 days	
Outsen, D. C	do	Jan. 28, 1918	1 day	
Ramirez, M	do	Nov. 12, 1917	3 days	
Ras, J	do	June 27, 1917	76 days	
Ritter, F. B	do	Nov. 1, 1918	1 day	
Robeck, J	do	Oct. 12, 1918	30 days	
Robinson, W	do	Nov. 12, 1918	do	
Rodregras, G	do	Jan. 14, 1917	1 day	
Ruppel, W	do	Jan. 14, 1918	$25	
Sanger, D	do	Feb. 16, 1918	1 hour	
Schoonover, C. W	do	Mar. 18, 1918	30 days	
Sellers, L. W	do	Sept. 1, 1917	11 days	
Shallenberg, H. C	do	Mar. 18, 1918	Until 6 p. m.	
Shuck, J	do	Oct. 23, 1918	6 months	
Smentowsky, A	do	Feb. 4, 1918	1 hour	
Smith, J	do	Jan. 13, 1919	30 days	
Svtak, W	do	Oct. 6, 1917	5 days	
Taylor, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	3 hours	
Van Atta, W. F	do	Nov. 21, 1918	10 days	
Walker, E	do	Apr. 10, 1918	1 hour	
Walters, H	do	Aug. 25, 1917	39 days	
Ward, N	do	Oct. 19, 1918	3 days	
Webb, J	do	Nov. 30, 1918	10 days	
Welsh, G	do	Aug. 22, 1917	74 days	
Wilkins, F	do	Oct. 23, 1918	1 day	
Wilson, J. J	do	Nov. 15, 1918	do	
Zohar, J	do	Oct. 22, 1918	do	
Nevada:				
Clark, Wm	do	Oct. 9, 1918	15 days	
Gilbert, H. D	do	do	30 days	
Hansen, Roy	do	June 19, 1918	11 days	
Kiernan, J. J	Sec. 6	Mar. 3, 1919	30 days	
McLeod, M	Sec. 5	June 21, 1919	4 months	
Meyers, J. W	do	Mar. 3, 1919	25 days	
New Hampshire:				
Reid, J	do	Feb. 15, 1918	9 months	
Theoddorou, A	do	Dec. 17, 1917	10 days	
New Jersey:				
Adamchik, Tony	do	Mar. 5, 1918	15 days	
Alexander, A. J	do	July 9, 1918	30 days	
Amartini, Jos	do	Dec. 31, 1917	$50 fine	
Anton, Geo	do	Apr. 1, 1918	2 days	
Baehr, Chas	do	Feb. 4, 1918	6 months	
Bansewein, Aug	do	Sept. 30, 1918	1 year	
Barber, W. A	do	Dec. 4, 1917	43 days	
Berge, Mike	do	Nov. 4, 1918	20 days	
Borkowski, N	do	Apr. 29, 1918	29 days	
Bruey, F. H	do	Nov. 25, 1918	3 months	
Butko, A	do	do	1 month	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New Jersey—Continued.				
Carraher, J. E	Sec. 5	Dec. 30, 1918	1 month	
Connally, W	Sec. 6	Oct. 7, 1918	1 year	
Connors, Jos	Sec. 5	Oct. 15, 1917	1 day	
Eppolito, Ant	do	Oct. 1, 1917	2 days	
Eppolito, G	do	do	do	
Friesinger, D	do	Feb. 4, 1918	10 days	
Gibbs, J	do	Oct. 9, 1917	1 day	
Giocotiono, F	do	Nov. 16, 1917	5 months	
Goewey, Albert	Sec. 6	Nov. 13, 1918	2 months	
Hept, Margaret	do	do	39 days	
Harris, Geo	Sec. 5	Feb. 18, 1918	1 day	
Kangas, A	do	Nov. 4, 1918	61 days	
Kaplan, Elias	do	May 17, 1918	$25 fine	
Kiddsh, N	do	Apr. 1, 1918	1 day	
Kisko, John	do	Nov. 4, 1918	27 days	
Komizaruck, R	do	Oct. 21, 1918		
Krokower, P	do	July 10, 1917	10 days	
Krulewioz, B	do	do	N. G	
Kuppiai, A	do	Apr. 30, 1918	30 days	
Little, Jersey	do	Oct. 15, 1917	8½ days	
Martovalli, J	do	July 10, 1917	60 days	
Mayko, John	do	Dec. 10, 1917	10 days	
Molkowsky, Felix	do	Sept. 11, 1917	25 days	
Miller, Geo	do	Oct. 3, 1917	2 days	
Nowick, W	Sec. 6	Oct. 2, 1918	107 days	
Oresko, Faddie	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1918	$10 fine	
Ott, Wm	do	Dec. 9, 1918	$50 fine	
Paumbo, R	do	Oct. 15, 1917	10 months	
Petrie, Chas	do	Aug. 5, 1918	6 days	
Porto, Joe	do	Nov. 4, 1918	60 days	
Reardon, John	do	Dec. 3, 1917	5 months	
Reed, Cale	Sec. 6	Nov. 11, 1918	34 days	
Risch, jr., John	Sec. 5	Nov. 12, 1917	1 day	
Roberts, James	do	Nov. 4, 1918	31 days	
Romanzo, Joe	do	July 9, 1918	40 days, approximately.	
Rycys, S	do	July 10, 1917	30 days	
Sax, P	do	Feb. 4, 1918	2 days	
Schmidt, H	do	Jan. 17, 1918	1 day	
Schuler, John	do	Dec. 18, 1917	do	
Sendo, John	do	July 11, 1917	do	
Slaght, A	do	Oct. 15, 1917	24 days	
Smichkossi, John	do	July 15, 1917	1 day	
Sparrow, B	do	Jan. 10, 1918	Indefinite	
Storoski, Geo	do	May 5, 1918	7 days	
Strang, Ed	do	Nov. 4, 1918	61 days	
Talewicz, A	do	July 11, 1917	30 days	
Weiser, F	do	Apr 8, 1918	3 months, 8 days	
Zlupko, M	do	Dec. 5, 1917	8 days	
Zok, C	do	Dec. 10, 1917	10 days	
Albonas, B	do	July 9, 1918	1½ days	
Barno, N	do	Oct. 21, 1918	1 year	
Brandt, A	do	Aug. 5, 1918	1 day and registration.	
Brock, C	do	June 30, 1919	2 months, 2 days	
Brown, C	do	May 21, 1918	69 days and enlistment.	
Chambers, F	do	July 9, 1918	14 days	
Egert, J	do	Oct. 21, 1918	46 days	
Irving, W	do	July 26, 1918	15 days	
Krzystou, M	do	June 5, 1918	1 day	
Lavan, H	do	June 10, 1918	1 month	
Lukenda, J	do	July 9, 1918	20 days and registration.	
Maul, M	do	July 5, 1918	30 days	
Pietruszimuski, F	do	June 5, 1918	1 day	
Quotrone, C	do	July 15, 1918	do	
Schielke, F. C	do	July 9, 1918	2 hours	
Stibs, S	do	Dec. 31, 1917	1 day	
Turek, L	do	July 11, 1917	Pending until further orders.	
New Mexico:				
Aguilar, R	do	Apr. 8, 1919	8 months and costs	
Baca, J	do	Oct. 6, 1920	10 months and costs.	
Brandt, H	do	Nov. 9, 1918	6 months and costs	
New York, Northern district				
McCann, J	do	July 18, 1918	Induction into service.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastern district;				
Adamowitz, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1918	7 days	
Aegenzocker, J	Dec. 6	Sept. 4 1918	1 day	
Agosta, P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Aleksaitiz, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 28, 1918	30 days	
Alper, S	Sec. 6	Sept. 12, 1918	2 days	
Ameito, J	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Anderson, A	do	Aug. 17, 1918	41 days	
Anderson, J	do	Sept. 10, 1918	1 day	
Anger, H	do	May 1, 1918	5 days	
Arta, T	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Babigion, A	do	Aug. 23, 1918	do	
Balaker, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 13, 1917	do	
Ball, C	Sec. 6	Sept. 13, 1918	do	
Ballman, O	do	Dec. 14, 1918	27 days	
Baltic, P	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1918	7 days	
Barner, J	Sec. 6	Aug, 17, 1918	15 days	
Barros, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1918	7 days	
Bassler, L	Sec. 6	Oct. 4, 1918	1 day	
Battaghier, P	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Behan, P	do	Sept. 30, 1918	do	
Bell, M	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1918	55 days	
Bell, R	Sec. 6	Sept. 20, 1918	1 day	
Benecke, A. M	Sec. 5	Oct. 28, 1918	1 year	
Bendetta, R	Sec. 6	Sept. 18, 1918	1 day	
Beruna, J	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	11 months, 29 days.	
Bifano, A	Sec. 6	Aug. 17, 1918	18 days	
Biongiovanni, J	do	Sept. 10, 1918	6 days	
Bipandt, L	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Biot, E. F	do	Feb. 1, 1919	do	
Birnbaum, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 2, 1918	do	
Bittner, F	Sec. 6	Mar. 3, 1919	do	
Blazic, S	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Blees, R	Sec.5	Oct. 11, 1917	30 days	
Bleicher, S. A	do	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Borne, W	Sec. 6	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Boyd, A	do	Aug. 17, 1918	17 days	
Brathwaite, A	do	Nov. 13, 1918	13 days	
Brauer, H	do	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Brickers, J	do	Sept. 28, 1918	do	
Brockman, M	do	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Brooks, G	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Brown, L	do	Oct. 22, 1918	10 days	
Budorimas, J	do	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Bundy, R. H	do	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Burman, N	do	Oct. 2, 1918	do	
Burnstein, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	5 days	
Burroughs, H. N	do	Sept. 23, 1918	1 day	
Bushbarbe, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	5 days	
Butler, G	do	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Caliandro, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Callahan, F	do	May 22, 1918	10 days	
Cardascia, F	do	Sept. 6, 1918	1 day	
Cardoza, O. J	do	Aug. 10, 1918	68 days	
Carlson, H	do	Nov. 6, 1918	1 day	
Carney, J. A. J	Sec. 5	Jan. 30, 1918	do	
Carrigan, J. J	Sec. 6	June 6, 1919	30 days	
Caseli, T	Sec. 5	June 14, 1918	1 day	
Cataldo, R	Sec. 6	Oct. 28, 1918	do	
Centere, F	do	Aug. 10, 1918	10 days	
Cernowsky, W	Sec. 5	Sept. 17, 1917	3 days, $25 fine	
Challowa, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 12, 1918	1 day	
Charnofsky, N	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Christiansen, E	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	48 days	
Christmann, G. E	Sec. 6	Sept. 13, 1918	3 months	
Christopher, S	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	11 months 29 days.	
Chuckery, S	Sec. 6	Sept. 10, 1918	30 days	
Cimorno, S	do	Sept. 20, 1918	1 day	
Cirani, A	do	Aug. 7, 1918	6 months	
Clark, E	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Cohen, A	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Cohen, S	do	Aug. 9, 1918	10 days	
Colvin, P	do	Oct. 22, 1918	30 days	
Comito, L	Sec. 5	Dec. 23, 1918	5 days	
Conard, A	do	Oct. 17, 1917	do	
Connelly, E	Sec. 6	Aug. 7, 1918	19 days	
Const, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Coppola, F	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastern district—Continued.				
Corpley, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Crowley, M	Sec. 5	May 22, 1918	10 days	
Cybulskyi, P	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Dagin, M	do	do	do	
Daly, M	do	Dec. 5, 1918	36 days	
Danskevic, P	do	Aug. 7, 1918	5 days	
Dayton, E. J	Sec. 5	May 7, 1918	6 months	
Debrodt, H	Sec. 6	Dec. 4, 1918	1 day	
De Liberato, E	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
De Lucia, N	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Demesa, J	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Demiedo, W	do	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Desanti, P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	30 days	
DeVecchio, M	do	Aug. 17, 1918	20 days	
DiBartolomeo, M	do	Aug. 10, 1918	6 days	
Domprosti, T	do	Aug. 7, 1918	5 days	
Dowdie, W	do	Aug. 23, 1918	1 day	
Doyle, T	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Dragone, F	Sec. 5	June 17, 1918	do	
Dull, J	do	Feb. 16, 1918	1 month	
Edwards, F	Sec. 6	Aug. 17, 1918	20 days	
Eimer, W. H	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1917	1 day	
Ellis, E	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Engel, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	do	
Enland, C	Sec. 6	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Epstein, L	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Escarias, L	Sec. 5	July 17, 1918	14 days	
Esko, S	do	Aug. 6, 1918	1 day	
Fahrlander, W	do	Aug. 17, 1918	43 days	
Feltisa, A	Sec. 6	Aug. 30, 1918	1 day	
Femia, R	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Feoli, P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Fererra, S	do	July 12, 1918	do	
Ferguson, B	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Fernandez, R	do	Aug. 7, 1918	13 days	
Floyd, G	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Francesco, T	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Franser, J	do	Jan. 11, 1919	5 days	
Frederich, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	30 days	
Friedman, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	34 days	
Friedman, E	do	Aug. 23, 1918	1 day	
Fryvery, E	Sec. 6	Oct. 8, 1918	do	
Gadernowilek, F	do	July 20, 1918	3 months	
Gadzszeyn, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	10 days	
Gardner, A	Sec. 5	Nov. 30, 1917	1 day	
Gareli, I	Sec. 6	Aug. 7, 1918	18 days	
Gasulatis, A	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	5 days	
Gasulatis, P	do	do	1 day	
Gaudini, S	Sec. 6	Aug. 6, 1918	8 days	
Genatis, W	do	Aug. 10, 1918	16 days	
Gidos, J	do	Dec. 9, 1918	1 day	
Giordano, M	do	Oct. 21, 1918	do	
God, U	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	3 months	
Godfrey, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 6, 1918	1 day	
Gonskowitz, V	do	Sept. 17, 1918	do	
Gonzales, J	do	Aug. 15, 1918	do	
Gordon, H	Sec. 5	Mar. 30, 1918	2 months	
Gorycko, A	do	Sept. 12, 1918	1 day	
Gostav, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 13, 1918	do	
Goworka, A	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Grabenstater, E. W	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	do	
Graboff, H	do	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Graci, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Green, C. G	Sec. 5	Oct. 13, 1917	do	
Green, S	Sec. 6	Sept. 26, 1918	do	
Grieser, H. F	Sec. 5	May 2, 1918	do	
Gross, W	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Guiseppi, A	do	Sept. 17, 1918	do	
Gustafsin, A	do	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Hytonen, L	do	Aug. 10, 1918	13 days	
Haer, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Haggerty, J	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Hague, W	do	Nov. 6, 1918	do	
Hanson, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Harpinsky, J	do	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Harupka, F	do	Sept. 12, 1918	5 days	
Helmritch, W. L	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastern district—Continued.				
Hensle, J	Sec. 6	Aug. 17, 1918	6 days	
Hepplestone, A. G	Sec. 5	Sept. 29, 1917	10 months	
Heubel, J	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Hicks, D	do	Sept. 25, 1918	2 days	
Higgans, F	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Hillis, G	Sec. 5	Oct. 20, 1917	2 months	
Hinden, S	do	July 18, 1918	50 days	
Hoffman, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 30, 1918	1 day	
Holland, C. H	do	Aug. 23, 1918	do	
Hornsky, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	3 days	
Horton, I	do	Aug. 7, 1918	9 days	
Hudenski, F	do	July 6, 1918	15 days	
Incuira, P	Sec. 6	Nov. 16, 1918	30 days	
Israel, H	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	do	
Jackson, A	do	Aug. 5, 1918	34 days	
Jackson, D	do	July 20, 1918	30 days	
Jacobson, H	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Jancovich, W	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Jeffers, C	do	Sept. 12, 1918	do	
Jeglemski, T	do	Aug. 23, 1918	do	
Jensen, T	do	Sept. 10, 1918	do	
Jim, A	do	Aug. 10, 1918	52 days	
Jodzbalis, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	4 days	
Johnsen, G	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Johansen, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
John, J	do	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Jorusch, P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	10 days	
Juladok, W	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	47 days	
Kabarth, C	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Karack, J	Sec. 5	Nov. 27, 1917	3 months	
Karalius, A	Sec. 6	Aug. 26, 1918	15 days	
Karpowitz, A	do	Sept. 15, 1918	1 day	
Kaszkonas, W	do	Aug. 5, 1918	8 days	
Katz, Y	do	Sept. 11, 1918	30 days	
Kaufman, W. C	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Kauneke, F	do	Jan. 25, 1919	30 days	
Kayakki, S	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	do	
Keims, F	do	July 20, 1918	1 day	
Kelly, N. M	do	Sept. 27, 1917	3 days	
Kelly, T	do	Oct. 11, 1917	30 days	
Kennedy, H. E	do	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Kennedy, H. M	Sec. 6	Nov. 6, 1918	do	
Kennedy, J. L	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Kenoza, H	do	do	do	
Kerr, W. F	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Kies, L	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	3 months	
Kinkopf, A	Sec. 6	Aug. 10, 1918	4 days	
Kirby, L	Sec. 5	Oct. 16, 1917	10 days	
Kirincich, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	30 days	
Kirschner, L	do	Sept. 10, 1918	5 days	
Klosinsky, A. F	do	Sept. 20, 1918	1 day	
Kohler, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	30 days	
Korets, P	do	Aug. 10, 1918	18 days	
Kornblatt, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	60 days	
Koryga, S	do	Sept. 12, 1917	10 days	
Koschesian, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	5 days	
Kossover, B	do	May 31, 1918	1 day	
Kowakowski, R	Sec. 5	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Kozacuk, M	Sec. 6	Aug. 17, 1918	16 days	
Kozak, J	do	Sept. 24, 1918	10 days	
Kozian, A	do	Sept. 9, 1918	5 days	
Kozlowski, S	do	Aug. 7, 1918	12 days	
Kranges, W	do	June 29, 1918	11 months 29 days.	
Kratz, W. L	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	3 months	
Krause, G. K	Sec. 6	July 15, 1918	10 days	
Kupurz, P	do	Sept. 24, 1918	20 days	
Kutchner, A	Sec. 5	Oct. 15, 1917	30 days	
Laakso, E	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Ladsany, N	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Latterman, N	do	Aug. 10, 1918	7 days	
Lenk, G	do	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Leone, A	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Levine, C	do	May 4, 1918	9 months	
Levine, H. P	Sec. 5	June 13, 1917	11 months 29 days.	
Lewer, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 23, 1918	1 day	
Lewinwicz, A	do	Sept. 13, 1918	do	
Lewis, H. C	Sec. 5	Oct. 15, 1917	60 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastern district—Continued.				
Lewis, W. G	Sec. 6	Sept. 23, 1918	1 day	
Lison, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 21, 1918	do	
Litlan, R	Sec. 6	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Litvenuk, U	do	Aug. 30, 1918	do	
Lombardo, G	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	30 days	
Lorsen, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Love, R	Sec. 5	June 3, 1918	6 days	
Lozinch, S	do	Oct. 15, 1917	60 days	
Ludersdorf, S	do	Nov. 1, 1917	1 day	
Lukowskis, V	Sec. 6	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Lynch, E	Sec. 5	May 7, 1918	do	
Lynch, J	do	May 31, 1918	36 days	
Lynch, J. J	Sec. 6	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Lynch, P	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Lyons, J	do	Oct. 28, 1918	do	
McBride, B	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
McDavitt, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 19, 1918	do	
McGiveney, F	do	June 22, 1918	3 months	
McKiever, R	Sec. 6	Sept. 7, 1918	10 days	
McPartland, P	do	Sept. 6, 1918	1 day	
Mack, P	do	Oct. 25, 1918	10 days	
Maconchock, F	do	Nov. 6, 1918	1 day	
Macyhulak, M	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Maestros, E	Sec. 6	Nov. 26, 1918	do	
Magini, L	Sec. 5	Nov. 1, 1917	3 days	
Maloof, T. L	Sec. 6	Aug. 10, 1918	20 days	
Mangianacinio, F	do	Sept. 7, 1918	30 days	
Manula, R	do	Sept. 18, 1918	1 day	
Markiewicz, C	do	Sept. 11, 1918	5 days	
Marks, G	do	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Mascarino, P	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Mattson, J	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Mazaura, J	do	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Mazurkiebicz, P	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Mazza, L	do	Sept. 12, 1918	do	
Menett, F	do	Nov. 14, 1918	20 days	
Merwin, I. S	do	Feb. 1, 1919	1 day	
Michel, J. T	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	32 days	
Mickeviez, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Mickie, L	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Milezinski, T	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	40 days	
Miller, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 11, 1918	7 days	
Millick, S	do	Sept. 9, 1918	10 days	
Mitchell, F	Sec. 5	Nov. 1, 1917	1 day	
Mongo, B	do	June 12, 1917	do	
Monsky, H	do	Feb. 20, 1918	5 days	
Moolick, B	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Mora, J	do	Nov. 27, 1918	7 months	
Moselina, M. M	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	36 days	
Mosly, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 30, 1918	1 day	
Moysink, V	Sec. 5	Sept. 7, 1918	30 days	
Muhvitzh, T. J	do	Nov. 6, 1918	1 day	
Murphy, D. P	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Murphy, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 14, 1918	30 days	
Nachizeki, N	Sec. 6	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Neiman, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	20 days	
Nelson, A. L	do	Sept. 23, 1918	1 day	
Newman, H	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Nicholson, B	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Niekrasz, V	Sec. 5	Sept. 20, 1917	60 days	
Nordlund, O	Sec. 6	Oct. 15, 1918	30 days	
North, C	do	Oct. 10, 1918	1 day	
Nowontmy, G	do	July 12, 1918	10 days	
Odom, B. E	do	Jan. 13, 1919	1 day	
Oehler, W	do	Aug. 5, 1918	do	
Olendi, K	do	do	do	
Olsen, M	Sec. 5	Aug 10, 1918	13 days	
O'Malley, P. J	Sec. 6	Aug. 17, 1918	4 days	
O'Neill, J	do	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Osinski, B	do	Aug. 17, 1918	55 days	
Ottens, W. C	do	Sept. 12, 1918	1 day	
Oziensky, F	do	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Paeserer, S	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Palatkai, J	do	do	5 days	
Pappas, T	do	July 29, 1918	3 days	
Paradiso, D	do	Sept. 10, 1918	1 day	
Parlor, H	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastean district—Continued.				
Pasquarello, G	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Pastrona, R	Sec. 5	Aug. 30, 1918	10 days	
Patapas, J	Sec. 6	Jan. 7, 1919	40 days	
Patti, P	do	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Pauggis, A	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	11 months 29 days.	
Pawlowicz, S	Sec. 6	Sept. 10, 1918	1 day	
Penson, J	do	Aug. 10, 1918	12 days	
Perera, E	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	1 day	
Perley, J	do	Aug. 17, 1918	34 days	
Petersen, S	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Pfefferman, H	do	Sept. 18, 1918	do	
Phillips, H	do	Sept. 10, 1918	do	
Pinitell, N	do	Dec. 16, 1918	12 days	
Pitkowicz, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	30 days	
Prenseler, E	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 day	
Protzprooski, A	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Prygoda, P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Pudzick, D	Sec. 5	Sept. 20, 1918	do	
Rang, E. C	Sec. 6	Jan. 6, 1919	4 days	
Redden, T	Sec. 5	Oct. 16, 1917	1 day	
Reminseeski, S	Sec. 6	Aug. 5, 1918	8 days	
Reynolds, J	do	Nov. 2, 1918	1 day	
Ribero, J	do	July 12, 1918	do	
Richard, D	do	Sept. 7, 1918	do	
Richault, H	do	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Richman, F	do	Oct. 2, 1918	do	
Rieck, P	do	Sept. 23, 1918	do	
Rimman, G	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Rizewski, S	do	July 25, 1918	do	
Roberts, W	Sec. 5	June 29, 1918	30 days	
Robinson, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 7, 1918	5 days	
Rochestsky, S	do	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Romain, L	Sec. 5	Sept. 9, 1918	15 days	
Romano, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 21, 1918	do	
Do	do	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Romolo, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1918	10 days	
Rosano, P	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Rose, E	do	July 19, 1918	8 days	
Rossi, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	46 days	
Royal, E	do	Dec. 14, 1917	30 days	
Ruberto, J	do	July 22, 1918	12 days	
Sabatina, T	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Sabaites, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	do	
Sakolanskas, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 10, 1918	do	
Saletel, F	do	Dec. 7, 1918	41 days	
Sanford, J	do	Aug. 28, 1918	1 day	
Sanker, S	do	Dec. 4, 1918	1 day	
Santo, J	do	July 22, 1918	do	
Schenmarder, G	do	June 29, 1918	3 months	
Schessefski, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 5, 1918	50 days	
Schmidt, H	Sec. 6	Sept. 7, 1918	1 day	
Schwartz, J	do	Aug. 10, 1918	20 days	
Sears, F. W	do	Dec. 7, 1918	1 day	
Shaw, J. B	do	June 28, 1918	29 days	
Sheehan, F	do	Dec. 9, 1918	5 days	
Shelley, H	do	Sept. 12, 1918	1 day	
Sherba, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Shulman, A	Sec. 5	Feb. 23, 1918	27 days	
Shuster, O	do	Oct. 12, 1917	60 days	
Siggeikow, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Skac, M	do	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Skadowa, J	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Skahill, J	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Skinkaytes, J. H	Sec. 5	Sept. 17, 1917	do	
Skulnick, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 10, 1918	do	
Slater, R	do	do	do	
Sloska, S	Sec. 5	Aug. 30, 1918	do	
Smith, C	do	Sept. 12, 1917	do	
Sonadore, F	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	Inducted in Army.	
Sorentino, A	do	Aug. 10, 1918	10 days	
Spodel, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	20 days	
Staniszewski, J	do	Aug. 10, 1918	10 days	
Stein, C	do	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Sterdnicki, J	do	Nov. 13, 1918	6 days	
Stetz, J	do	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Steward, W	do	July 12, 1918	do	
Storer, E. D	do	Sept. 9, 1918	10 days	
Strauss, A	do	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Strul, P	do	Oct. 1, 1918	1 year	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, Eastern district—Continued.				
Swanson, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Swanton, R	do	Aug. 17, 1918	32 days	
Sweeney, T	do	Oct. 1, 1918	27 days	
Tabolin, J	do	Sept. 11, 1918	1 day	
Tagunda, P	Sec. 5	Aug. 21, 1918	20 days	
Taronto, F	Sec. 6	Aug. 7, 1918	5 days	
Terce, O	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Teufel, G	Sec. 6	Sept. 10, 1918	1 day	
Thieryung, J	do	Aug. 17, 1918	16 days	
Timibone, A	do	Sept. 16, 1918	1 day	
Tomarkin, J	do	Sept. 23, 1918	2 days	
Tottorelli, N	do	Sept. 20, 1918	1 day	
Tortosa, L	do	Jan. 6, 1919	do	
Towey, J	Sec. 5	Oct. 3, 1918	60 days	
Tragni, D	Sec. 6	Oct. 21, 1918	1 day	
Tremel, W. C	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Tremen, J. C	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Tryskoe, S	do	Sept. 11, 1918	do	
Tuchband, S	do	Aug. 30, 1918	30 days	
Urman, S	do	Sept. 9, 1918	15 days	
Usak, S	do	do	1 day	
Valenti, C	do	Sept. 16, 1918	do	
Via, S	Sec. 5	Oct. 15, 1917	3 months	
Victorinko, D	do	Aug. 25, 1918	1 day	
Vieres, A	do	Aug. 17, 1918	53 days	
Vintura, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Vitisok, J	do	do	10 days	
Vocitcspi, J	do	Oct. 10, 1918	1 day	
Vohsen, C	do	Aug. 17, 1918	36 days	
Voleich, J	do	June 15, 1918	29 days	
Walters, F	Sec. 5	Aug. 23, 1918	1 day	
Washington, S	do	Oct. 11, 1917	30 days	
Weglarz, W	Sec. 6	Sept. 18, 1918	1 day	
Weidner, M	do	June 7, 1918	do	
Wener, C	do	May 24, 1918	60 days	
Wenonofski, I. J	Sec. 5	Oct. 12, 1917	10 days	
White, M	do	Oct. 15, 1917	30 days	
White, W	Sec. 6	Oct. 2, 1918	1 day	
Wiener, A	do	do	do	
Wiess, M	do	Sept. 6, 1918	do	
Wilkinson, E	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	53 days	
Williams, C	Sec. 6	Sept. 14, 1918	1 day	
Wing, C	do	Aug. 17, 1918	do	
Witock, M	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Witock, T	do	Oct. 5, 1918	30 days	
Wood, W	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Wrycink, N	do	Aug. 10, 1918	18 days	
Yanosik, C	Sec. 5	Aug. 17, 1918	7 days	
Yazbeck, J. W	Sec. 6	Aug. 7, 1918	14 days	
Yokis, J	Sec. 5	Dec. 14, 1917	5 weeks	
Yudolosky, P	Sec. 6	Sept. 11, 1918	5 days	
Yursky, J	Sec. 5	Aug. 30, 1918	1 day	
Zagas, J	do	Oct. 10, 1918	do	
Zahaka, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 24, 1918	13 days	
Zapowski, S	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Zimmer, L. J	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	3 months	
Zinski, J	Sec. 6	Sept. 9, 1918	1 day	
Zubil, T	Sec. 5	May 3, 1918	1 year	
Zubrowsky, J	do	Aug. 5, 1918	35 days	
Tarasezk, F	do	July 19, 1918	1 day	
New York, southern district:				
Adler, A	Sec. 6	Mar. 14, 1918	7 months	
Aranguren, E	do	Feb. 27, 1918	30 days	
Banks, R	Sec. 5	Aug. 3, 1917	1 day	
Beck, J	Sec. 6	Mar. 4, 1918	do	
Bellman, J	Sec. 5	Feb. 13, 1918	10 days	
Bergstrom, R	do	June 25, 1917	1 day	
Beznitz, E	Sec. 6	Jan. 18, 1918	6 months	
Biesick, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	10 days	
Balir, J	do	Dec. 10, 1917	1 day	
Blanck, K	Sec. 6	Feb. 8, 1918	1 year	
Carbone, V	Sec. 5	Aug. 18, 1917	1 day.	
Choinsky, M	do	Mar. 1, 1918	1 year	
Cohen, R	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	30 days	
Cohn, C	Sec. 6	Feb. 4, 1918	1 day	
Connors, C	Sec. 5	Feb. 27, 1918	do	
Cooper, E. V	Sec. 6	Jan. 23, 1918	10 days	
Dallas, E	do	Feb. 6, 1918	2 months	
Daniel, C	Sec. 5	Nov. 14, 1917	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New York, southern district—Continued.				
Davis, J. C	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1917	2 months	
De Costa, A	do	Mar. 6, 1918	1 day	
Dekan, G	Sec. 6	Jan. 23, 1918	2 months	
Del Sarbo, G	Sec. 5	Jan. 8, 1918	5 days	
Doll, L. F	do	Dec. 28, 1917	1 day	
Dowdell, T. H	do	Aug. 9, 1917	30 days	
Farnum, W	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 day	
Farozic, B	do	Jan. 23, 1918	do	
Fitzgerald, T	do	Jan. 30, 1918	3 days	
Frost, C	do	Aug. 24, 1917	1 day	
Galvin, D. J	do	Mar. 14, 1918	20 days	
Gonsalez, F	do	July 23, 1917	1 day	
Gustavson, A	do	Jan. 30, 1918	do	
Harris, P	do	Feb. 8, 1918	do	
Haywood, J	do	Dec. 18, 1917	do	
Hillman, E	do	Feb. 13, 1918	30 days	
Iaricci, A	do	Mar. 6, 1918	11 months	
Jabben, O. C	do	Dec. 27, 1917	1 day	
Kaplan, A. L	do	Nov. 21, 1917	1 month and 20 days.	
Koven, J	do	June 25, 1917	1 day	
Kramer, L	do	July 30, 1917	1 year	
Kroll, C	Sec. 6	Mar. 13, 1918	11 months, 15 days.	
Kurtz, S	Sec. 5	Feb. 13, 1918	30 days	
Kyler, T	do	Aug. 24, 1917	1 day	
Lamb, J. J	Sec. 6	Feb. 13, 1918	30 days	
Lavine, P	Sec. 5	June 20, 1917	4 months	
Lewitan, H	do	Feb. 20, 1918	2 days	
Lynch, J	do	Feb. 6, 1918	20 days	
McLean, D	do	Jan. 11, 1918	1 day	
Markham, J	do	Feb. 6, 1918	do	
Meyers, W	do	Oct. 4, 1917	10 days	
Miller, H. J	do	June 27, 1917	1 day	
Milos, S	do	Jan. 15, 1918	do	
Moskowitz, H	do	Feb. 6, 1918	do	
Mussman, F	do	Aug. 24, 1917	2 months	
Orzyshek, P	Sec. 6	Feb. 13, 1918	10 days	
Osterman, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 11, 1917	30 days	
Petrick, J	Sec. 6	Mar. 13, 1918	10 days	
Petteford, W	Sec. 5	Aug. 7, 1917	2 months	
Phillips, C. F	do	July 12, 1917	5 days	
Rayman, F	do	Aug. 3, 1917	1 day	
Regan, D	do	Nov. 20, 1917	6 months	
Richter, G. P	do	Jan. 3, 1918	1 day	
Roberson, T	do	Nov. 12, 1917	do	
Rose, J	do	Mar. 4, 1918	3 months	
Rowell, J. F	Sec. 6	Feb. 8, 1918	$50 fine	
Smith, T	Sec. 5	Feb. 20, 1918	10 days	
Spirka, A	do	Mar. 6, 1918	30 days	
Steinburst, L	do	Feb. 6, 1918	do	
Sutton, E	do	Jan. 4, 1918	1 day	
Tanos, A	do	Feb. 13, 1918	20 days	
Urbanisch, A	Sec. 6	Jan. 30, 1918	3 months	
Walsh, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	30 days	
Woscow, H	do	June 20, 1917	do	
Williams, J	do	Dec. 11, 1918	1 day	
Zabroski, S	do	Dec. 10, 1917	2 weeks	
Zubel, H	do	Aug. 3, 1917	1 day	
New York, western district:				
Baldwin, W	do	May 6, 1918	2 days and register.	
Bixby, C. A	do	June 16, 1917	1 day	
Cunningham, A. W	do	Apr. 4, 1918	30 days	
Herman, S	do	Mar. 14, 1918	1 day	
Hilyerk, S	do	Mar. 12, 1918	1 day and register.	
Hoffstetter, H	do	Dec. 17, 1918	1 year	
Kas, S	do	Mar. 12, 1918	1 day	
Malinowski, J	do	June 13, 1917	10 days	
Metal, B	do	June 15, 1917	1 day	
O'Neill, E	Sec. 6	Apr. 16, 1918	30 days	
Polka, T	Sec. 5	Mar. 12, 1918	1 day and register.	
Poltarek, W	Sec. 6	Apr. 16, 1918	30 days	
Ray, M	Sec. 5	June 16, 1917	5 days	
Reynolds, L. F	Sec. 6	Apr. 16, 1918	30 days	
Roncal, A	Sec. 5	Feb. 3, 1919	5 months	
Yuda, M	do	Apr. 4, 1918	10 days and register.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
New Mexico:				
Baca, A	Sec. 5	Oct. 23, 1917	6 months and costs	
Baca, Serafin	do	do	do	
Baca, Syvestre	do	do	do	
Bustas, I	do		30 days and costs	
Connell, J	do	Jan. 17, 1919	1 year and costs	
Glover, C	do	Jan. 2, 1918	12 months	
Jaramillo, F	do	Jan. 15, 1917	15 months	
Lobato, F	do	July 19, 1919	12 months and costs.	
Morales, F	do	Nov. 14, 1918	30 days and costs	
Naranjo, A	do	Dec. 4, 1918	do	
Newton, C	do	Feb. 23, 1918	do	
Newton, F	do	do	do	
O'Neal, J. S	do	June 27, 1918	6 months and costs	
Pachecho, F	do	Feb. 23, 1918	30 days and costs	
Radaserick, J	do	Apr. 24, 1918	1 day and costs	
Salas, S	do	Jan. 17, 1919	60 days and costs	
Salazar, D	Sec. 6	May 16, 1918	8 months and costs	
Talamantes, C. G	Sec. 5	Oct. 7, 1919	12 months and costs.	
Taylor, M. T	do	Jan. 29, 1919	30 days and costs	
North Carolina, eastern district:				
Bellamy, M	Sec. 6	Apr. 30, 1919	3 months	
Bellamy, R	Sec. 5		1 hour and costs	
Bethune, A. D	do	Nov. 23, 1917	do	
Bowden, W	do		30 days and costs	
Bulse, W	Sec. 6	Apr. 30, 1919	3 months	
Burney, G	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1917	1 hour and costs	
Calder, G	do	Nov. 23, 1917	do	
Clark, W	do		do	
Cole, C	do	Jan. 29, 1919	do	
Cromatie, G	do	Jan. 9, 1918	do	
Darden, H	do	do	do	
Elliott, C	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
Frink, M	do	Jan. 9, 1918	do	
Green, E	do	Apr. 6, 1918	10 days	
Harris, M	do	Nov. 20, 1917	1 hour and costs	
Hines, C. E	do	Apr. 23, 1918	do	
Hinton, B	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Hockaday, H	do	May 21, 1918	do	
Holloway, L. C	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
Jenkins, R	do	Nov. 28, 1917	do	
Johnson, W. M	do		do	
Locklear, O	do	Mar. 26, 1918	do	
McClain, R	do	Nov. 28, 1917	do	
McGee, W	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
McNair, J	do		do	
McSwain, A	do	May 21, 1918	do	
Palmer, S	do	May 24, 1918	do	
Parrish, S. A	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
Perry, P	do	do	do	
Pettiford, F	do	do	do	
Pettiford, G	do	do	do	
Pettiford, R	do	do	do	
Price, A	do	do	do	
Rabil, A. G	do	May 21, 1918	do	
Ratliff, A	do		do	
Richardson, J	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
Richardson, W	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Rogers, J	do	Nov. 28, 1917	do	
Saunders, E	do	do	do	
Scott, J	do	Mar. 26, 1918	do	
Shipman, R	do		do	
Sinclair, C	do		do	
Smith, C. L	do	Jan. 9, 1918	do	
Smith, S	do	May 21, 1918	do	
Smith, W	do	Jan. 29, 1919	do	
Spivey, B	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Sturdivant, J	do	Nov. 28, 1917	do	
Taylor, R	do		do	
Watkins, E	do	Nov. 27, 1917	do	
Williams, E	do	Jan. 9, 1918	do	
Williams, W	do	Apr. 23, 1918	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
North Carolina, western district:				
Arey, G. L.	Sec. 5	Oct. 19, 1917	Not guilty	
Black, L.	do	Apr. 5, 1918	Register	
Bloomfield, G.	do		1 cent and costs	
Forney, C.	do	Oct. 4, 1917	10 days	Sentence stricken out.
Hubbard, J. T	do	Apr. 2, 1918	Register	
Hursey, N	do	Dec. 5, 1917	Not guilty	
Abernathy, W	do	Apr. 21, 1919	$25 and costs	
Albright, H	do	June 2, 1919	$5 and costs	
Blackburn, C	do	May 28, 1919	do	
Bowles, J	do	Dec. 3, 1919	$50	
Brittain, I	do	May 8, 1919	$25 and costs	
Brittain, N	do	do	do	
Brittain, V	do	do	do	
Cole, S	do	Mar. 7, 1919	$10 and costs	
Covington, P	do	Nov. 19, 1918	$25	
Green, C	do	Nov. 21, 1918	5 days and costs	
Hamby, W	do	May 28, 1919	$5 and costs	
McLean, B	do	Dec. 2, 1919	$25	
Moose, R	do	May 27, 1919	Fined $500	
Oliver, J	do	Dec. 4, 1919	2 days	
Prevette, P	do	May 28, 1919	$5 and costs	
Rose, W. J	do	Mar. 7, 1919	$100 and costs	
Tate, J. R	do	Dec. 21, 1918	1 day	
Walden, D. D	do	Nov. 22, 1918	$25	
North Dakota:				
Craig, C	do	Nov. 23, 1918	90 days	
Johnson, A	do	Nov. 18, 1919	10 days	
Swenson, S	do	Nov. 9, 1918	5 days	
Wells, E	do	Nov. 7, 1918	4 months	
Weyreyman, H	do	Oct. 16, 1919	do	
Wolfe, L. I	do	Oct. 14, 1919	1 day	
Amundson, Anton	do	Oct 17, 1917	30 days	
Arens, H. J	do	Jan. 24, 1918	do	
Beaver, Henry	do	Mar. 4, 1918	60 days	
Blazik, Anton	do	Oct. 1, 1918	10 days	
Boarth, John	do	Aug. 25, 1917	30 days	
Bohnemcamp, Henry	do	Feb. 16, 1918	5 days	
Burtell, Peter	do	Nov. 8, 1917	3 days	
Burton, Anton	do	Oct. 1, 1918	5 days	
Davidson, Thos	do	Feb. 2, 1918	10 days	
Doran, Willis	do	Oct. 1, 1918	9 months	
Dyer, Thos	do	Jan. 15, 1918	30 days	
Dubrans, Emil	do	Jan. 29, 1918	1 day	
Gradette, John	do	Feb. 18, 1918	5 days	
Handler, Louis	do	Aug. 10, 1917	1 day	
Hess, John	do	Jan. 4, 1918	do	
Iverson, Christ	do	Oct. 4, 1917	$300 fine	
Johnson, Albert	do	Mar. 3, 1919	3 days	
Kiley, James	do	Aug. 22, 1917	1 day	
Kiss, Mike	do	Nov. 8, 1917	1 year	
McDonald, J	Sec. 6	May 2, 1918	5 days	
Manino, I	do	Sept. 25, 1918	30 days	
Mertens, L	do	Oct. 7, 1918	5 days	
Morey, Geo. F	Sec. 5	Oct. 1, 1918	30 days	
Oja, Nestor	do	Oct. 5, 1917	3 days	
Omar, Abraham	do	Mar. 12, 1918	2 days	
Patterson, Walter	do	Oct. 1, 1918	30 days	
Peterson, Oscar	do	Nov. 21, 1918	20 days	
Peterson, Andrew	do	do	do	
Phipps, Earl	do	Aug. 10, 1917	1 day	
Plath, Henry	do	Mar. 14, 1918	60 days	
Pouluchuk, T	do	Oct. 1, 1918	10 days	
Rasmusson, Fred	Sec. 6	Feb. 7, 1919	60 days	
Sahalt, Knute	do	Aug. 14, 1917	1 day	
Salache, D	do	Sept. 25, 1918	do	
Schwartz, Philip	do	Nov. 12, 1918	20 days	
Shafer, Otto	do	Aug. 23, 1917	1 day	
Shinagl, Joseph	do	Feb. 8, 1918	3 days	
Surowic, Albert	do	Aug. 29, 1917	1 day	
Turk, Chas	do	Nov. 23, 1918	10 days	
Wilkinson, Harry	do	Aug. 6, 1917	60 days	
Wright, Angus	do	Sept. 19, 1918	do	
Ohio, northern district:				
Albring, L. B	Sec. 5	July 30, 1918	1 year	
Arthur, H	do	Aug. 11, 1917	do	
Bandzius, B	do	July 25, 1917	3 months	
Baumgartner, D	Sec. 6	Feb. 12, 1919	8 months	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Ohio, northern district—Continued.				
Buchman, A	Sec. 5	July 25, 1917	12 months	
Burand, E. H	do	June 28, 1917	$5 and costs	
Byer, C. J	do	Jan. 22, 1918	1 year	
Cervantes, F	Sec. 6	Sept. 30, 1918	3 days	
Chadar, J	do	Jan. 2, 1918	1 year	
Collins, H	Sec. 5	June 28, 1917	$10 and costs	
Corvi, L	do	July 25, 1917	12 months	
Cramer, H. H	do	June 28, 1917	3 months	
Devine, D	do	Apr. 4, 1918	1 year	
Devo, M. J	do	Jan. 22, 1918	do	
Ellen, K	do	Dec. 19, 1917	do	
Gerber, A. A	do	Feb. 12, 1919	8 months	
Gerding, C	do	Dec. 20, 1917	1 year	
Gillette, A. J	do	June 10, 1918	30 days	
Gvosevich, J	do	July 3, 1917	3 months	
Haapanen, V	do	do	6 months	
Hassan, S	do	Nov. 3, 1917	1 year	
Helberg, J	do	Apr. 15, 1918	6 months	
Hershberger, L. J	Sec. 6	Nov. 11, 1918	1 year and costs	
Hill, J	Sec. 5	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Hipple, H. O	do	July 30, 1918	1 year	
Horvath, G	do	Dec. 19, 1917	1 year and costs	
Howard, F	do	Apr. 4, 1918	1 year	
Janic, M	do	July 3, 1917	30 days	
Junno, S	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Kanko, J	do	do	do	
Kurt, G	do	July 30, 1918	1 year	
Lesco, S	do	May 28, 1918	do	
Lindberg, P	do	July 25, 1917	6 months	
Lowry, J	do	Dec. 19, 1917	1 year	
Mayer, G	do	June 26, 1917	$1 and costs	
Murphy, W. E	do	July 30, 1918	90 days	
Peterson, O	do	Dec. 1, 1917	8 months	
Petrucelli, N	do	Dec. 10, 1917	90 days and costs	
Pohm, G	do	Jan. 22, 1918	1 year	
Pusa, V	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Rautio, K	do	July 25, 1917	do	
Raymond, C. M	do	Nov. 23, 1918	1 year	
Ronkainen, O	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Salmi, H	do	do	do	
Schrock, A. E	Sec. 6	Nov. 11, 1918	1 year and costs	
Schulin, J	Sec. 5	July 3, 1917	30 days	
Serwo, J. F	do	Nov. 3, 1917	1 year	
Shapiro, L	do	July 25, 1917	12 months	
Simula, W	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Smith, H	do	July 25, 1917	12 months	
Sudeta, G	do	July 3, 1917	30 days	
Sudeta, V	do	do	do	
Sundberg, K	do	Dec. 1, 1917	6 months	
Tulla, E	do	do	do	
Wirta, L	do	do	do	
Zora, M	do	Nov. 3, 1917	1 year	
Bailey, W. H	do	Dec. 19, 1918	1 year, 1 day	
Baker, C	do	Jan. 31, 1918	1 year	
Clark, E. R	Sec. 6	Mar. 29, 1919	1 year, 1 day	
Elliott, G. W	Sec. 5	Nov. 3, 1917	1 year	
Hyberg, O	Sec. 6	Sept. 18, 1919	6 months	
Johnson, J. J	do	Sept. 19, 1919	90 days	
Lonczynski, S	Sec. 5	Oct. 23, 1918		
Long, C	do	Mar. 29, 1919	2 days	
Loucks, J	do	Feb. 9, 1920	35 days	
Patten, J. E	do	Apr. 6, 1918		
Petrinac, L	Sec. 6	Sept. 20, 1919	90 days	
Robinson, E. I	Secs. 5 and 37, Criminal Code.	Apr. 7, 1919	$15	
Seevers, E	Sec. 5	Apr. 26, 1920	$100 and costs	
Shaw, D. L	Secs. 5 and 37, Criminal Code.	Mar. 29, 1919	$500	
Unser, D	Sec. 6	Dec. 13, 1918	3 months	
Unser, H	Secs. 6 and 332, Criminal Code.	Dec. 16, 1918	do	
Ohio, southern district:				
Atkins, C	Sec. 5	July 11, 1918	60 days and costs	
Burns, W	Sec. 6	May 10, 1918	10 months and costs.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Ohio, southern district—Continued.				
Butler, W	Sec. 5	Dec. 31, 1918	60 days	
Carey, A	Sec. 6	June 21, 1919	60 days and costs	
Chappell, F	do	Dec. 2, 1918	90 days and costs	
Davis, H. A	do	July 8, 1918	3 months	
Fahlbusch, T	Sec. 5	Dec. 31, 1918	24 hours	
Foertmeyer, R. H	do	Jan. 11, 1919	3 months	
Gaeke, J. W	do	Dec. 27, 1918	6 months and costs	
Goodman, C	do	May 10, 1918	do	
Harrington, L	Sec. 6	Feb. 15, 1919	6 months	
Hennacy, A. A	Sec. 5	July 6, 1917	9 months and costs	
Jerger, F	do	June 15, 1917	8 months and costs	
Kraft, W	Sec. 5	July 8, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Lawrence, R. G	Sec. 6	Nov. 29, 1918	1 hour	
Lawton, R. J	Sec. 5	June 26, 1919	75 days and costs	
Lawton, L	do	do	45 days and costs	
Lucksinger, G	do	Feb. 21, 1919	4 months	
Meis, F	Sec. 6	May 10, 1918	30 days and costs	
Meyer, F. S	do	Dec. 27, 1918	24 hours and costs.	
Miller, B	Sec. 5	June 15, 1919	10 months and costs.	
Moon, E. F	do	May 3, 1918	6 months	
Moorman, H. L	Sec. 6	July 16, 1918	60 days and costs	
Morrow, O. S	do	May 10, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Myers, W	Sec. 5	May 3, 1918	do	
Nigman, C. C	Sec. 6	Dec. 26, 1918	24 hours and costs.	
Nigman, L	do	do	do	
Nolder, S	Sec. 5	May 3, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Noll, V	Sec 13	do	6 months and cost.	
Pohl, A. C	Sec. 5	Dec. 30, 1918	9 months	
Richardson, W	do	June 11, 1918	12 months; $500 and costs.	
Richcreek, H	do	Jan. 14, 1918	60 days and costs	
Roberts, E	do	Dec. 27, 1918	1 day	
Royse, R	do	Dec. 31, 1918	1 hour	
Rucker, J. O	do	Feb. 26, 1919	3 months	
Rush, J	do	Dec. 17, 1917	1 week	
Ryan, J	do	Dec. 27, 1918	24 hours	
Schaumloeffel, E	Sec. 6	Dec. 26, 1918	24 hours and costs.	
Scherrer, A. J	Sec. 5	Dec. 2, 1918	6 months and costs	
Schulte, G. B	do	Mar. 20, 1919	6 months	
Schulte, V. E	do	do	1 hour	
Shear, J. J	do	May 10, 1918	30 days and costs	
Showalter, M	Sec. 6	Mar. 28, 1919	1 day	
Smith, P	do	May 10, 1918	12 months and costs.	
Strotkamp, H	do	Dec. 30, 1918	24 hours	
Stuckey, F	Sec. 5	Dec. 20, 1917	15 days and costs	
Studrens, J	do	Dec. 2, 1918	do	
Taylor, L	Sec. 6	May 10, 1918	6 months and costs	
Thompson, H	Sec. 5	Dec. 2, 1918	Jail and costs	
Thompson, R. J	Sec. 6	Dec. 20, 1918	1 hour	
Tidline, J	Sec. 5	Feb. 26, 1919	3 months	
Tigner, J. E	Sec. 6	Feb. 27, 1919	6 months	
Tonge, J. W	do	Nov. 29, 1918	1 hour	
Tigner, P	do	Feb. 27, 1919	6 months	
Wassen, P	do	do	do	
Williams, H. H	Sec. 5	Mar. 6, 1919	90 days	
Williams, J	do	Dec. 27, 1918	24 hours	
Yancey, V. H	Sec. 6	May 10, 1918	6 months and costs	
Young, W	do	May 15, 1918	30 days and costs	
Oklahoma, eastern district:				
Adams, L	Sec. 5	Nov. 8, 1917	26 days	
Arland, A	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Attberry, G. A	do	do	do	
Azlin, C	do	Jan. 3, 1918	4 months	
Baughman, G. W	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Beals, H	do	July 24, 1918	1 day	
Benge, J	do	Nov. 8, 1917	1 month, 20 days	
Bivins, J	do	do	4 months	
Burris, N	do	Aug. 29, 1918	16 days	
Burris, W	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Buzzard, D	do	Mar. 18, 1919	5 days	
Cagley, H	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Carr, P	do	Mar. 30, 1918	do	
Carter, D	do	Nov. 8, 1917	10 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Oklahoma, eastern district—Continued.				
Cash, L	Sec. 5	Mar. 8, 1919	30 days	
Clay, W. C	do	Jan. 9, 1918	3 days	
Colbert, O	do	Apr. 12, 1918	4 months	
Cooper, S	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Crawford, B	do	Aug. 8, 1917	1 year, 22 days	
Dafferd, D	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Dent, W	do	Nov. 9, 1917	do	
Douglas, F	do	Nov. 18, 1917	13 days	
Dunlap, G	do	Aug. 29, 1918	30 days	
Evans, O	do	Aug. 13, 1918	22 days	
Fanning, C	do	Mar. 4, 1919	9 months	
Fixico, D	do	Nov. 8, 1917	42 days	
Friend, H	do	do	4 months	
Harjo, C	do	Apr. 12, 1919	1 day	
Hill, C	do	Mar. 17, 1919	30 days	
Houston, J. H	do	Nov. 8, 1917	4 months	
Humphries, M	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
James, C	do	Aug. 29, 1918	16 days	
James, L	do	do	do	
Johnson, E	do	Oct. 18, 1918	30 days	
Kennedy, A	do	Jan. 3, 1918	4 months	
Kirk, O. W	do	Apr. 9, 1919	1 day	
Lawler, F	do	Nov. 6, 1918	30 days	
Lay, L. M	do	Aug. 29, 1918	6 days	
Ligon, A	do	Aug. 31, 1918	4 days	
Lirue, S. A	do	Nov. 8, 1917	4 months	
Loftis, C. O	do	Nov. 6, 1917	do	
McCoy, L	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Manning, L	do	Aug. 29, 1918	18 days	
Micco, E	do	Nov. 8, 1917	42 days	
Middleton, E	do	Oct. 18, 1918	30 days	
Montgomery, G	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Montgomery, W. B	do	Mar. 3, 1919	12 months	
Mormon, L	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Morrow, J	do	do	do	
Parker, C	do	do	90 days	
Parish, C	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Patrick, W	do	Nov. 8, 1917	62 days	
Patterson, M	do	Apr. 9, 1919	1 day	
Patterson, C	do	do	do	
Patterson, B	do	do	do	
Patterson, J. W	do	do	do	
Perkins, J	do	Nov. 8, 1917	42 days	
Pittman, B	do	do	10 days	
Powell, W	do	Aug. 29, 1918	67 days	
Reader, M	do	June 15, 1918	6 months	
Reed, J	do	Aug. 31, 1918	5 days	
Reese, H. C	do	July 24, 1918	1 day	
Rhine, A	do	do	16 days	
Rhine, J	do	do	do	
Rhodes, A	do	Nov. 8, 1917	4 months	
Rich, J	do	Aug. 31, 1918	1 day	
Robertson, F	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Rote, G	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Russell, H	do	July 23, 1918	do	
Sells, W	do	Nov. 1, 1918	do	
Sexton, M	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Simon, M	do	do	42 days	
Smallwood, J	do	do	41 days	
Smith, J	do	Apr. 12, 1918	60 days	
Smith, O	do	Nov. 8, 1917	4 months	
Stidham, F	do	do	42 days	
Stuls, H	do	Mar. 4, 1919	90 days	
Sullinger, C	do	Aug. 30, 1918	8 months	
Swanson, P	do	Nov. 8, 1917	90 days	
Thompson, E	do	Jan. 3, 1919	12 months	
Totty, A. R	do	Nov. 8, 1917	90 days	
Wagner, E. C	do	June 4, 1918	6 months	
Walker, M	do	Nov. 8, 1917	90 days	
Walls, S	do	Oct. 9, 1918	18 days	
Walters, S	do	Nov. 8, 1917	57 days	
Washington, S. C	do	Aug. 29, 1918	18 days	
Watkins, B	do	do	9 days	
Wiegman, J	do	July 24, 1918	1 month	
White, C	do	Nov. 8, 1917	90 days	
White, V	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Wiggins, M	do	Aug. 29, 1918	18 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Oklahoma, eastern district—Continued.				
Williams, A	Sec. 5	Nov. 8, 1917	60 days	
Williams, G	do	Aug. 26, 1918	1 hour	
Williams, W	do	Nov. 8, 1917	6 months	
Worthington, T	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Wright, F	do	Mar. 22, 1918	60 days	
Wylie, F	do	Nov. 8, 1917	17 days	
Yoder, A	do	Nov. 1, 1918	30 days	
Fuller, A. A	do	June 3, 1918	6 months	
Taylor, J	do	July 19, 1918	2 months	
Oklahoma, western district:				
Clark, T. J	do	Aug. 20, 1918	1 hour	
Gore, C	do	May 15, 1918	do	
Gossett, R. T	do	Jan. 14, 1919	2 days and $1,000	
Horse, L	do	Oct. 30, 1917	24 hours	
Jones, A	do		$10 and costs	
Liggettl, P	do	Nov. 23, 1918	5 months and costs	
Prussick, A. H	do	Feb. 21, 1920	5 months	
Taylor, G	do	Nov. 23, 1918	1 day	
Thompson, W	do	May 10, 1920	do	
Abrams, G. W	do	Oct. 2, 1918	4 months	
Abrams, Mrs. G. W	do	do	4 months and costs	
Babb, C	do		1 hour	
Beedy, D	do		10 days	
Belden, S. D	do	Jan. 24, 1919	12 months	
Burton, Mrs. C. O	do	do	$100 and costs	
Bussee, L. C	do	Aug. 19, 1918	7 days	
Carter, G. C	do	Jan. 7, 1919	1 day	
Easly, J. L	do	Feb. 8, 1918	30 days	
Ellis, R	do	July 30, 1917	6 months	
Felgner, L	do	Nov. 23, 1918	15 days	
Gist, C. S	do	Jan. 15, 1918	90 days	
Hasley, F	do	May 3, 1918	1 hour	
Herst, F. S	do		24 hours	
Hickman, A	do	Sept. 30, 1918	90 days; $250 and costs.	
Hightower, L	do	May 2, 1918	30 days	
Humphries, M. E	do	May 1, 1918	do	
Japo, E	do	Sept. 7, 1917	4 months	
Joiner, D	do	Jan. 15, 1918	90 days	
Koehn, J. W. J	do	Sept. 30, 1918	60 days; $100 and costs.	
Krauss, L	do	July 23, 1918	1 hour	
Letterman, T	do	Aug. 20, 1918	60 days	
McIntyre, J	do	Jan. 15, 1918	90 days	
Neeley, C	do	Oct. 30, 1917	60 days	
Newell, E	do	Sept. 17, 1917	do	
Parson, A. C	do	May 10, 1918	1 hour	
Ramage, S. W	do	Sept. 13, 1918	$100 and costs	
Rice, G	do	June 13, 1918	24 hours	
Riggle, A. E	do	July 3, 1918	1 hour	
Roberson, S	do	Sept. 13, 1918	$100 and costs	
Sanders, R	do	June 29, 1918	1 hour	
Taves, D. S	do	Feb. 8, 1918	30 days	
Tillman, D	do	Aug. 5, 1918	1 hour	
Wade, J	do	Oct. 1, 1918	40 days and costs	
Washington, J	do	Nov. 23, 1918	60 days	
Young, W	do	May 13, 1918	30 days	
Oregon:				
Bailer, J	do		5 days	
Barnes, E. E	do		60 days	
Barz, E. E	do	Mar. 8, 1918	9 months	
Beard, J. F	Sec. 6	Nov. 4, 1918	11 months	
Bentz, I	Sec. 5	Apr. 30, 1918	30 days	
Bledig, J	do	Oct. 25, 1918	15 days	
Browne, R. J	do	Mar. 1, 1918	3 months	
Browning, W. A	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	12 months	
Busch, J. H	Sec. 5	Feb. 1, 1919	$250 fine paid	
Collins, R	Sec. 6	Feb. 21, 1919	8 months	
Conrad, C. B	Sec. 5	Mar. 25, 1919	6 months and $1,000 fine.	
Conrad, Mrs. C B	do	do	do	
Cullen, C. B	do		10 days	
Dees, T	do		Jail sentence	
Desmond, H	do		60 days	
Dillow, T. R	Sec. 6	Nov. 11, 1918	3 months	
Donelson, B. I	Sec. 5		60 days	
Drath, H. J	do		do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Oregon—Continued.				
Eckman, V	Sec. 5	Apr. 3, 1918	90 days	
Ellsworth, G	do		1 day	
Elmer, B	Sec. 6	Mar. 25, 1919	9 months	
Estepp, C	Sec. 5	July 2, 1917	30 days	
Fredericks, J. C	do	Oct. 5, 1918	do	
Galbraith, J. R	do		60 days	
Gomeringer, H	do	Feb. 2, 1918	Nolle pros	
Gordon, J	do	Apr. 15, 1918	10 days	
Haines, R. F	do	May 2, 1918	12 months	
Hansen, E	do	Nov. 4, 1918	10 months	
Hedgpath, D	do	Sept. 17, 1918	30 days	
Hegdahl, P. L	do	Nov. 22, 1918	1 year	
Hipsher, H	do		15 days	
Holden, V. H	do	Jan. 20, 1919	do	
Honchuk, M	do	Dec. 20, 1918	9 months	
Hund, W	do	July 2, 1917	60 days	
Hund, W	do	Sept. 28, 1918	30 days	
Hyde, H. M	do	July 2, 1917	60 days	
Jackson, E. A	do		5 days	
Jenkins, G	do	July 2, 1917	60 days	
Johnson, B	do		10 days	
Jones, J. M	do	Mar. 4, 1918	3 months	
Kontylant, A. N	do	July 2, 1918	1 year	
Korenchen, J	do	Nov. 4, 1918	do	
Luke, L. H	do		60 days	
Luke, L. H	do		do	
McAllister, F	do		5 days	
McCarty, M	do	Nov. 10, 1917	9 months	
McCoy, R	do	Oct. 24, 1918	30 days	
Machlenburg, R	do		Jail sentence	
Mahaffey, B. H	do		30 days	
May, J	do		5 days	
Miller, M. J	do	Mar. 13, 1918	10 days	
Miller, R	do	July 30, 1917	5 days	
Mitchell, J	do	Sept. 17, 1918	10 days	
Moltz, H	do	Dec. 20, 1918	9 months	
Morgan, P	do	July 2, 1917	60 days	
Morgan, G. W	do	Apr. 18, 1918	3 months	
Muller, G	do	Dec. 14, 1917	90 days	
Nelson, L. O	do	Nov. 4, 1918	10 months	
New, J	do	Oct. 12, 1917	60 days	
Newton, A	do	Dec. 15, 1917	90 days	
Nyman, J. A	do		Jail sentence	
Oren, A	do	Sept. 5, 1918	30 days	
Osmus, J. R	do		Jail sentence	
Pavelic, J	do		10 days	
Penkrininen, P	do	Apr. 25, 1918	1 day	
Richter, A	do		30 days	
Rivera, R. M	do	Feb. 20, 1919	1 day	
Robson, W. D	Sec. 6	Dec. 21, 1918	13 months	
Rogers, C	Sec. 5		10 days	
Russell, D	do		Jail sentence	
Schneider, H	do	July 3, 1917	60 days	
Schultz, O	do	Jan. 19, 1918	1 day	
Sckoff, M	do		15 days	
Smart, O. T	do	July 15, 1918	5 days	
Solem, P	do		60 days	
Straley, W. E	do	Mar. 2, 1918	3 months	
Swan, L. J	do	May 6, 1919	30 days	
Tamminon, A	do	Aug. 10, 1918	10 days	
Terry, F. D	do	Dec. 5, 1918	60 days	
Thompson, D. P	do		3 months	
Thompson, W	do	Apr. 25, 1918	90 days	
Tooley, C	do	Apr. 30, 1918	6 months	
Travis, A. L	Sec. 6	Dec. 4, 1918	15 days	
Volton, J	Sec. 5		60 days	
Weslowski, J	do	Nov. 4, 1918	10 months	
West, R. B	do		5 days	
Westersund, E. W	do		Jail sentence	
Young, M	do	Sept. 17, 1918	30 days	
Zornes, D	do	Jan. 20, 1919	60 days	
Zornes, R	do	Jan. 17, 1917	30 days	
Alanko, T	do	June 25, 1918	10 days	
Bergsten, A	do	Aug. 23, 1918	24 hours	
Brandel, Edwin	do	June 7, 1918	10 days	
Brandel, Elbertina	do	do	do	
Caras, G	do	Aug. 12, 1918	30 days	
Charlie, R. M	do	Sept. 28, 1918	5 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Oregon—Continued.				
Crittont, J. J	Sec. 5		5 days	
Davis, J. G	Sec. 6	Sept. 20, 1918	60 days	
De Gian, V	do	Aug. 19, 1918	30 days	
Denton, J. W	do	June 18, 1918	10 days	
Dignman, J. A	Sec. 5	June 3, 1918	1 day	
Donnolly, T	do	Oct. 5, 1918	15 days	
Drake, J. S	Sec. 6	July 29, 1920	12 months	
Fattig, A	do	do	9 months	
Fields, C. F	Sec. 5		12 months	
Freeman, R	do	June 4, 1918	1 day	
Gafvert, A	Sec. 6	Oct. 12, 1918	60 days	
Gilbert, C	Sec. 5	June 18, 1918	1 day	
Gooch, E	do		do	
Hamlin, E	do	Oct. 1, 1918	15 days	
Harrell, G. W	do	June 8, 1918	30 days	
Hoag, G. G	do	Oct. 3, 1918	15 days	
Howise, P	do	Oct. 5, 1918	10 days	
Johnson, C. A	do	July 11, 1918	1 year	
Kieper, J	do	Sept. 20, 1918	15 days	
Kildo, G	do	Oct. 24, 1918	30 days	
Koehler, K	do	Oct. 28. 1918	15 days	
La Day, F	do	Aug. 19, 1918	30 days	
Lamb, G	do	Sept. 21, 1918	15 days	
Lindquist, S	do	July 15, 1918	10 days	
Look, G	do	Aug. 2, 1918	24 hours	
Ludtke, A	do	July 9, 1918	do	
McDonald, B. D	do	June 8, 1918	do	
Manninen, K	do	June 25, 1918	10 days	
Miller, J	do	June 29, 1918	24 hours	
Nelson, N. C	do	June 3, 1918	15 days	
Niemi, M	do	July 15, 1918	10 days	
O'Malley, T. C	do	Sept. 26, 1918	30 days	
Palmer, W	do	Oct. 24, 1918	do	
Panos, P	do	Oct. 1, 1918	15 days	
Peel, J	Sec. 6		10 days	
Ragsdale, W. S	do	Oct. 9, 1918	6 months	
Rice, W. V	Sec. 5	Oct. 3, 1918	15 days	
Rogers, C	do	Nov. 5, 1918	1 day	
Scheen, G. J. J	do	Oct. 31, 1918	10 days	
Seaver, A	do	Oct. 17, 1918	1 day	
Smartene, A. M	do	Oct. 17, 1919	24 hours	
Squires, E. A	do	Oct. 5, 1918	5 days	
Staysiky, M	do	Oct. 1, 1918	60 days	
Strachan, G. G	do	Sept. 24, 1918	30 days	
Suppah, M	Sec. 6	Sept. 29, 1918	5 days	
Tirpitz, C	Sec. 5	June 14, 1918	10 days	
Watson, J. E	do	Dec. 9, 1919	3 years	
White, F	do	Oct. 22, 1918	15 days	
Williams, E	Sec. 6	Oct. 18, 1918	1 day	
Williams, G	Sec. 5	Oct. 22, 1918	10 days	
Williams, J	Sec. 6	Oct. 18, 1918	1 day	
Winn, W. H	Sec. 5	Aug. 6, 1918	1 hour	
Wolff, P	Sec. 6	Sept. 28, 1918	5 days	
Woolery, R. A	Sec. 5	June 18, 1918	10 days	
Worley, S	do		1 day	
Pennsylvania, eastern district:				
Bauman, S. B	do	Dec. 23, 1918	1 year	
Bauman, S. H	do	do	do	
Becker, F. J	do	June 11, 1917	do	
Boler, E	do	Mar. 28, 1918	$5	
Casey, W	do	Nov. 27, 1918	1 month	
Cavalier, H	do	Oct. 2, 1918	2 years	
Clevenger, J. R	do	June 26, 1917	Jail pending mental investigation.	
Cottman, W	do	Mar. 19, 1918	15 days	
Feinstein, S	do	Jan. 14, 1919	30 days	
Feitilson, M	do	Jan. 6, 1919	40 days	
Fox, R	do	Feb. 16, 1918	15 days	
Gaffard, M	do	Dec. 20, 1917	21 days	
Grafiades, G	do	Feb. 8, 1918	60 days and $250	
Healy, J. H	do	Feb. 16, 1918	8 days	
Illin, M	do	do	11 days	
Jasper, R	do	Feb. 3, 1919	20 days	
Johnson, W. H	do	Jan. 18, 1918	30 days	
Koloch, G	do	Mar. 17, 1919	15 days	
Lauer, E	do	Sept. 17, 1917	5 days	
Levy, A	do	Jan. 14, 1919	40 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Pennsylvania, eastern district—Continued.				
Morganstein, B	Sec. 5	Jan. 6, 1919	40 days	
Otto, F. J	do	June 25, 1917	1 year	
Place, F. B	do	Mar. 10, 1919	10 days	
Smith, E	do	Feb. 3, 1919	26 days	
Spanakas, M	do	Feb. 8, 1918	30 days	
Stanley, S	do	June 25, 1917	1 year	
Syedworth, A	do	Feb. 23, 1918	14 days	
Wanner, J. C	do	July 10, 1919	5 days	
Pennsylvania, western district:				
Baun, J	do	Nov. 27, 1917	1 day and register	
Bernstein, S	do	Aug. 7, 1917	1 day	
Berse, I	do	Nov. 20, 1917	3 months	
Brocato, S	do	Sept. 4, 1917	1 day	
Brown, S	do		do	
Caqaka, A	do		do	
Carroll, J. J	do	Sept. 12, 1917	do	
Cockley, E. K	do	Nov. 7, 1917	do	
Costi, S	do	May 7, 1918	do	
Dednur, A	Sec. 6	May 6, 1918	do	
Drenner, W. A	Sec. 5	Sept. 14, 1917	do	
Edmunds, L. M	do	May 11, 1918	1 day and register	
Fendel, J	do	Sept. 18, 1917	10 days and register.	
Good, R	do	Apr. 19, 1918	1 day	
Gowrick, M	do		1 day and register	
Grabill, L. A	do	Apr. 20, 1918	1 day	
Hoag, C	Sec. 6	Apr. 29, 1918	6 months	
Hoag, W	do	do	do	
Jackson, E	Sec. 5		10 days	
Kacher, J	do	Nov. 20, 1917	3 months	
King, H	do		Registered and discharged.	
Krizenanckas, L	do	Sept. 14, 1917	1 day	
Kutrik, T	Sec. 6	Apr. 29, 1918	do	
Lombardi, D	Sec. 5	Nov. 12, 1917	do	
Lombardi, M	do	do	do	
Lowe, J	do	Aug. 6, 1917	1 day and register	
Mahar, W. V	do	May 28, 1918	Register	
Maro, A	do	Aug. 7, 1917	1 day and register	
Mavde, S	do		1 day	
Naglich, B	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Obradovich, J	do	do	3 months	
Pierce, H. O	do	Apr. 20, 1918	12 days and register	
Pocherek, M	do	Nov. 20, 1917	3 months	
Porters, R	do	Sept. 4, 1917	1 day	
Quillen, G	do	Oct. 9, 1917	do	
Radocaj, M	do	Mar. 8, 1917	do	
Randulick, S	Sec. 6	Aug. 14, 1918 May 24, 1918	$1 and costs 3 months	
Reck, J	do	Mar. 27, 1918	1 day	
Rodriguey, J	Sec. 6	Aug. 7, 1920	1 day and register	
Romanti, N	do	Mar. 7, 1918	1 day	
Roskowicz, J	Sec. 6	May 6, 1918	30 days	
Rotunio, C	Sec. 5	Nov. 12, 1917	1 day	
Rupp, R	do	Apr. 19, 1918	1 day and register	
Rupp, W	do	do	do	
Satiditch, M	do	Aug. 13, 1917	1 day	
Scoblinski, S	Sec. 6	Apr. 22, 1918	do	
Seifert, J	Sec. 5	Sept. 15, 1917	1 day and register	
Sewaock, J	do		do	
Shimkus, F	do		Registered and discharged.	
Shrader, J	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day and register	
Sipush, C	do	Nov. 20, 1917	1 day	
Smiko, M	do	Oct. 22, 1917	do	
Spring, H. J	Sec. 6	May 25, 1918	do	
Stanton, W	Sec. 5		do	
Stofi, J	Sec. 6	Nov. 22, 1917	60 days	
Stucely, P	Sec. 5	Feb. 5, 1918	5 days and register	
Tucker, F	do	Aug. 7, 1917	1 day and register	
Varnega, M	do	Mar. 7, 1918	1 day	
White, T	do		Registered and discharged.	
Zaions, B	do		Registered	
Aaron, A	do	Sept. 13, 1918	3 months	
Adampoulos, N	Sec. 6	Aug. 9, 1918	1 day	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Pennsylvania, western district—Continued.				
Beard, Jessie	Sec. 6 and 37 C. C.	Sept. 18, 1918	15 days	
Bell, W. F	Sec. 5	June 6, 1918	30 days	
Bene, L	do	Oct. 9, 1918	5 days	
Brown, H	do	July 9, 1918	1 day	
Catalogna, A	Sec. 6	Sept. 26, 1918	do	
Cerchi, P	Sec. 5	Oct. 9, 1918	5 days	
Davis, R	do	Oct. 30, 1918	1 day	
DeKelda, F	do	July 23, 1918	do	
Domiquez, C	do	Apr. 8, 1919	do	
Feaster, W. J	do	Sept. 19, 1918	do	
Garber, J	do	Oct. 9, 1918	do	
Goldhamer, J. L	Sec. 6	Oct. 18, 1918	do	
Gusmerotti, F	Sec. 5	Sept. 20, 1918	5 months	
Jenkins, T., jr	do	June 7, 1918	10 days	
Kewjawski, S	do	Oct. 9, 1918	do	
Monterestelle, J	do	Sept. 20, 1918	5 months	
Notter, W. H	do	Oct. 4, 1918	5 days	
Pasi, M	do	Oct. 9, 1918	do	
Petroski, M	do	Oct. 29, 1918	1 day	
Plowden, R. W	Sec. 6 and 37 C. C.	Sept. 18, 1918	1 year	
Popkoy, W	Sec. 5	July 3, 1918	1 day	
Richardson, G	do	Nov. 25, 1918	15 days	
Rovaletti, C	do	Sept. 20, 1918	5 months	
Sheriff, J. D	do	June 15, 1919	4 months	
Swales, J. R	do	May 21, 1920	1 day	
Troutman, G	do	Aug. 27, 1918	do	
Unkcevich, M	do	June 29, 1918	do	
Vance, L. R	do	Nov. 25, 1918	do	
Zollner, F	do	July 15, 1918	do	
Pennsylvania, eastern district:				
Stilson, J. V. (no record)	do	Dec. 6, 1918	3 years	
Sukey	do	do	3 months	
Webster, M	do	Nov. 27, 1918	1 day	
Porto Rico:				
Acevedo, Domingo	do	Feb. 13, 1918	26 days or $35 fine.	
Acevedo, Juan L	do	Jan. 16, 1918	21 days or $21 fine and $5 costs.	
Acosta, Jose C	do	Dec. 10, 1917	Register	
Alameda, Juan	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until registered	
Aldea, Luciano	do	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Alejandro, Inocencio	do	Feb. 2, 1918	26 days or $31 fine.	
Alicea, Jose	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Arce, Austaquio	do	Feb. 25, 1918	$20 fine	
Arroyo, Juan A. (no record)	do	Apr. 25, 1913	2 years	
Baez, Alfonso R	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	30 days	
Blanco, Gumersindo	Sec. 5	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Bonet, Ramon Lopez	do	Mar. 5, 1918	11 days or $16 fine.	
Bonilla, Nicolas	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Borrero, Pablo R	do	Apr. 23, 1918	17 days and register.	
Burgo, Patricio Cy	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until 1 o'clock and register.	
Cali, Julio	do	May 8, 1918	9 days	
Camacho, Modesto F	do	Jan. 16, 1918	30 days or $35 fine.	
Candelario, Fundador	do	Feb. 2, 1918	1 day or $2 fine	
Carrero, Celedonio	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Carrero, Manuel de Jesus L.	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	26 days and examined.	
Cartagena, Fermin	Sec. 5	May 13, 1917	Register	
Casiano, Emeliano	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Casiano, Epifanio Pacheco y.	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	29 days	
Castro, Juan	Sec. 5	Jan. 30, 1918	Register	
Cedeno, Jose Rosa	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until registered.	
Cherna, Manuel	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	Register	
Clas, Ermelindo	do	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Claudio, Marcos	Sec. 5	Mar. 4, 1918	7 days or $8 fine	
Clemente, Estanislao	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Collazo, Anacleto	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Colon, Casiano	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	
Colon, Leonardo	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Colon, Modesto S	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Porto Rico—Continued.				
Colon, Simeon	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	11 days	
Concepcion, F. I	do	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	
Concepcion, Juan	do	May 25, 1918	21 days	
Connelly, Augustin	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	$12 fine and $5 costs.	
Correa, Santiago	do	Mar. 5, 1918	12 days or $17 fine.	
Crespo, Francisco Reyes	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Cruz, Cruz Melendzy	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Cruz, Isidro Soto	do	Apr. 1, 1918	1 day	
Cruz, Jacinto	do	Feb. 2, 1918	2 weeks or $18 fine.	
Cuebas, Isidoro	do	Dec. 17, 1917	5 days	
Cuebas, Pedro Perez	do	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30 fine.	
Diaz, Jose Rosado	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	11 days	
Disdier, Saturnino Cruz	Sec. 5	May 27, 1918	1 week	
Echevarria, Efidenio	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Figueroa, Agustin	do	do	5 days and register.	
Fuentes, Juan B. R	do	Jan. 16, 1918	29 days or $34 fine.	
Garcia, Dolores	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Garcia, Gregorio E. y	do	Dec. 10, 1917	1 day	
Gomez, Felipe	do	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30 fine.	
Gonzalez, Antonio	do	Aug. 23, 1917	33 days	
Gonzelez, Eleno	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	11 days	
Gonzales, Jesus E	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Gonzalez, Juan P	do	Jan. 30, 1918	Registered	
Gonzalez, Luciano	do	Jan. 17, 1918	5 days or $10 fine.	
Gonzalez, Primitivo	do	do	Jail until registered.	
Gutierrez, Pedro	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Guzman, Juan B. V	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day or $2 fine	
Hernandez, Juan Saez	do	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days and register.	
Hernandez, Fiburcio	do	do	do	
Irizarry, E. S	do	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	
Irizarry, J. A. M	do	do	30 days and register	
Jesus, E. de	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	13 days	
Jesus, J. L. y de	do	Apr. 23, 1918	25 days	
Jesus, Vicente O. de	Sec. 5	Jan. 17, 1918	15 days or $20 fine.	
Lopez, Antonio	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Lopez, Eleuterio	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days	
Lopez, Juan	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until 1 o'clock and register.	
Lopez, Otilio	do	Mar. 5, 1918	6 days or $9 fine.	
Lopez, Victor F	do	Jan. 7, 1918	1 day or $1 fine and $1 costs.	
Lozada, Manuel de J	do	Feb. 11, 1918	30 days or $35 fine.	
Lugo, Jacinto S	do	Apr. 23, 1918	25 days and register	
Lugo, Juan S	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Magis, Sergio R	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	30 days	
Maldonado, Miguel	Sec. 5	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Mangual, Juan F	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	29 days	
Marquez, Angel	Sec. 5	Jan. 1, 1918	5 days and $5 fine and $1 costs.	
Martinez, Felix I. y	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days and examined.	
Martinez, Jesus	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30 fine.	
Martinez, Juan I	do	Dec. 24, 1917	Registered	
Martinez, Santiago P	Sec. 6	May 15, 1918	16 days	
Martinez, Segundo M. y	Sec. 5	Apr. 16, 1918	1 day	
Matias, Demetrio	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Medina, Manuel M. V	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	
Melendez, M. R	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	1 day and register.	
Mendez, Alberto L	do	Jan. 16, 1918	18 days or $23 fine.	
Mendez, Flor	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Mendez, Juan C. y	do	Jan. 16, 1918	29 days or $34 fine.	
Mendez, Raimundo H	do	Feb. 11, 1918	35 days or $35 fine.	
Mercado, Juan C	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Mercado, Manuel	do	Feb. 11, 1918	25 days or $35 fine.	
Miranda, E	do	Feb. 2, 1918	24 days or $29 fine.	
Molinas, Antonio	do	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days	
Montes, Francisco	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Morales, Alberti	do	Aug. 23, 1917	33 days	
Morales, Evaristo	do	Jan. 7, 1918	5 days or $5 fine and $1 costs.	
Morales, Francisco	do	Feb. 11, 1918	23 days or $33 fine.	
Morales, Juan R. J	do	do	do	
Morales, Pedro C	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day or $2 fine	
Muniz, Juan V. D. y	do	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Nieves, Martin	do	Mar. 5, 1918	11 days or $16 fine.	
Nolasco, Ramon	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1917	21 days and register	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Porto Rico—Continued.				
Ojeda, Antonio	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Oliver, Domingo	Sec. 6	May 25, 1918	7 days	
Olivero, Juan R	Sec. 5	Jan. 30, 1918	Registered	
Orfila, Basiliso	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	13 days	
Ortega, Cristino	Sec. 5	Jan. 7, 1918	1 day or $1 fine and $1 costs.	
Ortega, Francisco	do	do	do	
Ortiz, Antonio R	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	12 days	
Ortiz, Daniel	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days	
Ortiz, Genaro V	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Ortiz, Gregorio	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	11 days	
Ortiz, J	Sec. 5	Jan. 30, 1918	Register and released.	
Ortiz, J. A	do	Jan. 16, 1918	29 days and $34 fine.	
Ortiz, V	do	Jan. 7, 1918	1 day or $2	
Oyola, M	do	do	do	
Oyola, P	do	do	do	
Pabon, J. A	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Pabon, J. B	do	Jan. 7, 1918	1 day or $2	
Padilla, F	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until registered.	
Padilla, J. C	do	do	do	
Padin, J	do	Jan. 16, 1918	23 days or $28	
Perez, A. S	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	29 days	
Perez, E. V	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	5 days or $10	
Perez, H. S	do	do	9 days or $14	
Parez, L. S	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	26 days	
Quinones, P. M	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	22 days or $27	
Ramirez, R	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	9 days	
Ramos, A. R	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register.	
Ramos, E. R	do	Dec. 24, ——	Registered	
Ramos, E. M. y	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	30 days	
Ramos, J	do	do	29 days	
Reyes, J. C	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1917	1 day	
Reyes, L	Sec. 6	May 25, 1918	7 days	
Rivera, D. M	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	2 days or $7	
Rivera, F	do	do	10 days or $15 fine.	
Rivera, G	do	Jan. 7, 1918	5 days or $5 and costs.	
Rivera, H	do	Jan. 17, 1918	Jail until registered.	
Rivera, I	do	Jan. 16, 1918	14 days or $19 fine.	
Rivera, J. M	do	Mar. 27, 1918	21 days or $26	
Rivera, J	do	Jan. 16, 1918	2 days or $7	
Rivera, J. G	Sec. 6	May 25, 1918	7 days	
Rivera, L	do	May 8, 1918	do	
Rivera, M. M	Sec. 5	Mar. 27, 1918	$26 or 21 days	
Rivera, P	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Do	Sec. 5	Feb. 13, 1918	26 days or $35	
Rodriguez, B	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and register	
Rodriguez, C	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day or $2	
Rodriguez, F	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	17 days	
Rodriguez, J. P	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days and register.	
Rodriguez, J. R	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Rodriguez, J. J	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	21 days or $26	
Rodriguez, M	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	29 days	
Rodriguez, O	Sec. 5	Dec. 1, 1917	Register and $5	
Rodriguez, P. V	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	1 day	
Rodriguez, P	do	do	21 days	
Rodriguez, S	do	May 25, 1918	7 days	
Rodriguez, V	Sec. 5	Dec. 17, 1917	5 days and register.	
Roldan, J	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	22 days	
Roman, C	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Rondon, I. C	do	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30	
Rosa, I	Sec. 6	May 25, 1918	Jail till June 14	
Rosado, J. R	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	14 days or $18	
Do	do	Jan. 16, 1918	29 days or $34	
Ruiz, A. L	do	do	13 days or $18	
Ruiz, C. del Valle	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	1 day	
Ruiz, F	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, ——	5 days	
Ruiz, J. A	do	Dec. 7, 1917	do	
Ruiz, Miguel A. Velez	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	17 days, ex. for military.	
Sales, J. A	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	19 days or $24	
Sambrana, E. T	do	Jan. 17, 1918	2 days or $7	
Sambrana, P. T	do	do	do	
Sanchez, A. R	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	29 days	
Sanchez, D	Sec. 5	Mar. 5, 1918	28 days or $33	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Porto Rico—Continued.				
Sanchez, C. A	Sec. 5	Feb. 11, 1918	17 days or $27	
Sanchez, F	do	Jan. 17, 1918	17 days or $22	
Santana, R	Sec. 6	May 1, 1918	28 days	
Santiago, A	Sec. 5	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Do	do	Dec. 10, 1917	do	
Santiago, J. F. V	do	Apr. 23, 1918	14 days and registered.	
Santiago, J	do	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30 (having served, was discharged).	
Santiago, L	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	21 days	
Santiago, T. M., y	Sec. 5	Feb. 18, 1918	$27 and costs	
Santiago, V	do	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days	
Silva, S	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	2 days	
Sosa, S	Sec. 5	Jan. 7, 1918	1 day or $2	
Soto, M	do	Jan. 16, 1918	12 days or $17	
Tirado, A	do	Jan. 30, 1918	Registered and released.	
Toledo, S. J	do	Feb. 13, 1918	26 days or $35	
Torres, J. A	do	Feb. 11, 1918	17 days or $27	
Torres, J. R	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	9 days	
Torres, R	Sec. 5	Dec. 10, 1917	5 days and registered.	
Troche, A	Sec. 6	May 8, 1918	9 days	
Valentin, A. M	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	10 days or $15	
Vargas, E	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days	
Vargas, P. L	Sec. 6	Apr. 28, 1918	19 days and expenses for military.	
Vargas, R. M. y	Sec. 5	Jan. 16, 1918	18 or 28 days or $23.	
Varquez, J. G. V	do	do	9 days or $14	
Vega, J. R	do	do	24 days or $29	
Velez, J	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and registered.	
Velez, J. P	do	Dec. 10, ——	5 days	
Velez, R	do	Dec. 7, 1917	5 days and registered.	
Velez, Z. P	do	Jan. 16, 1918	19 days or $24	
Vicenty, D. S. y	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	28 days	
Villega, F	Sec. 5	Feb. 2, 1918	25 days or $30	
Acosta, G	do	Aug. 28, 1918	30 days	
Alvarado, R. M	do	do	do	
Alvarez, A. N	do	Oct. 10, 1918	30 days and registered.	
Baez, B	do	Sept. 10, 1918	7 days and registered.	
Calderon, C	do	Aug. 26, 1918	27, days	
Carodona, J. R	do	Sept. 12, 1918	25 days	
Colon, E. G	do	Oct. 15, 1918	30 days	
Cruz, E	do	July 10, 1918	5 days	
Cruz, F	do	do	do	
Dupre, A	do	Oct. 24, 1918	15 days and registered.	
Garcia, F	do	Oct. 1, 1918	30 days	
Gonzales, J. A. L	do	Sept. 12, 1918	18 days and registered.	
Hermandez, D	do	Sept. 24, 1918	30 days	
Lopez, F. V	do	Oct. 1, 1918	do	
Maldonado, E	do	July 10, 1918	5 days	
Martinez, A	do	July 6, 1918	7 days	
Martinez, N. B	Sec. 6	Jan. 17, 1919	1 year and cost	
Martinez, T. R	do	Aug. 28, 1918	1 day and registered.	
Modesto, C	Sec. 2	Sept. 12, 1918	$25 and cost or 30 days.	
Molina, L	do	Oct. 30, 1918	30 days	
Montalva, J	do	Sept. 12, 1918	18 days and registered.	
Ortiz, F	Sec. 5	July 23, 1918	30 days	
Pomales, P. A	do	July 10, 1918	5 days	
Ramirez, H. V	do	July 19, 1918	3 months	
Ramos, E	do	Aug. 28, 1918	30 days	
Ramos, J. J	do	Sept. 12, 1918	18 days and registered.	
Reyes, F	Sec. 6	Aug. 19, 1819	2 days	
Rodriguez, C. T	Sec. 5	June 22, 1918	8 days and registered.	
Rodriguez, J. A. M	do	Sept. 12, 1918	22 days and registered.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Porto Rico—Continued.				
Rodriguez, P	Sec. 5	Aug 12, 1918	28 days	
Santiago, J. R	do	July 6, 1918	4 days	
Torres, R	do	Aug. 26, 1918	27 days	
Valdejuly, P. R	do	Nov. 5, 1918	$150 and cost	
Vasquez, S. R	do	Aug. 5, 1918	30 days and registered.	
Velasquez, J	do	July 13, 1918	17 days	
Rhode Island:				
Balsofiore, F	do	Oct. 9, 1918	4 days	
Bassili, P	do	June 14, 1918	$10 fine	
Boudreau, A. A	do	Dec. 17, 1917	6 months	
Cambrola, A	Sec. 6	June 16, 1919	60 days	
Champlin, C. F	Sec. 5	Sept. 27, 1917	5 days	
Cippolone, M	do	do	do	
Delvecchio, P	do	do	do	
Easconi, A	do	June 14, 1918	$10 fine	
Kitchin, W	do	do	$5 fine	
Lamonthe, J. H	do	Nov. 27, 1918	2 months	
Slavitt, D. H	do	Nov. 18, 1918	30 days	
Swett, J. P	do	Sept. 28, 1917	5 days	
Yanyar, H	do	Oct. 19, 1917	8 months	
Yanyar, O	do	do	7 months	
Laskowski, P	do	July 10, 1918	1 day	
South Carolina, eastern district:				
Alford, F	do	Aug. 8, 1918	15 days	
Blackwell, M. C	do	do	6 months	
Brockington, F	do	Dec. 5, 1918	60 days	
Cooke, H. C	do	Mar. 8, 1918	20 days	
Davis, L	do	Mar. 6, 1918	3 months	
Davis, R	do	June 4, 1918	do	
Denkins, W	do	Nov. 6, 1917	30 days	
Fanning, B. F	do	Jan. 23, 1919	1 year	
James, W	do	Dec. 4, 1918	3 months	
Johnson, D	do	Dec. 7, 1918	10 days	
Magill, J	do	June 5, 1919	3 months	
Magill, S	do	do	do	
Murphy, W. A	do	do	15 days	
Nelson, G	do	June 14, 1918	4 months	
Pierson, W	do	June 5, 1918	3 months	
Reed, L	do	Nov. 16, 1918	do	
Renken, W	do	Feb. 15, 1919	30 days	
Simmons, T	do	Aug. 16, 1918	1 month	
Stowers, S	do	Mar. 6, 1918	30 days	
Strickland, W. P	do	Aug. 7, 1918	do	
Walker, W	do	Aug. 8, 1918	do	
South Carolina, western district:				
Adams, N	do	Sept. 12, 1917	6 months	
Atkins, R	Sec. 6	Sept. 17, 1918	12 months	
Ballenger, C	do	do	do	
Blassingame, E	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Brundon, W	Sec. 5	Apr. 7, 1919	1 month	
Bryson, I	Sec. 6	Sept. 14, 1918	12 months	
Bullington, W. B	Sec. 5	Nov. 7, 1917	$50 fine	
Burns, J	do	Oct. 7, 1917	$150 or 3 months	
Butler, R	do	Feb. 5, 1919	$25 fine	
Byron, D	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1918	6 months	
Capps, E	do	Sept. 13, 1918	$200	
Carroll, M	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	6 months	
Childres, M	Sec. 6	Dec. 15, 1918	12 months	
Counts, J	Sec. 5	Nov. 26, 1918	2 months	
Demetri, H	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1918	12 months	
Duncan, M	do	Oct. 1, 1918	3 months	
Duncan, P	do	Sept. 13, 1918	12 months	
Edwards, T	Sec. 5	Sept. 11, 1918	2 months	
Galloway, A. M	Sec. 6	Nov. 25, 1918	12 months	
Glenn, M	Sec. 5	do	6 months	
Godfrey, G	Sec. 6	Mar. 11, 1919	3 months	
Greer, A. B	do	Sept. 17, 1918	12 months	
Greer, M	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Griffith, F	Sec. 5	Sept. 12, 1917	1 year	
Gusto, B	Sec. 6	Oct. 1, 1918	12 months	
Harrell, E	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Harris, M	do	Sept. 18, 1918	do	
Hinson, Mrs. S. E	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Howard, J	Sec. 5	do	do	
Hyde, R	Sec. 6	do	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
South Carolina, western district—Continued.				
Ingle, G	Sec. 63	Sept. 13, 1918	months	
Jenkins, W	Sec. 5	do	do	
Kinner, J	do	Feb. 5, 1919	3 months or $50 fine.	
Kisselberg, G	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1918	12 months	
McDonald, N	do	Nov. 20, 1918	$150	
McHugh, M	do	Mar. 11, 1919	3 months	
Manning, O	do	Sept. 13, 1918	12 months	
Meadors, S	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Merritt, B	do	Sept. 12, 1918	do	
Miller, M	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Moore, D	do	Nov. 25, 1918	10 days	
Oliphant, C	Sec. 5	May 28, 1918	3 months	
Owens, M	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1918	12 months	
Page, E	do	Oct. 12, 1918	do	
Perrin, M	do	May 31, 1918	2 months	
Puckett, N	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Rice, A	do	Oct. 1, 1918	3 months	
Rogers, L	do	Sept. 13, 1918	12 months	
Sizemore, Mrs. J	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Smith, M	do	Sept. 13, 1918	do	
Tucker, C	do	Mar. 12, 1918	6 months	
Valentine, W. H	Sec. 5	Nov. 8, 1917	$75	
Washington, B	do	Sept. 15, 1918	12 months	
White, C	Sec. 6	Sept. 12, 1918	do	
Wolfe, L	do	do	do	
South Dakota:				
Abraham, A	Sec. 5	Aug. 28, 1917	30 days	
Burns, W	do	June 20, 1917	9 months	
Cheatle, W	do	Aug. 21, 1917	30 days	
Countiss, W	do	July 20, 1917	11 months	
Doumi, E	do	Sept. 13, 1917	30 days	
Evanhoff, F	do	July 20, 1917	90 days	
Freitag, F	Sec. 6	Apr. 27, 1920	On count 1, 6 months; on count 2, 6 months.	
Gelzenlight, F	Sec. 5	July 20, 1917	30 days	
Girbus, J	do	July 18, 1917	do	
Haba, J	do	Sept. 13, 1917	do	
Haugan, Ole Casper	do	Nov. 20, 1917	60 days	
Hock, C	do	Sept. 13, 1917	30 days	
Horan, J	do	Aug. 21, 1917	9 months	
Jackson, J. M	do	Apr. 5, 1919	30 days	
Kacuris, M	do	July 18, 1917	do	
Kendrierski, J	do	July 20, 1917	do	
Kennedy, J	do	Aug. 30, 1917	8 months	
Lahman, F	do		9 months	
McCarter, R, R	do	Sept. 20, 1917	4 months	
Maleya, A	do	Sept. 13, 1917	30 days	
Miller, E	do	Aug. 3, 1917	do	
Moran, W. H	do		1 year	
Morgan, H. A	do	Sept. 13, 1917	3 months	
Nelson, N	do	do	30 days	
Neveriski, E	do	July 20, 1917	do	
Olson, J	do	do	do	
Petroff, K	do	June 20, 1917	90 days	
Rouse, H. G	do	Nov. 20, 1917	60 days	
Rublitzk, J	do		do	
Sablowski, T	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Stipich, M	do	June 26, 1917	30 days	
Svilar, P	do	do	do	
Talbert, H. J	do	July 20, 1917	3 months	
Tachantre, E	do	June 23, 1917	30 days	
Tziatcoff, N	do	July 18, 1917	8 months	
Zetzman, H	do	Dec. 7, 1917	7 months	
Zigich, S	do	July 27, 1917	30 days	
Drumm, H. H	do	Dec. 16, 1918	3 months	
Moen, K. H	do	do	30 days	
Morrison, F	do	do	3 months	
O'Donnell, C. W	do	Dec. 5, 1918	8 months	
Stonelake, A	do	Dec. 16, 1918	60 days	
Ven Huizen, K	do	Oct. 5, 1918	$1,000	
Tennessee, eastern district:				
Garland, T. L	do	Sept. 18, 1917	18 months	Nov. 13, 1918, out, expiration.

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Tennessee, middle district:				
Abernathy, Wesley	Sec. 5	Oct. 6, 1917	2 months and costs	
Cooper, Fred	do	do	6 months and costs	
Dartis, Roy	Sec. 6	Nov. 18, 1918	3 months and costs	
Douglas, G. E	Sec. 5	Oct. 5, 1918	6 months and costs	
Smith, Bud	do	Nov. 13, 1918	do	
Harrington, Sam	do	Mar. 9, 1920	4 months	
Lynch, S	do	Mar. 11, 1920	$100 fine	
Tennessee, western district:				
Harding, Henry	do		1 day	
Martin, Marshall	do		do	
Taylor, Estel	do	Dec. 3, 1917	do	
Wyatt, Hogan	Sec. 6		6 months and costs	
Level, Sam	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1917	1 day	
Howard, Wm	Sec. 6	Dec. 17, 1918	$1 and costs	
Maxwell, Walter	do	May 26, 1919	do	
Murphy, Fred	do	Dec. 5, 1918	do	
Smith, W. B	do	do	do	
Texas, northern district:				
Taylor, N	Sec. 5	Feb. 21, 1920	7 months	
Texas, southern district:				
Abrigo, A	do	Dec. 5, 1919	30 days	
Abrigo, E	Sec. 6	do	do	
Abrigo, J	do	do	do	
Aguirre, J	Sec. 5	do	60 days or $100	
Alanis, P	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Alanis, S	do	do	do	
Alomis, F	do	Feb. 27, 1919	do	
Arizmedi, L	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Barrera, M	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Bazan, P	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Benavides, E	do	do	do	
Cabazos, V	do	do	do	
Cabello, R	Sec. 5	Apr. 25, 1919	do	
Cabriales, J	Sec. 6	Jan. 15, 1919	4 months	
Cadena, A	do	Apr. 25, 1919	30 days	
Cadena, I	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Cadena, J. G	do	Apr. 25, 1919	do	
Cadena, J	do	do	do	
Campos, T	Secs. 5 and 6	Nov. 13, 1919	60 days	
Campos, E		do	do	
Canalas, C	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Caneles, E. G	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Canales, R	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Canas, J	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Cantu, C. C	do	May 13, 1919	do	
Cantu, I	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Cardinas, C	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Carillo, J	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Carrillo, E	do	do	do	
Carrillo, L	do	do	do	
Castenada, J	do	Dec. 6, 1919	1 year	
Castillo, J	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Chapa, A. C	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Chapa, D	do	do	do	
Cisneros, E	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Cisneros, P	do	May 13, 1919	4 months	
Cole, J. W	do	Oct. 8, 1918	do	
Cruz, R	do	May 17, 1919	30 days	
Luna, N	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Dimas, R	Sec. 5	Aug. 20, 1918	5 months	
Eguis, M	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Escobar, J	Sec. 5	May 14, 1919	17 days	
Farias, A. G	do	Jan. 6, 1919	90 days or $250	
Figueroa, A. G	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Flores, J	Sec. 5	Nov. 13, 1919	60 days	
Frujic, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Galvez, F	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Garcia, E	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Do	do	May 16, 1919	do	
Garcia, F	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Garcia, G	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Garcia, M	do	May 13, 1919	20 days	
Do	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Garcia, P	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Garcia, R	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Do	do	May 16, 1919	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, southern district—Continued.				
Garza, A	Sec. 6	May 27, 1919	30 days	
Garza, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Do	do	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Garza, F	Sec. 5	Sept. 24, 1918	6 months	
Garza, H	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Garza, M	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Garza, S	Sec. 5	Aug. 3, 1918	4 months	
Gomez, P	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Gonzales, D	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Gonzales, I	do	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Gonzales, J. R	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Gonzales, J	do	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Do	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Gonzales, I	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Gonzales, N	do	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Gonzales, S	do	Sept. 10, 1919	do	
Do	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Guerra, A	do	do	do	
Guerra, Z	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Gutierrez, A	Sec. 2	May 31, 1920	do	
Do	Sec. 5	Apr. 24, 1919	do	
Guzman, R	Sec. 6	May 16, 1919	do	
Hernandez, F	Sec. 5	May 13, 1919	do	
Hernandez, L	Sec. 6	May 16, 1919	do	
Hernandez, N	do	May 31, 1920	$100	
Hinojosa, A	do	Apr. 23, 1919	30 days	
Johnson, J. J	Sec. 5	Oct. 8, 1919	6 months	
Josling, P	Sec. 6	Jan. 6, 1920	30 days	
Juarez, F	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Longorta, M	do	do	do	
Lopez, C	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Lunoff, M. D	Sec. 5	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Marin, G	Sec. 6	do	do	
Moarroquin, J	do	do	do	
Martinez, C	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1918	60 days or $50	
Martinez, J. M. B	Sec. 6	May 27, 1919	30 days	
Martinez, L. M. G	do	do	do	
Martinez, R	Sec. 5	Apr. 25, 1919	do	
Do	Sec. 6	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Martinez, S	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Medina, J	Sec. 5	May 13, 1919	20 days	
Mendez, E	do	Nov. 13, 1919	60 days	
Morales, A	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Mueller, H. A	do	May 6, 1919	do	
Monguia, A	do	May 14, 1919	do	
Nava, A	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Ochoa, C	do	do	do	
Olivares, A	do	do	do	
Olivares, J	do	do	do	
Olivares, T	Sec. 5	May 13, 1919	do	
Ortega, E	Sec. 6	do	do	
Padilla, N	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Pena, A	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Pena, B	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Pena, D	do	Dec. 6, 1919	do	
Pena, J	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Pena, M	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Perez, C	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Perez, F	do	do	do	
Perez, J	do	May 31, 1920	do	
Do	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Perez, M	do	do	do	
Do	do	do	do	
Perez, N	do	Jan. 6, 1920	do	
Perez, P. R	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Perez, R	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Perez, T	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Do	Sec. 5	Apr. 29, 1919	do	
Perez, V	Sec. 6	May 17, 1919	do	
Quintanilla, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Quintanilla, F	do	do	do	
Ramirez, F. C	Sec. 5	May 16, 1919	do	
Ramos, A	Sec. 6	May 27, 1919	do	
Ramos, P	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Ramos, T	do	do	do	
Racio, Y	do	May 27, 1919	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, southern district—Continued.				
Rensult, P	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1919	30 days	
Rayes, S	do	do	do	
Reyna, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Rios, J	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Rodriguez, C	do	do	do	
Rodriguez, G	Sec. 5	Nov. 13, 1919	do	
Do	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Rodriguez, J	do	Dec. 4, 1918	60 days	
Rodreguez, T	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Rosas, A	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Rosa, A	do	do	do	
Ruiz, M	Sec. 5	Jan. 6, 1919	60 days	
Saens, A	Sec. 6	May 27, 1919	30 days	
Saens, E	do	do	do	
Saens, F	do	do	do	
Saenz, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Saenz, F	Sec. 5	May 11, 1920	90 days	
Salas, E	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1919	30 days	
Salazar, F	do	do	do	
Salazar, L	do	Feb. 25, 1919	2 months, 17 days.	
Salinas, A	do	May 27, 1919	30 days	
Salinas, H	do	April 23, 1919	do	
Salovey, M	Sec. 5	Nov. 12, 1918	80 days	
Samano, A	Sec. 6	May 13, 1919	90 days	
Sanchez, E	Sec. 5	Sept. 19, 1918	2 months	
Sanchez, I	Sec. 6	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Santellano, S	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Santos, M	do	May 17, 1919	90 days	
Saucedo, L	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Segura, M	do	do	do	
Serato, V	do	do	do	
Silba, R	do	do	do	
Skaggs, J. R	do	May 27, 1919	60 days	
Skaggs, W. N	do	do	30 days	
Smith, J	Sec 5	April 10, 1919	75 days	
Solia, J	do	May 13, 1919	$25 or 3 days	
Soliz, P	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Suarez, B	Sec. 6	May 13, 1919	do	
Suarez, E	do	do	20 days	
Torres, J	do	May 10, 1920	30 days	
Torres, S	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Trejo, S	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Trevino, A	do	do	do	
Trevino, C	do	May 14, 1919	71 days	
Trevino, Y	Sec. 5	Dec. 4, 1918	$100	
Turner, E	Sec. 6	May 13, 1919	20 days	
Ureste, A	do	Jan. 5, 1920	30 days	
Valadez, A	do	do	do	
Valadez, E	do	do	do	
Valadez, F	do	do	do	
Valderas, N	Sec. 5	Oct. 19, 1918	4 months	
Valdez, C	Sec. 6	May 13, 1919	30 days	
Valdez, R	do	Dec. 5, 1919	do	
Vargas, C	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Vasquez, J. M	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Vela, E	do	Jan. 5, 1920	do	
Vela, G	do	do	do	
Vela, L	do	do	do	
Vera, G	do	May 27, 1919	do	
Villareal, F	do	do	do	
Villegas, E	Sec. 5	Sept. 24, 1918	45 days	
Horacio, Y	do	May 14, 1919	30 days	
Zapata, M	do	Dec. 5, 1918	4 months	
Aguilar, A	Sec. 6	Apr. 24, 1918	85 days	
Aguilar, J	Sec. 5		60 days	
Anzalda, G	do	May 28, 1918	Delivery to draft board.	
Arriaga, C	do	Dec. 15, 1917	3 months	
Basan, A	do		90 days	
Bordeau, F. P	do	Apr. 24, 1918	87 days	
Branscum, J. A	do	Apr. 26, 1918	43 days	
Cannon, A	do	Apr. 25, 1918	22 days	
Chavana, F	Sec. 6	Apr. 24, 1918	70 days	
Clark, E	Sec. 5		60 days	
Comacho, E	do		30 days	
Donovan, F. C	do	Dec. 18, 1917	2 months, 15 days.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, southern district—Continued.				
Esquebel, D	Sec. 5	Jan. 18, 1918	3 months	
Evans, A. L	do	Apr. 23, 1918	4 months	
Filippis, S. de	do	Dec. 6, 1917	6 months	
Flores, C	do		60 days	
Flores, F	do		2 months, 22 days	
Flynn, F. L	do		30 days	
Garcia, A	do	Apr. 26, 1918	35 days	
Gallegos, R	do	Apr. 24, 1918	78 days	
Garcia, C	do		5 days	
Garcia, E	do	Jan. 18, 1918	1 day	
Garcia, P	do		45 days	
Garcia, S	do		30 days	
Garza, F	do		60 days	
Garza, R	do		do	
Gonzales, G	do	Jan. 18, 1918	1 day	
Gonzales, U	do		30 days	
Guerra, J	do	Jan. 1, 1918	3 months	
Guerrero, R	do		30 days	
Henke, C	do	Jan. 23, 1918	2 months, 8 days	
Herrera, L	do	Jan. 18, 1918	3 months	
Juarez, I	do		60 days	
Kendall, A	do	Apr. 25, 1918	22 days	
Lee, H. A	do	Jan. 23, 1918	6 months, 14 days	
Leon, G. de	do	Dec. 5, 1917	60 days	
Lopez, R	do	Dec. 6, 1917	do	
Maldanado, A	do	Apr. 24, 1918	30 days	
Martinez, J	do	May 21, 1918	4 days	
Maslaton, J. T	do	Dec. 6, 1917	60 days	
Mendez, T	do	Apr. 24, 1918	45 days	
Mueller, B	do		5 days	
Mungillo, P	do	Jan. 18, 1918	1 day	
Nance, E	do	do	do	
Ortiz, A	do	Apr. 26, 1918	3 months	
Ortiz, F	do	do	do	
Pena, J	do		60 days	
Pezzato, S	do	Apr. 24, 1918	78 days	
Pizana, G	do	Dec. 17, 1917	3 months, 8 days	
Rendon, A	do	Jan. 18, 1918	2 months	
Rodriguez, P	do	do	1 day	
Ruiz, A	do	do	do	
Sanchez, J	do		30 days	
Sanchez, J. M	Sec. 6	Apr. 23, 1918	43 days	
Slager, W. D	do	June 14, 1918	52 days	
Sylvester, D	Sec. 5	Apr. 24, 1918	78 days	
Valdez, S	do	Jan. 18, 1918	1 day	
Valesquez, M	Sec. 6	Apr. 24, 1918	62 days	
Vosquez, T. del	Sec. 5	Jan. 18, 1918	1 day	
Texas, eastern district:				
Andrews, C	do	Apr. 9, 1918	3 months	
Bennett, D	do	Jan. 30, 1918	10 days and $10	
Cook, J. A	do	June 3, 1919	30 days	
Davis, A	do	Oct. 17, 1917	do	
Denby, E	do	Feb. 16, 1918	do	
Ford, C	do	Mar. 16, 1918	60 days	
George, C. W	do	Dec. 16, 1918	1 year	
Goodlor, F. B	do	Nov. 19, 1918	90 days	
Gray, W	do	Apr. 1, 1919	30 days	
Green, N	do	Nov. 26, 1917	do	
Green, T	do	Dec. 16, 1918	6 months	
Hagler, L. S	do	Feb. 22, 1918	20 days	
Haylor, R. R	do	Dec. 1, 1917	30 days	
Hollman, B	do	Apr. 25, 1918	do	
Jenkins, P	do	Nov. 19, 1918	5 months and 19 days.	
Johnson, E	do	Jan. 15, 1918	4 months	
Johnson, G	do	Nov. 19, 1918	5 months and 13 days.	
Jones, L	do	Nov. 18, 1919	5 months and 4 days.	
Keys, F	do	Nov. 19, 1918	2 months and 13 days.	
McClure, A	do	Nov. 9, 1917	90 days	
Miller, G	do	Nov. 26, 1920	30 days	
Mitchell, H	do	Oct. 17, 1917	do	
Molley, J	do	Apr. 15, 1919	60 days	
Montalvo, S	do	Dec. 1, 1917	30 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, eastern district—Continued.				
Odell, L. V	Sec. 5	Feb. 12, 1919	30 days	
Perkins, D	do	Feb. 22, 1918	4½ months	
Ponder, T. C	do	Nov. 9, 1917	1 day	
Poole, E	do	Feb. 22, 1918	20 days	
Price, B	do	Feb. 2, 1918	30 days	
Russell, R	do	Oct. 17, 1917	do	
Rutherford, J	do	Nov. 9, 1917	do	
Silverstone, D	do	Nov. 19, 1918	1 day	
Spencer, J	do	Nov. 9, 1917	30 days	
Stevens, H	do	Feb. 22, 1920	20 days	
Taylor, H. T	do	Feb. 18, 1919	30 days	
Thompson, S	do	Apr. 9, 1918	2 months	
Tolliver, J. T	do	Nov. 9, 1917	90 days	
Wornell, E	do	Feb. 2, 1918	10 days and $100	
Texas, western district:				
Abedrop, S. S	do	Mar. 18, 1919	$2 fine paid	
Aguilar, J	do	do	6 months	
Alexander, M	do	Nov. 21, 1917	50 days	
Allen, W. M	do	Nov. 20, 1917		
Arguero, F	do	May 30, 1918	40 days	
Aycock, E	do	Nov. 22, 1918	1 month 17 days	
Bara, J	do	Mar. 18, 1919	6 months	
Berger, E	do	Nov. 19, 1917	20 days	
Bouldin, G. W	do	Jan. 17, 1919	2 years	
Brooks, D	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 day	
Brooks, J	do	July 1, 1918	do	
Cortinas, B	do	Mar. 20, 1919	$1 fine paid	
Curry, E. H	do	Nov. 16, 1917	6 months	
Curry, H. A	do	Nov. 21, 1917	17 days	
Delgado, A	do	Apr. 25, 1919	2 months	
Demming, A	do	Nov. 19, 1917	56 days	
Falcon, L	do	July 2, 1918	$50 fine paid	
Ferguson, J	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 day	
Fernandez, M	do	Jan. 3, 1918	do	
Ferrante, A	do	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Foehmer, G	do	June 17, 1919	$5 fine paid	
Galizan, D	do	Nov. 20, 1917	1 day	
Gallo, W	Sec. 6	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Garcia, H	Sec. 5	Feb. 21, 1918	do	
Garcia, R	do	Oct. 1, 1917	10 days	
Garner, P	do	Nov. 20, 1917	5 months	
Garula, G	do	do	1 day	
George, S	do	Jan. 2, 1918	6 months	
Glenn, W	do	June 16, 1917	10 days	
Gomez, S	do	Jan. 3, 1918	1 day	
Gonzales, L	do	July 1, 1918	$100 fine paid	
Green, C	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 day	
Green, J. C	do	Nov. 20, 1917	4 months	
Guabello, S	Secs. 5 and 6	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
James, F	Sec. 5	Nov. 22, 1917	4 months	
Johnson, C	do	July 5, 1918	30 days	
Jones, N	do	Nov. 15, 1919	4 months	
Do	do	Dec. 11, 1918	30 days	
Juergens, F	do	Feb. 6, 1918	1 day	
Kaesee, I	do	Nov. 20, 1917	45 days	
Kegel, J. L	do	June 18, 1918	1 day	
Lara, A	do	Apr. 17, 1919	30 days	
Lee, S	do	Apr. 18, 1918	60 days	
Lewis, F	do	Jan. 4, 1918	6 months	
McDowell, S	do	July 6, 1918	16 days	
Madrid, M	do	Nov. 19, 1918	60 days	
Marrujo, J	do	Apr. 30, 1918	90 days	
Middleton, C	do	Nov. 15, 1919	5 months 8 days	
Miller, D	do	July 1, 1918	1 day	
Nickson, J	do	Nov. 20, 1917	do	
Parego, F	do	Apr. 18, 1918	60 days	
Pearson, J	do	June 6, 1918	30 days	
Pridget, R	Sec. 6, chap. 15.	Jan. 31, 1919	do	
Puryear, W	Sec. 5	Nov. 16, 1917	10 days	
Ratzlaff, A	Sec. 6	Mar. 19, 1919	6 months	
Raymond, F. R	Sec. 5	Oct. 22, 1917	10 days	
Reid, C	do	Nov. 20, 1917	4 months	
Richards, C	do	do	1 day	
Rios, F	do	Jan. 13, 1919	30 days	
Robinson, C	do	Jan. 3, 1918	1 day	
Rodriguez, R	do	Apr. 17, 1919	3 months	
Ross, E	do	Nov. 20, 1917	45 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Texas, western district—Continued.				
Ryan, W	Sec. 5	Oct. 31, 1918	90 days	
Sanchez, C	do	Nov. 20, 1917	5 months	
Savage, T	do	Jan. 23, 1919	2 months	
Schimmel, H. E	do	Nov. 7, 1918	6 months	
Schulenberg, H	do	June 17, 1919	$50 fine paid	
Shalvan, B	do	Oct. 31, 1918	6 months	
Sheffield, H	do	Nov. 20, 1917	1 day	
Sims, E	do	do	40 days	
Sims, I	do	Nov. 19, 1917	1 day	
Susenberg, J	do	do	15 days	
Torres, J	Sec. 6	Mar. 20, 1919	3 months 8 days	
Vara, L	Sec. 5	Jan. 19, 1918	1 day	
Wenzel, A	do	June 17, 1919	Fine $500	
Wilkenning, Wm	do	do	Fine $50, paid	
Williams, C	do	Jan. 16, 1918	1 day	
Williams, J. D	Sec. 6	July 22, 1919	5 months 16 days	
Texas, northern district:				
Adams, E. F	do	Feb. 16, 1918	1 year	
Alexander, W. J	do	July 20, 1917	60 days	
Deason, B	do	Dec. 6, 1918	$50	
Faha, J	do	do	$50	
Hess, C	do	do	$50	
Hines, H. B	do	May 18, 1918	$500	
Johns, E	do	Dec. 6, 1918	$25	
Keils, G	do	Feb. 3, 1919	6 months and 5 days.	
Keils, J. N	do	do	do	
Kerlee, W. E	do	Apr. 20, 1918	1 year	
Morgan, L	do	Dec. 1, 1917	90 days	
Peacock, R	do	Apr. 20, 1918	1 year	
Phillips, W. L	do	July 21, 1917	6 months	
Renfro, W. F	do	July 1, 1918	2 years	
Roatcap, E. A	do	July 11, 1918	6 months	
Wade, W. J	do	June 7, 1919	5 months	
Williams, C	do	Apr. 18, 1918	10 days	
Williams, D. M	do	July 10, 1918	1 week	
Texas, western district:				
Antu, J	do	Mar. 17, 1920	90 days	
Bryan, E	do	Jan. 14, 1920	4 months	
Campos, B	do	Apr. 17, 1919	do	
Cano, N	do	June 21, 1920	2 months	
Castellon, M	do	June 7, 1920	3 months	
Cuellar, J	do	Jan. 22, 1920	4 months	
Cuellar, P	do	do	do	
De Leon, C	do	Dec. 4, 1919	6 months	
Gonzales, J	do	Mar. 17, 1920	90 days	
Gonzales, V	do	do	do	
Guillen, P	do	Dec. 6, 1919	6 months	
Sandoval, B	do	Dec. 15, 1919	2 months	
Sotelo, C	do	do	4 months	
Sotelo, M	do	Dec. 6, 1919	6 months	
Ybarra, J	do	Feb. 9, 1920	4 months	
Ybarra, V	do	do	do	
Utah:				
Clinton, Bernice	do	July 6, 1918	$50	
Keltner, N. E	do	Dec. 22, 1917	1 year	
Vermont:				
Blair, Geo. R	do	Oct. 10, 1917	4 months	
Hircsh, Arthur	do	Mar. 6, 1918	3 months	
Jenne, Howard	do	Oct. 10, 1917	1 month	
McGoon, Arthur	do	do	6 months	
Massey, Albert	do	do	4 months	
Bean, A. T	Sec. 6	Feb. 26, 1920	1 day	
Hammel, H. J	do	do	do	
Langmaid, O	do	June 30, 1920	do	
Miles, H. F	Sec. 5	Dec. 5, 1918	$100	
O'Brien, T. J	Sec. 6	Feb. 26, 1920	1 day	
Steiner, Annie S	do	Nov. 21, 1918	30 days	
Virginia, eastern district:				
Acy, I	Sec. 5		1 hour and register	
Allen, J	do		1 day and register	
Anderson, A	do	Oct. 8, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Atkins, H	do	Sept. 14, 1917	10 days and register.	
Barnes, J	do	May 7, 1918	1 hour and register	
Battle, W	do	July 18, 1917	1 day and register	
Berger, W	do	July 14, 1917	1 hour and register.	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Virginia, eastern district—Continued.				
Best, L	Sec. 5	Sept. 9, 1918	60 days, and to be delivered to military authorities at end of sentence.	
Blue, F. C	do	Dec. 6, 1917	Fine $50	
Bohler, H	do	July 15, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Boothe, A. P	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Bowles, P. W	do		do	
Bradley, W	do		do	
Branch, W	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Brazewell, W. H	do	Nov. 21, 1917	do	
Brinkley, R	do	June 12, 1918	do	
Brown, G	do		do	
Burrell, R	do	June 30, 1917	Register and dismissed.	
Carey, J. A	do		5 days and register.	
Carr, H. D	do	June 25, 1917	10 days	
Cary, W	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Cole, W	do	July 8, 1918	Fine $50	
Copeland, A	do	Nov. 9, 1917	10 days and register.	
Dash, T	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Devine, J	do	Oct. 8, 1918	do	
Dudley, C. H	Sec. 6	May 16, 1918	1 day and register	
Edran, A	Sec. 5	July 17, 1917	1 hour	
Elliott, J. M	do		1 hour and register.	
Faison, T. W	do	Sept. 14, 1918	24 hours and register.	
Farmer, E	do	Dec. 5, 1918	2 days	
Gary, C	do	June 30, 1917	Register and dismissed.	
Gayes, I	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Golden, W. L	do	Dec. 3, 1917	5 days and register.	
Gould, I	do	May 7, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Gray, E	do	June 12, 1918	do	
Hall, A	do		do	
Harrison, W	do	July 17, 1917	24 hours and register.	
Henley, W	do	Dec. 4, 1917	1 hour and register.	
Hillton, H	do	Oct. 2, 1917	do	
Holcomb, A	do	June 29, 1918	Registered	
Howell, B., alias Hughes	do	Jan. 19, 1918	1 day, turned over to Army authorities.	
Hughes, J	do		1 day and register	
James, A. N	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Jasper, R	do	July 15, 1918	do	
Jefferson, F	do	July 17, 1917	do	
Johnson, E. L	do	Sept. 25, 1917	1 day and register	
Jones, J. S	do	July 14, 1917	Register and dismissed.	
Jones, S	do	July 8, 1918	15 days (credit 11 days), fine $50.	
Jordan, C	do		2½ hours and register.	
Jordan, W	do		1 day and register.	
Lacy, A	do	Oct. 8, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Lewis, M	do		do	
McDonald, E	do		1 day and register	
Maddox, J	do	Oct. 8, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Do	do		do	
Madison, E	do	Dec. 10, 1918	1 day	
Mason, R	do	July 15, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Massey, D	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Mayo, W	do	Oct. 2, 1917	do	
Miles, F	do	July 17, 1917	24 hours and register.	
Mosby, H	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Muller, C. S	do	July 17, 1917	10 days	
Nichols, E	do		1 hour and register.	
Onley, J	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Pace, J	do		do	
Peyton, W. W	do	Oct. 18, 1918	do	
Pitmond, J. E	do	Nov. 21, 1917	1 hour	
Price, C. J	do		1 hour and register.	
Randall, J	do	Oct. 18, 1917	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Virginia, eastern district—Continued.				
Randolph, H	Sec. 5		1 hour and registə.	
Reaves, M	do		do	
Redd, M	do		1 day and register.	
Riley, M	do	Sept. 25, 1917	Registered and dismissed.	
Roane, J	do	Oct. 2, 1917	1 hour and register.	
Robertson, P	do	Sept. 14, 1917	10 days and register	
Sanders, A. L	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Sanley, M	do	do	do	
Scott, E. R	do	Sept. 14, 1917	10 days and register	
Sheiffert, H. B	do	Dec. 4, 1918	1 day (had served 34 days).	
Shelton, E	do		1 hour and register.	
Smith, J. O	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Smith, J. W	do	Oct. 26, 1918	do	
Smith, W	do		do	
Toulson, G	do	Sept. 25, 1917	5 days and register.	
Turner, C	do	Oct. 10, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Tyler, J	do	July 12, 1918	10 days, fine $50	
Walker, J	do	June 30, 1917	10 hours	
Warston, W	do		1 hour and register.	
Westbrook, L	do	Nov. 24, 1917	do	
Williams, A	do		1 day and register.	
Williams, E	do	June 22, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Williams, H	do	May 7, 1918	do	
Wilson, H	do	Apr. 26, 1918	1 day	
Wilson, R	do	Oct. 8, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Wingfield, E	do	Dec. 3, 1918	10 days, fine $25	
Wood, F	do	May 7, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Woodley, F	do		10 days and register	
Brown, C	do	Sept. 9, 1918	1 hour	
Henderson, J	do	July 15, 1918	1 hour and register.	
Pringle, C. H	Sec. 6	Apr. 16, 1919	1 hour	
Virginia, western district:				
Akers, Noah	Sec. 5	Sept. 11, 1917	Until registered	
Davis, J. A	do	Nov. 11, 1918	60 days	
Kokaska, Andy	do	Sept. 11, 1917	Until registered	
Marple, Thos	do	Nov. 26, 1918	90 days	
Ransome, Elmer	do	Sept. 11, 1917	3 months	
Shepherd, W. D	do	Nov. 11, 1918	60 days	
Shuler, Herbt	do	July 2, 1917	3 months	
Smith, Will	do	Jan. 13, 1919	1 day	
Bowman, J	do	Apr. 14, 1919	60 days	
Washington, eastern district:				
Anderson, O	do	Dec. 13, 1917	10 days	
Bargus, S	do	Aug. 29, 1917	5 days	
Barton, C	do		do	
Bates, J. D	do	June 28, 1917	7 months	
Boneff, S. E	do	do	10 days	
Brown, C	do	Dec. 13, 1917	do	
Butler, E. L	do	June 28, 1917	1 month	
Carlson, E. H	do	Jan. 7, 1918	2 months	
Christensen, C. P	do		10 days	
Cobbs, J. A	do	Aug. 29, 1917	6 months	
Crane, W. J	do	June 23, 1917	1 month	
Demas, N	do	Aug. 31, 1917	10 days	
Dunning, T. H	do	June 28, 1917	6 months	
Ellison, A	do	Aug. 29, 1917	do	
Engle, G	do	Sept. 21, 1917	2 months	
Fletcher, H	Sec. 6	May 4, 1918	1 month	
Forlano, C	Sec. 5	June 28, 1917	10 days	
Foster, J	do	Sept. 21, 1917	1 day	
Freeman, G	do	June 28, 1917	3 months	
Freer, W	do	do	6 months	
Georkes, W	do	June 22, 1917	9 months	
Glauzman, L	do	Aug. 29, 1917	6 months	
Hankins, E	do	Sept. 24, 1917	1 day	
Hebner, P	do	June 28, 1917	1 month	
Henderson, F	do	do	7 months	
Hesch, A	do		1 day	
Iori, J	do	June 22, 1917	do	
Jacobs, R. N	do		2 months	
Jordan, W	Sec. 6	Jan. 16, 1918	1 month	
Keys, T	Sec. 5	Aug. 29, 1917	1 day	
Knight, E	do	June 28, 1917	10 days	
Koluski, J	do	Aug. 29, 1917	do	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Washington, eastern district—Continued.				
Lopez, M	Sec. 5	Aug. 29, 1917	5 days	
Maki, C	do	May 3, 1918	30 days	
Mantos, F	do	Aug. 29, 1917	10 days	
Massoli, H	do	June 28, 1917	7 months	
Matson, H	do	Sept. 21, 1917	1 day	
Miltenberger, C	do	Sept. 7, 1917	1 hour	
Mitchell, B	do		2 months	
Murray, G	do	June 28, 1917	10 days	
Olson, J. F. L	do	Dec. 13, 1917	do	
Orosco, N	do	Aug. 29, 1917	5 days	
Papisch, M	do		1 day	
Parker, H. F	do	Dec. 13, 1917	do	
Pohjavirta, W	do	July 24, 1917	1 month	
Polouick, S	do	June 28, 1917	10 days	
Raines, W. C	do	Aug. 29, 1917	do	
Reis, W	do	June 28, 1917	7 months	
Richeson, E	do	do	10 days	
Rude, V	do	Sept. 21, 1917	1 hour	
Sanders, W. H	do	June 22, 1917	9 months	
Sargent, F	do	June 23, 1917	1 month	
Scott, A. N	do	Dec. 21, 1918	12 months	
Scott, M	do	Sept. 20, 1917	1 day	
Serenchi, A	do	do	10 days	
Skinner, E	do	Sept. 21, 1917	1 day	
Smith, G	do		do	
Soder, A. B	do	June 28, 1917	7 months	
Svedberg, E	do	Sept. 8, 1917	1 day	
Sweeny, T	do	Apr. 17, 1918	4 months	
Thorsrud, A	do	Aug. 29, 1917	6 months	
Tipton, O	do		2 months	
Tonn, A. W	do	May 4, 1918	30 days	
Vondran, F	do	Dec. 13, 1917	do	
Werrucht, J	do	June 28, 1917	3 months	
Wilder, R. A	do	Aug. 29, 1917	1 day	
Carella, V	do	Nov. 27, 1918	1 day	
Carlson, H	do	Oct 4, 1918	4 months	
Christensen, J	do	do	10 months	
DeLoff, V	do	Nov 20, 1918	5 days	
Dietz, W. H	Sec. 6	Jan. 8, 1920	30 days	
Duffy, J	Sec. 5	Nov. 27, 1918	1 day	
Englund, J	Sec. 5, reg. 57	Oct. 12, 1918	do	
Fitzwilliams, M	Sec. 5	Nov. 20, 1918	5 days	
Gunderson, P	do	Jan. 22, 1919	10 days	
Kirkham, A	do	July 17, 1919	30 days	
Liggett, G. T	do	Apr. 23, 1920	4 months	
Malakki, M	Sec. 5, reg. 57	Oct. 12, 1918	1 day	
Maki, C	Sec. 5	Nov. 20, 1918	5 days	
Matlock, W. C. F	do	July 14, 1919	30 days	
Oakley, C	do	Nov. 8, 1918	1 day	
Punko, A	do	Oct. 12, 1918	do	
Ryan, J	do	Nov. 20, 1918	5 days	
Smith, A. J	do	do	do	
Thurman, H	do	Nov. 26, 1918	10 days	
Wynkoop, R. M	Sec. 6	Nov. 23, 1918	4 days	
Washington, western district:				
Ackerson, P. A	Sec. 5	Dec. 30, 1918	1 hour	
Ahe, E	do	Dec. 24, 1917	30 days	
Albertson, H	do	Apr. 12, 1918	To register	
Aldano, J	do	Nov. 1, 1917	1 day	
Alexander, J	do	Nov. 12, 1917	30 minutes	
Alquist, F	do	Mar. 30, 1918	½ hour and register	
Amy, S. C	do	Apr. 8, 1918	6 months	
Anderson, A	do	May 16, 1918	To register	
Anderson, D	do	June 30, 1917	8 months	
Anderson, E	do	Nov. 12, 1917	10 days	
Anderson, F	do	Aug. 27, 1917	3 days	
Anderson, G	do	Sept. 9, 1918	To register	
Anderson, Hans	do	Nov. 1, 1917	5 minutes and register.	
Anderson, Harvey	do	July 23, 1918	6 hours and register.	
Anderson, J	do	Mar. 2, 1918	30 days	
Baca, E	do	Nov. 12, 1917	10 days	
Baliski, G	do	July 30, 1917	1 hour and register	
Barber, S	do	Mar. 2, 1918	30 days	
Barker, J	do	Feb. 11, 1918	To register	
Barros, J	do	Feb. 9, 1918	20 days	
Belles, R. J	do	July 5, 1918	To register	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Washington, western district—Continued.				
Birch, N. P	Sec. 5	July 27, 1918	60 days	
Blick, J	do	July 30, 1917	1 hour	
Bloom, C	do	do	10 days	
Bodsen, B	do	do	1 hour	
Bond, B	do	Aug. 6, 1918	To register	
Bonomo, A	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1 hour	
Borgeson, F. R	do	Nov. 1, 1917	10 months	
Boyd, C	do	June 18, 1918	To register	
Bradley, L F	do	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Brandeau, S. M	do	Sept. 4, 1918	12 months	
Brooks, J	do	July 30, 1917	5 days	
Brown, C	do	Dec. 13, 1918	4 months	
Burgdorf, R	Sec. 6	Apr. 18, 1918	12 months	
Byron, C	Sec. 5	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Calp, C	do	Oct. 8, 1917	60 days	
Carlson, C	do	July 9, 1917	3 days	
Carlson, E	do	do	do	
Carter, W	do	Aug. 27, 1917	do	
Clark, H	do	Nov. 27, 1917	30 minutes	
Clutt, B	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Coleman, J. L	do	May 29, 1918	To register	
Conrad, M	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Cook, H	do	Mar. 16, 1918	To register	
Corrigan, J	do	Apr. 8, 1918	90 days	
Costello, L	do	Dec. 3, 1917	30 minutes	
Cox, J. H	do	May 3, 1918	8 days	
Crawford, U	do	Apr. 8, 1918	30 days	
Crisman, E	do	Oct. 25, 1917	1 year	
Cross, D. A	do	May 27, 1918	2 hours	
Culhane, T. I	do	Mar. 28, 1918	To register	
Dahlman, J. H	do	Sept. 9, 1918	do	
Darrich, A	do	Nov. 1, 1917	One-half hour	
Davies, B. S	do	July 30, 1917	1 hour	
De Graf, H	do	Oct. 10, 1917	6 months	
DeLong, O. A	do	Mar. 8, 1918	To register	
Dietsch, A. J	do	Oct. 11, 1917	1 year	
Ello, O	Sec. 6	Apr. 1, 1918	To fill out questionnaire.	
Erickson, E	Sec. 5	July 30, 1917	$50	
Erickson, J	do	do	do	
Erickson, S	do	Mar. 8, 1918	To register	
Espinosa, J	do	Mar. 16, 1918	do	
Evans, T	do	Aug. 6, 1917	14 days	
Eveanoff, T	do	Oct. 12, 1917	5 days	
Faraone, A	do	July 23, 1918	30 days	
Farquahson, F	do	Nov. 12, 1918	To register	
Feinberg, H	do	Apr. 8, 1918	12 months	
Feritas, T	do	Sept. 13, 1918	To register	
Fitzgerald, W	do	July 30, 1917	8 months	
Forlefer, H	do	Nov. 2, 1917	One-half hour	
Forlefer, R	do	do	do	
Foster, G. M	do	July 9, 1917	10 months	
Gale, E	do	Nov. 26, 1918	To register	
Gengose, E. A	do	July 23, 1918	6 hours	
Giacappizzi, J	do	Aug. 6, 1917	30 days	
Gibson, A	do	July 30, 1917	$50	
Gillespie, T	do	Jan. 14, 1918	6 months	
Gilman, C. F	do	June 30, 1917	8 months	
Gorman, M	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1917	10 years	
Graham, W. E	Sec. 5	July 2, 1917	8 months	
Gray, C	do	June 30, 1917	do	
Gray, J	do	Mar. 30, 1918	To register	
Greenberg, E	do	Nov. 1, 1917	One-half hour	
Griffin, D	do	Mar. 25, 1918	To register	
Haaponiemie, H	do	Oct. 8, 1917	6 days	
Haffer, P	do	Oct. 24, 1917	10 months	
Hammond, J	do	Aug. 6, 1917	30 days	
Hathaway, A	do	Dec. 24, 1918		
Henderson, D	do	Apr. 25, 1918	To register	
Heneman, J	do	May 16, 1918	12 months	
Herrera, R	do	Apr. 8, 1918	To register	
Hewitt, H	do	Mar. 30, 1918	do	
Hill, W	do	Aug. 27, 1917	10 days	
Holms, H	do	July 9, 1917	3 days	
Hood, J. P	do	Dec. 12, 1917	To register	
Horvli, M	do	Nov. 1, 1917	10 months	
Howlett, M	do	May 10, 1918	6 months	
Hunter, S	do	Mar. 5, 1918	To register	
Iverson, I	do	May 27, 1918	60 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Washington, western district—Continued.				
Jensen, G	Sec. 5	July 9, 1917	1 hour	
Jerrels, A	do	Sept. 27, 1918	60 days	
Johnson, C	do	Aug. 27, 1917	3 days	
Johnson (John Doe)	do	Apr. 29, 1918	10 days	
Jones, E	do	Aug. 27, 1917	30 days	
Joseph, P	do	July 9, 1917	Registered	
Kacorous, G	do	Sept. 21, 1918	2 hours	
Kalt, B	do	June 11, 1918	To register	
Karha, E	do	Aug. 6, 1917	5 days	
Kaylow, W	do	Nov. 1, 1917	One-half hour	
Keen, H	do	Mar. 25, 1918	To register	
Khan, A	do	June 3, 1918	To register	
Kobak, J	do	Mar. 30, 1918	12 months	
Koboff, H	do	Feb. 8, 1918	30 minutes	
Korpelo, E	do	Oct. 8, 1917	6 days	
Kressen, A	do	Nov. 5, 1917	15 days	
Kuljis, V	do	Apr. 16, 1918	To register	
Do	do	do	1 year 1 day	
Kumpula, E	do	Aug. 6, 1917	3 days	
Lafayette, F	do	May 6, 1918	To register	
Lake, E	do	Sept. 17, 1917	3 days	
Lamphier, E	do	June 11, 1918	To register	
Langhoff, F	do	Sept. 21, 1918	1 week	
Laspa, E. H	do	Oct. 8, 1917	6 days	
Lawson, A. C	do	Feb. 26, 1918	To register	
Lehto, E	do	Sept. 4, 1917	2 hours	
LeMay, J. J	do	May 13, 1918	To register	
Leonard, J	do	Apr. 9, 1918	do	
Leondes, J	do	July 23, 1918	6 hours	
LeRoy, R	do	Sept. 8, 1917	1 hour	
Leshin, Rose	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1917	6 months; $300	
Linden, O	Sec. 5	Oct. 8, 1917	6 days	
Lopez, W	do	Oct. 11, 1917	To register	
Lortie, L	Sec. 6	Nov. 12, 1918	9 months	
Lozer, M	Sec. 5	June 11, 1918	30 days	
McBride, C	do	May 8, 1918	To fill out questionnaire.	
McColl, W. M	do	Mar. 5, 1918	To register	
McDonough, M	do	May 16, 1918	12 months	
McFarland, J	do	Apr. 1, 1918	To register	
McGahan, L. R	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
McHugh, J. E	do	Dec. 10, 1917	$50	
McHugh, J. S	do	do	6 months; $500	
McIntosh, B	do	July 2, 1917	8 months	
McKnight, J. J	do	Nov. 1, 1917	½ hour	
McLanahan, L	do	Mar. 30, 1918	To register	
Mackey, J	do	July 2, 1917	10 days	
Maki, A	do	Jan. 25, 1917	1 hour	
Maki, W	do	Aug. 6, 1917	5 days	
Makitalla, A	do	Sept. 17, 1917	3 days	
Martin, D	do	July 9, 1917	90 days	
Masih, J	do	Mar. 8, 1918	To register	
Matson, H	do	Oct. 10, 1917	1 month	
Mendez, A	do	Oct. 8, 1917	60 days	
Metcalf, S	do	Apr. 29, 1918	12 months	
Millett, F	do	Mar. 8, 1918	do	
Millward, E	do	May 8, 1918	do	
Moloveh, T	do	Dec. 17, 1917	To register	
Morrison, W	do	Mar. 30, 1918	do	
Mynthi, J	do	July 2, 1917	10 days	
Nalanch, J	do	Aug. 27, 1918	6 hours	
Nelleman, F	do	Dec. 5, 1917	30 minutes	
O'Callaghan, J. T	do	May 31, 1918	To register	
Ogden, P	do	Oct. 11, 1917	1 year	
O'Hara, H	do	Sept. 10, 1917	1 day	
Oleson, H	do	Apr. 16, 1918	To register	
Oliver, C	do	Nov. 12, 1917	5 days	
Olson, G	do	Sept. 21, 1918	30 days	
Olson, P	do	Dec. 17, 1917	To register	
O'Rourke, J	do	June 11, 1918	do	
Orre, O	do	Aug. 27, 1917	1 day	
Ott, C. M	do	June 12, 1918	Registered	
Paavila, H	do	Sept. 17, 1917	3 days	
Pale, S	do	Dec. 8, 1917	30 days	
Pantages, A	do	Mar. 11, 1918	To register	
Pappas, F	do	Mar. 16, 1918	do	
Paris, P	do	Nov. 2, 1917	½ hour	
Parsons, L	do	Aug. 6, 1917	3 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Washington, western district—Continued.				
Peterson, J. H	Sec. 5	Dec. 30, 1918	1 hour	
Peterson, W	do	July 2, 1917	10 days	
Petrovich, N	do	Dec. 10, 1917	do	
Phillips, T. A	do	Aug. 6, 1917	5 days	
Pice, J	do	May 27, 1918	2 hours	
Pratt, T. D	do	July 9, 1917	3 days	
Prentiss, L	do	June 10, 1918	To register	
Pucket, W	do	Dec. 12, 1917	½ hour	
Purcell, J	do	Mar. 30, 1918	To register	
Raingren, F	do	Aug. 6, 1917	3 days	
Rainni, W	do	Oct. 8, 1917	6 months	
Rantalainen, A	do	Dec. 8, 1917	do	
Reaume, J	do	July 2, 1917	8 months	
Ronta, N	do	Sept. 17, 1917	3 days	
Roudio, F	do	Aug. 6, 1917	do	
Safer, F	do	June 11, 1918	To register	
Salmon, L. D	do	Oct. 8, 1917	6 hours	
Saunders, H. C	do	Dec. 12, 1917	½ hour	
Schmidt, B	do	June 30, 1917	30 days	
Senis, M	do	May 13, 1918	1 day	
Shimponis, G	do	Mar. 28, 1918	To register	
Shun, M	do	Mar. 2, 1918	30 days	
Simmons, C	do	July 30, 1917	2 weeks	
Skinner, C	do	Sept. 9, 1918	To register	
Skomo, M	do	Sept. 28, 1917	60 days	
Smith, F	do	May 19, 1919	20 days	
Smith, H. G	do	Apr. 29, 1918	To file questionnaire.	
Smith, J. G	do	Sept. 3, 1918	2 hours	
Soderlin, J	do	Nov. 12, 1917	5 days	
Sokol, H	do	May 14, 1918	8 months	
Starkovich, G	do	Mar. 18, 1918	To register	
Stauffer, G	do	Sept. 10, 1918	60 days	
Stockwell, F	do	July 2, 1917	8 months	
Surensky, A	do	Dec. 11, 1917	To register	
Swanson, A. T	do	July 30, 1917	1 hour	
Swanson, O	do	Aug. 20, 1917	10 days	
Tallman, W. L	do	July 7, 1919	3 hours	
Taylor, J	do	Aug. 6, 1917	3 days	
Turska, O	do	July 23, 1918	3 months	
Tuson, H	do	Apr. 1, 1918	To register	
Tylen, S	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Vayalono, J	do	Sept. 4, 1917	5 days	
Venengle, A	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Walker, A	do	do	do	
Walsh, P. J	do	May 24, 1918	To register	
Walter, L	do	Dec. 8, 1917	6 months	
Ward, F	do	Apr. 30, 1918	To register	
Wasberg, A	do	Jan. 19, 1917	3 days	
Watts, J. P	do	Nov. 26, 1918	To register	
Wauti, W	do	Oct. 9, 1917	6 months	
Webster, C	do	July 9, 1917	1 day	
Weeks, F	do	July 30, 1917	8 months	
Weeks, H	do	Aug. 27, 1918	6 hours	
Weinstead, R	do	June 10, 1918	6 months	
Welch, M	do	July 22, 1918	6 hours	
Werts, C	do	May 10, 1918	1 hour	
Wesa, F	do	July 2, 1917	10 days	
Whiteside, A	do	do	8 months	
Williams, F	do	Aug. 27, 1918	6 hours	
Williams, J	do	Oct. 11, 1917	½ hour	
Wilson, A	do	July 9, 1917	3 days	
Wold, C	do	July 2, 1917	8 months	
Wright, W. E	do	May 22, 1918	To register	
Young, H. H	do	Apr. 29, 1918	To military authorities.	
Young, M. A	do	June 14, 1918	To register	
Zuroff, A	do	Dec. 24, 1917	½ hour	
Bjorkman, Conrad	do	Feb. 24, 1920	100 days	
West Virginia, northern district:				
Henderson, F	do	Jan. 30, 1919	$25 fine	
Moore, B. F	do	Jan. 22, 1919	60 days; $10	
Ball, A	do	Nov. 15, 1918	$25	
Dockman, J	do	Sept. 23, 1918	15 days	
Hedrick, A	do	Nov. 12, 1918	60 days	
Kenniebrew, M. W	do	Nov. 15, 1918	15 days	
Kesner, G	do	Sept. 18, 1918	$25 and costs	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
West Virginia, northern district—Continued.				
Madison, W. H	Sec. 5	Dec. 14, 1918	$25 and cost	
Mimble, E	do	Sept. 18, 1918	10 days	
Stewart, G	do	do	do	
Thornton, A	do	Nov. 12, 1918	$25	
West Virginia, southern district:				
Adkins, F	do	Sept. 20, 1917	24 hours and costs.	
Adkins, W	do	do	do	
Austin, J	do	Sept. 21, 1917	15 days	
Bragg, H. S	do	Apr. 3, 1918	Costs	
Crites, C	do	Sept. 21, 1917	15 days	
Evans, W	Sec. 6	Apr. 4, 1918	$5 and costs and 5 days.	
Fast, H	Sec. 5	do	Costs and 5 days	
Gwinn, C	do	June 10, 1918	$5 and costs and 5 days.	
Do	do	do	do	
Hale, H	do	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Harpold, F. M	do	Nov. 22, 1917	10 days	
Hart, A. F	do	Apr. 5, 1918	$5 and costs and 5 days.	
Holley, T	do	Sept. 20, 1917	24 hours and costs.	
Huddleston, A	do	Sept. 21, 1917	do	
Green, J	do	Jan. 16, 1918	30 days	
Lavender, W	do	June 20, 1919	60 days	
Lee, V	Sec 6	Apr. 4, 1918	$5 and costs and 5 days.	
Limon, C	Sec. 5	Sept. 21, 1917	24 hours	
Meadows, W	do	Sept. 20, 1917	24 hours and costs .	
Milligan, L	do	Sept. 21, 1917	15 days	
Price, A	do	Jan. 16, 1918	30 days	
Priddy, H. M	Sec.6	Apr. 4, 1916	$5 and costs and 5 days.	
Roby, J. W	do	Apr. 10, 1918	$5 and 5 days	
Scott, R. B	Sec. 5	Sept. 21, 1917	15 days and costs	
Snuffer, I. F	Sec. 6	Nov. 19, 1914	$100 and 30 days	
Sterling, H	Sec. 5	Apr. 5, 1918	$5, costs, and 5 days.	
Thomas, W	Sec. 6	Apr. 4, 1918	do	
Vencil, C. E	do	June 15, 1918	do	
Williams, G. S	Sec. 5	Apr. 5, 1918	do	
Beer, S	do	Dec. 6, 1918	Fined costs (jail until paid).	
Carter, E. L	do	June 5, 1919	$25 and costs	
Castolini, J	do	do	do	
Chambers, J	do	Nov. 18, 1919	60 days and costs.	
Eades, O	do	Apr. 12, 1919	30 days and costs.	
Elliott, S	do	Dec. 6, 1918	60 days and costs.	
Estell, J	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1918	6 months and costs	
Foster, Van B	Sec. 5	Dec. 6, 1918	60 days and costs.	
Foster, J	do	Dec. 9, 1918	do	
Harrah, J	do	Dec. 7, 1918	do	
Kauff, G	do	Dec. 6, 1918	do	
McAlfee, P	do	Sept. 4, 1918	Fined costs	
McClung, C	do	Dec. 5, 1918	3 months and costs	
McClung, G	do	do	do	
Morgan, G. D	do	Sept. 17, 1919	60 days and costs.	
Morgan, R	do	do	do	
Rambo, J	do	June 5, 1919	$25 and costs	
Redman, G	do	Nov. 28, 1919	60 days and costs.	
Reed, C	do	Apr. 8, 1919	30 days and costs.	
Reed, G	do	do	do	
Reed, R	do	do	do	
Rufus, J	do	Apr. 4, 1919	Fined costs	
Rutledge, H. G	do	Apr. 10, 1919	30 days and costs.	
Spymosky, P	do	Nov. 28, 1919	do	
Waters, W. H	Sec. 6	Dec. 7, 1918	60 days and costs.	
Wilson, G. L	do	Dec. 6, 1918	3 months and costs	
Wood, H	Sec. 5	do	60 days and costs.	
Wisconsin, eastern district:				
Ambrisenkis, J	do	Aug. 5, 1918	60 days	
Bucke, T	do	Sept. 28, 1917	5 days	
Buechel, J	do	Dec. 4, 1918	10 days	
Cerullo, F	do	June 21, 1918	9 months	
Dollar, P	do	Mar. 26, 1918	30 days	
Enrico, P. C	do	Sept. 28, 1917	20 days	
Glaze, G	do	Sept. 19, 1917	3 months	
Hulanek, A	do	Sept. 28, 1917	10 days	

Draft cases—Continued.

CONVICTIONS—Continued.

Name.	Nature of case.	Date of sentence.	Judgment.	Circumstances of execution of sentence.
Wisconsin, eastern district—Continued.				
Karpowicz, A	Sec. 5	Sept. 28, 1917	5 days	
Kirkoff, M	do	Feb. 12, 1918	40 days	
Kovacevic, P	do	Dec. 4, 1917	20 days	
Martonich, G	do	June 28, 1917	5 days	
Martonich, L	do	do	do	
Miskimen, C	do	Apr. 25, 1918	40 days	
Panian, M	do	June 28, 1917	5 days	
Paun, J	do	do	do	
Robertson, M. A	do	do	4 months	
Schroeder, F	do	Sept. 21, 1918	10 days	
Schwaer, E.[1]	do	May 2, 1918	1 year, 6 months	Out July 16, 1919, expiration.
Schultz, A. O	do	June 21, 1918	4 months	
Sep, N	do	Nov. 19, 1917	8 months	
Stinger, A	do	Sept. 19, 1917	10 days	
Voss, N	do	Sept. 27, 1917	60 days	
Vrabel, J	do	Sept. 28, 1917	10 days	
Wisconsin, western district:				
Blickhart, O	do	Jan. 10, 1919	3 months	
Booth, J. R	do	do	1 year	
Carlson, C	do	Sept. 29, 1917	19 days	
Cloud, J. M	do	Dec. 28, 1918	30 days	
Desmond, H	do	Aug. 15, 1917	117 days	
Giese, C	do	Jan. 10, 1919	1 day	
Gore, G	do	Oct. 10, 1918	3 months	
Hartwike, H	do	July 9, 1917	116 days	
Korte, V	do	Dec. 8, 1917	30 days	
Marcum, W	do	Aug. 18, 1917	128 days	
Marks, J	do	Jan 10, 1919	30 days	
Mauser, A	do	June 11, 1917	145 days	
Metti, F	do	Dec. 12, 1917	3 months	
Miller, H. E	do	Jan. 18, 1919	6 months	
Renke, J	do	Dec. 6, 1917	22 days	
Stezaski, J	do	Jan. 25, 1919	5 days	
Symonski, S	do	Oct. 27, 1917	63 days	
Tonczak, J	do	Mar. 12, 1918	1 year	
Wandry, E	do	Oct. 5, 1917	6 months	
Geisel, F	do	Nov. 17, 1919	90 days	
Jones, W	do	Mar. 18, 1919	3 months	
Starilsky, K	do	Mar. 29, 1919	1 month	
Wickland, G	do	Feb. 14, 1919	6 months	
Wyoming.				
Arnst, H	do	Jan. 8, 1919	5 days	
Black, F. C	do	Apr. 9, 1918	30 days	
Boggess, S	do	do	do	
Bryant, C. R	do	May 17, 1918	15 days	
Butts, G. E	do	Apr. 20, 1918	30 days	
Dollfe, F. G	do	Apr. 9, 1918	15 days	
Fus, K	do	do	22 days	
Gneincke, A	do	Jan. 24, 1919	1 day	
Gonzales, F	do	Dec. 20, 1917	3 days	
Hernandez, V	do	May 11, 1918	1 week	
Hudson, J. M	do	Nov. 16, 1917	1 day	
Immonen, J. F	do	Apr. 9, 1918	3 months	
Kropin, G	do	Dec. 1, 1917	1 day	
Lodos, J	do	Sept. 19, 1917	do	
Means, H. J	Sec. 6	Dec. 5, 1919	15 days	
Meros, B	Sec. 5	Dec. 20, 1917	1 day	
Moreno, P	do	do	3 days	
Parsons, R	do	Nov. 16, 1917	1 day	
Peake, C. G	Sec. 6	Jan. 15, 1919	1 year, 1 day, $5 fine.	Nov. 4, 1919, out; expiration.
Provanjo, P	Sec. 5	May 11, 1918	1 week	
Ramez, J	do	Jan. 10, 1919	1 day	
Randolph, J	do	May 17, 1918	do	
Rochas, B	do	Jan. 25, 1918	do	
Routsatainen, A	do	Apr. 9, 1918	30 days	
Stevens, B	Sec. 6	July 7, 1919	3 months	
Turcotte, C. S	Sec. 5	Feb. 14, 1918	$10, 1 year and 1 day.	Released on parole July 21, 1919; term out Dec. 4, 1919.
Willings, E	do	Apr. 9, 1918	10 days	
Wilson, J. T	Sec. 6	Sept. 16, 1919	2 months	
Winn, A. G	Sec. 5	Apr. 9, 1918	1 day	
Yates, H	do	do	do	
Smydth J. K	d	Mar. 3, 1919	30 days	

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Harry I. Curtis.....	New York, northern. Failing to register.	Feb. 27, 1918. One year in the Albany County Penitentiary, Albany, N. Y.	Petitioner, a British subject, had applied for first papers in this country. He failed to enlist on the 5th of June, but later when sent for he promised to enlist in the Canadian service if he was found physically fit. Afterward he decided he would rather enlist in the United States service, and accordingly registered in New York City. He was told to come to New York when called, but he failed to return—said he did not get the notice. While serving sentence he heard that the commander of a motor truck company at one of the Army camps in the United States was ready and willing to accept him as a repair man or chauffeur if he could be released from confinement. His offense being a misdemeanor he was not ineligible for enlistment. Four months of the sentence had been served. The trial judge and the prosecuting attorney recommended his pardon. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	July 2, 1918. Pardon granted.
Walter Scholz.....	New York, southern. Conspiracy in violation of sections 296 and 298, Criminal Code of the United States.	May 9, 1916. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $2.	One of petitioner's codefendants sued out a writ of error to the circuit court of appeals, and the conviction under section 296 of the Criminal Code, which relates to destroying vessels, cargoes, etc., was set aside. Scholz, not having perfected his writ of error, had no standing from a technical standpoint so far as the reversal of his codefendant's case was concerned, but as a matter of justice it seemed that he should not be made to suffer more punishment than if he had prosecuted his appeal to a final conclusion. Had he been given the benefit of the decision of the court of appeals, his sentence would have been for two years instead of four. The district attorney recommended a commutation to two years and that upon his release petitioner be transferred to a military camp. The Attorney General concurred in this recommendation.	July 29, 1918. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Waldemar J. Adams...	New York, southern. Conspiracy to defraud the United States, and conspiracy to export articles in violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 9, 1917. One year in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay fines aggregating $1,001.	Petitioner had served all but three weeks of his sentence. His offense consisted in delivering to the steward of a vessel which was to sail for Sweden a quantity of tungsten powder. He pleaded guilty, but said that what he did was through ignorance of the seriousness of the act and sheer stupidity; that at the time he purchased the powder, which was done at the request of one Andenberg, he did not know it was to be taken out of the country. It seems that he had suffered much, mentally and financially, because of his prosecution, and that previous to this offense he had borne an excellent reputation for integrity and moral uprightness. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Aug. 23, 1918 Sentence commuted to expire at once.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Samuel M. Sanders.....	Oklahoma, eastern. Wilfully failing and refusing to register for military service in violation of the selective draft act.	Oct. 3, 1917. Six months in the Federal jail at Muskogee, Okla., sentence to begin Dec. 17, 1918.	According to petitioner's statement he presented himself for registration for the draft at Duenweg, Jasper County, Mo., as directed by the draft board of Jasper County, Webb City, Mo., and was told that the registration cards had run out, and his statement was taken on a typewriter. Shortly after he returned to his home town in Oklahoma. There he was asked by Government officials for his registration card, and having none to show, the officials telegraphed to some town in Missouri, supposed to be the county seat of Jasper County, and were informed that petitioner was not registered in that county. Petitioner then pleaded guilty, but afterwards, through correspondence with the postmaster at Duenweg, his statement of the circumstances was corroborated. The Attorney General advised that a pardon be granted.	Oct. 16, 1918. Pardon granted.
Jess Flemings, John Flemings, William Lamb, John Hodge, Josh Andrews, and Sam Orear.	Texas, eastern. Conspiracy to resist the conscription act by force.	Sept. 20, 1918. Two months in the county jail at Tyler, Tex.	Representations were made to the department by the United States attorney and the trial judge that these men gave material assistance to the Government by pleading guilty, and by testifying on the trial of 18 of their co-defendants who pleaded not guilty. The trial judge stated that petitioners had the reputation and character of being thoroughly law-abiding, and in his opinion they were misled by bad advice. In his judgment they had made every amend possible, and from their bearing and appearance, as noted by him in the conduct of the trial, he believed them to be deserving of the full pardon of the Government. They had served about half their sentence. The Attorney General recommended that pardon be granted.	Oct. 27, 1918. Pardon granted.
P. E. Twining.....	West Virginia, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 6, 1918. One year in the county jail at Sutton, W. Va.	The statements of petitioner, which brought about his prosecution, were made while he was conducting revival meetings at Belfont, W. Va. The United States Attorney did not believe that Twining had any specific intention to interfere with the Government in the prosecution of the war, but had the view that war was wrong in general. Though believing the sentence was a proper one and necessary to restrain others who might be disposed to make like statements, in view of the fact that the war was over, the Attorney General thought consideration might be given to the exact meaning of the prisoner and the circumstances under which the utterances were made. He recommended that the sentence be commuted to 9 months, remitting the fine and costs.	Feb. 26, 1919. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 9 months, with the allowances for good conduct.
W. A. Eastman.....	Georgia, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 18, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	[Action on this application was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the special assistant to the Attorney General for war work, who had charge of the prosecution of these cases.]	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Dan Hamilton.....	Alabama, middle. Violation of the espionage act.	June 14, 1918. Two years in United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.

Ernest Meier	Iowa, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 12, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., $250 fine, and costs.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to payment of fine.
L. H. Sturm	Kentucky, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 16, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to one year.
Harold G. Mackley	Vermont. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 21, 1918. Fifteen years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 3 years.
Everett G. Engelin	Minnesota. Violation of the espionage act of June 15, 1917.	May 3, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
M. P. Fogh	Utah. Violation of the espionage act.	May 4, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Sept. 1, 1919.
Arthur Roth	New York, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 17, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year.
John Meyers	Missouri, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 22, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Do.
R. E. Doris	Texas, western. Violation of the espionage act.	July 5, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 18 months.
James Hanaman	Illinois, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 9, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, $5,000 fine, and costs.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire July 1, 1919, and fine and costs remitted.
Gustav H. Taubert	New Hampshire. Violation of the espionage act.	June 6, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 18 months.
Reinholdt Frank Lahnemann.	California, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 8, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Chris Ammer	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 17, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Jack O'Connell	do	Sept. 18, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Do.
Arnie Von Harder	California, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 16, 1918. Same sentence as above.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 3 years.
Frank Shaffer	Washington, western, Violation of the espionage act.	July 10, 1918. Two and one-half years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year.
Gustav Sigwalt	Florida, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 12, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Christian Schunck.....	New York, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 20, 1918. One year and 6 months in the Maryland penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.	[Action on this application was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the special assistant to the Attorney General for war work, who had charge of the prosecution of these cases.]	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year.
Anthony Frederick....	West Virginia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 6, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Flora I. Foreman.....	Texas, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 18, 1918. Five years in Oklahoma State penitentiary, McAlester, Okla.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Joseph Hamburg.....	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 7, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Henry A. Keller.....	Connecticut. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 24, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Emil Keifer.....	Texas, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 19, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	Do.
W. H. Rockey.....	Texas, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 29, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year.
J. A. Miller.....	Colorado. Violation of the espionage act.	May 31, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	Do.
C. M. Nelson.....	Kentucky, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 13, 1918. Two years in West Virginia penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
George H. Hogan.....	California, southern...	Sept. 7, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.	.....do.....	Do.
Sydney Mader.....	New Hampshire. Violation of the espionage act.	June 6, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Paul Bosco.....	West Virginia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Jan. 15, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Amos Linden Hitchcock.	Ohio, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 12, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Fred Bisdorf, alias Fritz Bisdorf.	Ohio, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 30, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and costs.	.....do.....	Do.

Martin Johnson	Illinois, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 25, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Anthony Bayer	Ohio, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 14, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and costs.	do	Do.
L. N. Legendre	California, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 20, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
John Moes	Idaho. Violation of the espionage act.	June 11, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
Theodore Buessel	Connecticut. Violation of the espionage act.	July 19, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Frederick Krafft	New Jersey. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 22, 1917. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $1,000.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Pardon granted.
William Bago	Ohio, southern. Violating the espionage act.	July 6, 1918. Fifteen years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year.
John Leibig	Wyoming. Violating the espionage act.	July 1, 1918. One year and six months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Do.
G. C. Carter	Georgia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 22, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Charles Bernal	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 11, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $10,000.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years' imprisonment.
Charles Sahrbacher	Connecticut. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 24, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Daniel Mahoney	Illinois, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 8, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Silas Saylor	Kentucky, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 16, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Do.
Carl De Schell	California, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 8, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Florencio M. Romero...	Porto Rico. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 28, 1918. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $200.	[Action on this application was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the special assistant to the Attorney General for war work, who had charge of the prosecution of these cases.]	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1919.
Clarence H. Waldron...	Vermont. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 21, 1918. Fifteen years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Robert Goldstein.....	California, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 29, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., and a fine of $5,000.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 3 years.
Otto Janson.....	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 10, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Ludweik Evanicki.....	Connecticut. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 24, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Charles O. Young.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1918. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do.....	Do.
Perley B. Doe.....	Colorado. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 19, 1918. Eighteen months in the Colorado penitentiary at Canon City, Colo., $100 fine, and costs.	.....do.....	Do.
Frank Momparler.....	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 16, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	Do.
G. M. Strode.....	Arizona. Violation of the espionage act.	June 1, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	Do.
Hyman Rozansky.....	New York, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 25, 1918. Three years in the State penitentiary at Baltimore, Md. Not committed until Nov. 30, 1918.	.....do.....	Do.
Fernando Robert Edward Ludicke, alias Robert Edwards.	Pennsylvania, western. Violation of the espionage act	Sept. 18, 1918. One year and 6 months in the State penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.	.....do.....	Do.
Bill Gordon.....	West Virginia, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 24, 1918. Thirteen months in the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., and a fine of $100.	.....do.....	Do.

E. W. Fitzwater	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 5, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	.....do	Do.
John Douglas	Ohio, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	June 27, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and costs.	.....do	Do.
L. H. Keenan	West Virginia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 20, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do	Do.
W. A. Fadler	Arizona. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 27, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $5,000.	.....do	Do.
Minnie Geibel	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 8, 1918. One year in the county jail at Sacramento, Calif., and a fine of $1,000.	.....do	Do.
John L. Geibel	.....do	Oct. 8, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., and a fine of $2,500.	.....do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Carl Gleeser	Missouri, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 29, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
Thomas Carnell	Missouri, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 31, 1917. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
Emil Schiller	Wisconsin, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 8, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
August Weissensel	Illinois, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 1, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
Perley J. Burns	Arizona. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 19, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
David Gerdes	Illinois, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 20, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
Joseph Nichols	Arizona. Violation of the espionage act.	June 6, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
William T. Walker	New Mexico. Violation of the espionage act.	Jan. 17, 1919. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do	Do.
Onufray Makarenko	New York, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 29, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	.....do	Do.
Otto Bruno Reichelt	New Jersey. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 4, 1918. Eight years in the State penitentiary at Baltimore, Md.	.....do	Do.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Henry Jones	Oregon. Violation of the espionage act.	June 18, 1918. Four years in The United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	[Action on this application was taken in accordance with the recommendations of the special assistant to the Attorney General for war work, who had charge of the prosecution of these cases.]	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Theodore Olsen	do	Sept. 25, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
Anton Jacobinson	do	Nov. 4, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
Rudolph Peterson	Washington, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Nov. 22, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
Curt Schreider	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 6, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
Walait Shah	do	Aug. 7, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Do.
John Malich	West Virginia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	May 9, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Do.
John Dickson	Tennessee, middle. Violation of the espionage act.	Dec. 13, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and the costs.	do	Do.
G. Liebisch	Porto Rico. Violation of the espionage act.	Apr. 17, 1918. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $500.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2½ years.
L. Jerkins	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Sept. 12, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
William Raymond	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Jan. 18, 1919. Fifteen months in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire Sept. 1, 1919.
Charles F. Zademack	Ohio, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 10, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 18 months.

John Kiderowski	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	July 20, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 3 years.
Charles Spillner	Hawaii. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 16, 1918. Sixteen years in the Oahu Prison, at Honolulu, Hawaii.	do	Do.
George Simpson	Arizona. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 19, 1918. One year in the county jail at Prescott, Ariz.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 9 months.
Daniel Fierro	do	do	do	Do.
G. A. Schoene	West Virginia, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Dec. 5, 1918. Two years in the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., a fine of $500, and costs.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire July 1, 1919.
Monserrate Sanchez	Porto Rico. Violation of the espionage act.	July 25, 1918. Four years in the United States penitentiary.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Christian Seeger	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 31, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and $2,000 fine.	do	Do.
William Powell	do	July 23, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $5,000.	do	Do.
Sam Jacobs	South Dakota. Violation of the espionage act. (Transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Congress Heights, D. C.	May 15, 1918. Two years and 6 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire immediately upon petitioner's discharge from St. Elizabeths Hospital.
William Madison Hicks	Oklahoma, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Oct. 2, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $10,000.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 5 years.
Victor Privat	Oklahoma, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Jan. 4, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire May 1, 1919.
Frank Beal	Iowa, southern. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 29, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Sentence commuted to 18 months.
C. E. Menke	Alabama, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 9, 1918. Fifteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	do	Apr. 22, 1919. Pardon granted.
H. E. Kirchner	West Virginia, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Feb. 15, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. (case appealed; judgment affirmed).	do	Do.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Lawrence Goldman....	New York, southern. Accepting a bribe while acting in an official capacity.	Aug. 5, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $2.	In December, 1918, Goldman was brought from the Atlanta penitentiary to furnish information for the District Attorney's office in New York concerning others indicted for accepting bribes in connection with Government contracts. Except when so engaged, he was confined in the Ludlow Street jail. On the recommendation of the District Attorney and the trial judge that clemency be granted him because of his valuable service, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 30, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Fred J. McCord.....	Indiana. Obstructing enlistment, etc.	Feb. 25, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner claimed exemption on the ground that he was a married man and had a wife and two children to support. He was a married man at the time he registered, but before he took the physical examination and filled out his exemption papers he had been divorced from his wife. After his arrest and while on bond he voluntarily enlisted in the Army in order, as he claims, to make good his mistake, but after serving 5 months was brought back out of the Army for trial. The United States attorney stated that McCordhad been charged under the wrong act and should have been indicted for violation of the Military Establishment act, under which he could not have been sentenced to more than 1 year. He had already served 3 months more than such a period, and his former wife was having great difficulty in supporting herself and children without his assistance. The United States attorney recommended clemency and Judge Anderson did not oppose it. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.
Nick Barno.....	New Jersey. Failing to register in violation of the act of Aug. 31, 1918.	Oct. 21, 1918. One year in the Essex County penitentiary, Caldwell, N. J.	Petitioner, a Russian, professed to have conscientious scruples based upon religious teachings which forbade him taking up arms for or against any country, believing that all wars are wrong. As there was ground for thinking him sincere in this belief, and not disloyal to the Government, the prosecuting attorney recommended that Executive clemency be granted him. He had served about 6 months' imprisonment, and his conduct in prison had been good. The Attorney General advised a commutation of the sentence.	Do.
Harry Luckey.....	Alaska, fourth division. Uttering seditious language.	Apr. 15, 1918. One year in the Federal jail at Fairbanks, Alaska, and $1,000 fine.	The jail sentence in this case had expired, and the prisoner being unable to pay his fine was serving additional imprisonment to satisfy the same, at the rate of one day for each $2 of fine, as required by the laws of Alaska. He had served 2 months beyond the expiration of his jail term. The Attorney General advised a remission of the fine.	Apr. 30, 1919. Fine remitted.
W. N. Martin.....	Oklahoma, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Jan. 2, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....do.....	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

Louise Olivereau	Washington, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Dec. 3,1917. Ten years in the State penitentiary at Canon City, Colo.	[Action on this application was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Assistant to the Attorney General for War Work, who had charge of the prosecution of these cases.]	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 3 years, with the allowances for good conduct.
Walter Heynacher	South Dakota. Violation of the espionage act.	May 15, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. (Case appealed; judgment affirmed.)	do	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Troy Deason	Texas, western. Violation of the espionage act.	Mar. 8,1918. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. (Case appealed; judgment affirmed. Petition for writ of certiorari denied by Supreme Court Mar. 24, 1919. Defendant commuted to penitentiary Apr. 22, 1919.)	do	Do.
Mojick Fieron, alias Wojnch Fieron.	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 7, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $10,000.	do	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 5 years.
William Gessert	Wisconsin, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Feb. 15, 1918. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	do	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 2 years.
Roscoe Clancy	California, northern. Violation of the espionage act.	Dec. 23, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	do	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Anthony C. Stopa	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the espionage act.	Aug. 7, 1918. Twenty years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $10,000.	do	May 24, 1919. Sentence commuted to 5 years.
Alton Church	Michigan, eastern. Failing to register, in violation of the selective-service act.	Jan. 14, 1919. Seven months in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich.	The suggestion of clemency in behalf of the prisoner came from the trial judge, who learned after sentence, from a reliable source, that Church, though legally responsible for his refusal to register, had some time before suffered a severe mental shock which produced a lasting and morbid effect. While using a buzz saw, a friend who was helping him saw wood accidentally fell under the saw and was cut in two. At another time he saw a man's hand cut off by the same instrument. For these accidents he seemed to feel a personal responsibility amounting to guilt, and it was said of him that he would be drawn and quartered rather than place himself where he would have any part in taking a human life. The judge recommended a reduction of the sentence from 7 months to 3, which recommendation was concurred in by the district attorney. When the case came up for action, 4 months' imprisonment had been served. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 31, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Waldo C. Lea.....	Arizona. Failing to register.	Feb. 12, 1919. One year in the county jail at Prescott, Ariz.	The department's attention was called to this case by the assistant United States attorney, who recommended pardon or parole of the prisoner in order that he might go to the bedside of his mother who was critically ill. The trial judge concurred in the recommendation. The petitioner himself asked that he be permitted to go home with a promise to return and finish his sentence. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	June 4, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Harry Wolinetz, alias Harry Moltz.	Oregon. Failing to register.	Dec. 20, 1918. Nine months in the county jail at Portland, Oreg.	These two prisoners, Russians by birth, fled from their native country during the former Czar's reign. After their conviction, information came to the district attorney from a reliable source which caused him to believe that the defendants, being ignorant of the English language, had failed to make their position clearly known to the court at the time of sentence, and that in reality they did not desire to disregard the law. Both the judge and district attorney recommended that pardon be granted. Petitioners had been imprisoned 5 months. The Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to expire at once.	June 12, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Metro Panchuk, alias Mike Honchuck.	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Jacob Frohwerk.....	Missouri, western. Violation of the espionage act.	June 29, 1918. Ten years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $500 and costs.	In the opinion of the Attorney General the sentence of 10 years, which was doubtless intended to discourage and prevent further utterances tending to hamper and embarrass the Government, then at war, seemed at this time grossly excessive, and he felt that it should be commuted to the same term as petitioner's associate—1 year and 1 day—and so recommended.	June 17, 1919. Sentence commuted to 1 year and 1 day.
Henry Fadel.....	Pennsylvania, eastern. Failing to register under the selective-service act.	Feb. 20, 1918. One year in the county jail at Trenton, N. J.	The United States attorney regarded this sentence as excessive under the circumstances in this case and recommended that a pardon be granted, in which the trial judge concurred. The Attorney General did not oppose the recommendations.	Jan. 11, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Daniel Byron.....	Connecticut. Violation of the selective-service act.	May 28, 1918. Eleven months in the county jail at Hartford, Conn.	When petitioner had served half his sentence he was removed to a hospital for an operation, and a month later was discharged from the hospital. The house surgeon at the hospital furnished the district attorney's office with a certificate concerning the operation and recommended that Byron have the benefit of fresh air and good food in order to improve his general health and overcome a tendency to tuberculosis. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Jan. 25, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Walter E. Parker.....	Iowa, northern. Making a false affidavit in questionnaire.	June 5, 1918. One year in the county jail at Sioux City, Iowa, and costs.	Six months of the term of imprisonment had been served. The prosecuting attorney and the trial judge came to the conclusion that the sentence was somewhat severe. Petitioner had asked the judge to modify his punishment—the maximum under the law—because his wife was not able to support herself and their two children. As he was no longer needed as a soldier and there was a prospect he would care for and maintain his family if he was released, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Feb. 4, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

Felicita Lopez.....	Porto Rico. Violation of section 13 of the selective service act of May 18, 1917.	Oct. 8, 1918. One year in the penitentiary at San Juan, P. R.	The trial judge called the department's attention to this prisoner, recommending that she be pardoned, this being the first case of this kind to be tried in Porto Rico under the selective service act, the judge at the request of the district attorney, imposed a sentence of 1 year. As a result, 58 other women pleaded guilty, and were given sentences of 4 months with the exception of one, who was sentenced to 6 months. These latter prisoners were released by expiration of sentence in February last, leaving the defendant, who was practically no more guilty than the rest, to serve until August. The District Attorney recommended that she be granted a pardon, to take effect Feb. 15. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation of clemency to the extent of advising that the sentence be commuted to expire at once	Feb. 28, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Dick Windmueller and S. R. Carison.	Alaska, third division. Sedition.	May 31, 1918. One year in the Federal jail at Valdez, Alaska, and a fine of $250.	These two petitioners had served their jail terms, and having no means with which to pay their fines were required under the laws of Alaska to satisfy the same by further imprisonment of 1 day for every $2 of the fine. The trial judge and the United States attorney urgently recommeneed that the fine in each case be remitted. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	Mar. 4, 1919. Fines remitted.
William Beeman, alias William M. Beaman.	South Dakota. Having in possession an unregistered still.	May 15, 1918. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and a fine of $100.	On the advice of his attorney, petitioner pleaded guilty to having in possession an unregistered still. His claim was that he bought the still for old copper, and he felt that he should contest the charge, but finally decided that a few months in jail for the technical offense would be better than to have the matter drag through the courts. He said that he at no time carried on the business of a distiller without bond. For more than five months of his incarceration he had been in the prison hospital, suffering from a wasting disease, and he felt that even if he had been guilty of illicit distilling his punishment had been sufficient to expiate the offense. Believing the prisoner's punishment was unwarrantably severe, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once and the fine remitted.	Apr. 14, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once, and fine remitted.
Fred J. McCord.....	Indiana. Obstructing enlistment, etc.	Feb. 25, 1918. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner claimed exemption on the ground that he was a married man and had a wife and two children to support. He was a married man at the time he registered but before he took the physical examination and filled out his exemption papers he had been divorced from his wife. After his arrest and while on bond he voluntarily enlisted in the Army in order, as he claims, to make good his mistake, but after serving five months was brought back out of the Army for trial. The United States attorney stated that McCord had been charged under the wrong act and should have been indicted for violation of the military establishment act under which he could not have been sentenced to more than 1 year. He had already served 3 months more than such a period and his former wife was having great difficulty in supporting herself and children without his assistance. The United States attorney recommended clemency and Judge Anderson did not oppose it. The Attorney General advised that the sentence he commuted to expire at once.	Apr. 30, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Harry Luckey.....	Alaska, fourth division. Uttering seditious language.	Apr. 15, 1918. One year in the Federal jail at Fairbanks, Alaska, and $1,000 fine.	The jail sentence in this case had expired, and the prisoner being unable to pay his fine was serving additional imprisonment to satisfy the same, at the rate of one day for each $2 of fine as required by the laws of Alaska. He had served two months beyond the expiration of his jail term. The Attorney General advised a remission of the fine.	Apr. 30, 1919. Fine remitted.
Alton Church.....	Michigan, eastern. Failing to register, in violation of the selective service act.	Jan. 14, 1919. Seven months in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich.	The suggestion of clemency in behalf of the prisoner came from the trial judge, who learned after sentence, from a reliable source, that Church, though legally responsible for his refusal to register, had some time before suffered a severe mental shock which produced a lasting and morbid effect. While using a buzz saw, a friend who was helping him saw wood accidentally fell under the saw and was cut in two. At another time he saw a man's hand cut off by the same instrument. For these accidents he seemed to feel a personal responsibility amounting to guilt, and it was said of him that he would be drawn and quartered rather than place himself where he would have any part in taking a human life. The judge recommended a reduction of the sentence from 7 months to 3, which recommendation was concurred in by the district attorney. When the case came up for action, 4 months' imprisonment had been served. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	May 31, 1919. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Eric Eickel.....	Alaska. Seditious language.	Mar. 22, 1918. One year and $1,000.	Petitioner had been a resident of Alaska for 9 years, had taken out his declaration papers, but had never taken out his final papers. In a statement to complaining witness, petitioner stated that the Kaiser was not to blame for the war, and at the trial claimed that he was not and never had been intentionally seditious or in any way hostile to the best interests of the United States; but the jury hearing the evidence returned a verdict of guilty, without recommendation. The Attorney General was of the opinion that this defendant had been sufficiently punished, and concurred in the favorable recommendations of the United States attorney, commissioner, and trial judge that the fine assessed against him be remitted.	July 19, 1919. Fine remitted.
C. E. Nelson.....	Alaska. Seditious utterances.	July 13, 1918. Three hundred and sixty-five days and $1,000.	Petitioner served his term of 365 days in jail and a part of sentence because of nonpayment of the fine. The Attorney General, after considering the facts and circumstances set forth in the reports received, recommended that the fine and costs be remitted.	July 19, 1919. Fine and costs remitted.
W. P. Calkins.....	New Mexico. Attempt to cause insubordination.	Apr. 24, 1919. Six months and $587.19.	The specific charge against petitioner was a statement he made on Dec. 17, 1917, to E. A. Caldwell in Weed, N. Mex., as follows: "Any man who is drafted into the Army is a coward, and those that volunteer have the animal instinct in them to kill."	Sept. 20, 1919. Costs remitted.

			The Attorney General, in view of the fact that this defendant's punishment had been a substantial one, concurred in the recommendation of the United States attorney and advised that the costs be remitted.	
E. G. Finnie.....	Washington, western. Attempt to cause insubordination.	Sept. 24, 1918. Seventeen years.	The charge against this defendant was that of having on or about the 6th day of August, 1918, injected deleterious drugs into the person of Lloyd Palmer, a second-class seaman, for the purpose of producing in Palmer a state of physical disability which would result in Palmer's discharge from the Navy. The trial judge recommended that sentence be reduced to one year, stating that the sentence imposed was intended more as a deterring influence upon others than as a punishment to defendant. In view of the fact that this defendant served a longer term than recommended by the trial judge and the United States attorney, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 27, 1919. Commute to expire at once.
M. Freudenheim.....	New York, southern. Obstruction of recruiting, etc.	July 25, 1918. Seven years....	The sentence of 7 years was considered excessive for the offense committed, it being that he stated to a colored man that the United States soldiers were going to Europe for nothing and did not know what they were going for, and that there was no use for colored men to fight.	Nov. 4, 1919. Commuted to 3 years.
Chas. G. Schulze.....	California, southern. Causing insubordination and disloyalty in military forces of the United States.	Sept. 27, 1918. Four years....	In view of prisoner's age and the fact that he had served more than 1 year in the San Diego County jail, which in itself was considered considerable punishment, and as he had been imprisoned almost the equivalent of 18 months, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence be regarded as having run from the date of prisoner's incarceration, and commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 27, 1919. Commuted to expire at once.
Victor C. and Victor L. Smith.	Alabama, northern. False answers to questionnaire.	Oct. 1, 1919. Six months.....	V. C. Smith and V. L. Smith, father and son, respectively, were both guilty as charged, yet in view of the old age and poor physical condition of the father and mother of defendant V. C. Smith, and the further fact that the son would have in all justice been exempted by the board when all the facts were known the Attorney General recommended a remission of the jail sentence.	Dec. 27, 1919. Jail sentence remitted.
J. C. Seebach	Minnesota. Violation espionage act.	July 2, 1918. Eighteen months in the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., and $3,000 fine.	In view of the fact that the armistice had been signed and the case against the defendant as charged in the indictment consisted of counseling and advising Harry Olson, who had been registered against entering the military service, it was considered, in view of defendant's prior record and honorable standing in his community, that a fine of $3,000 would be sufficient punishment and the Attorney General so recommended.	Feb. 14, 1920. Commute to fine of $3,000.
Kalmon Gruber.....	New York, southern. Violation draft act.	Aug. 21, 1917. Two years.....	Petitioner having been confined in the penitentiary for over 13 months, or the equivalent of 16 months, it was considered that he had been sufficiently punished for the offense committed. It was also shown that no material damage had been done. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendations of Judges Knox and Manton and recommended sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Feb. 16, 1920. Commute to expire at once.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Hubert Vowells.....	Oklahoma, eastern. Violation espionage act	Aug. 28, 1918. Five years.....	Defendant having made a complete confession of his participation in the damaging of the home of Mr. Pew, and as he was not primarily responsible for the commission of the crime, and the further fact that Mr. Pew, the injured party, urgently recommended pardon, the Attorney General recommended that sentence be commuted to the time already served in the county jail at Muskogee, Okla.	Mar. 4, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
Edwin Rietz.....	South Dakota. Conspiracy to cause disloyalty, etc.	May 15, 1918. Five years, $1,000, and costs.	The evidence upon which defendant was convicted was very meager, and while his words were such as to bring his conduct within the statute, the Attorney General concurred in the recommendation of the Assistant Attorney General that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	Mar. 27, 1920. One year and 1 day.
Edwin Rietz.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Second commutation.....	Aug. 28, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
A. Handlon.....	Indiana. Obstructing enlistment, etc.	Jan. 11, 1918. Five years.....	The defendant having served more than 2 years of his 5 years' sentence, the Attorney General concurred in the recommendation of the trial judge that sentence be commuted to expire at once, and so advised.	Apr. 5, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
J. Randolph.....	New York, northern. Violation espionage act.	Nov. 21, 1918. Ten years, $500..	The Attorney General concurred in the opinion of Assistant Attorney General Stewart, who had charge of the Government's side of the case against this defendant in the United States Supreme Court, that he should not have been convicted and was entitled to a pardon. The Attorney General so recommended.	Apr. 20, 1920. Pardon granted.
Max Gorman.....	Washington, western. Conspiracy, conscription act.	Nov. 19, 1918. Ten years.....	While there was no doubt of this defendant's guilt, the sentence given him was very heavy, and in view of the fact that this was not an aggravated case, the United States attorney and trial judge recommended that a pardon be granted. The Attorney General concurred to the extent that sentence should be commuted to expire at once, and so advised.	Apr. 5, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
Louis Werner, Martin Darkõw, Herman Lemke.	Pennsylvania, eastern. False statements to obstruct recruiting, etc.	Dec. 18, 1918. Werner and Darkow, five years; Lemke, two.	The affirmance of judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States against these defendants establishes the fact that they were properly convicted and are guilty. Nevertheless, as appears in the dissenting opinion of Judge Brandeis, the offense was not an aggravated one, and since the prosecuting attorneys and trial judge believed that actual imprisonment was not required, the Attorney General recommended that the several defendants be pardoned.	June 10, 1920. Pardon granted.
E. C. Hamm, J. E. Martin, E. J. Sonnenberg, E. A. Stevens.	California, southern. Violation espionage act.	July 30, 1918. Three years....	Inasmuch as these defendants were only agents distributing the book, and ceased the sale shortly after learning that its distribution was objectionable to the Government, the Attorney General recommended that sentence be commuted to expire at once.	June 21, 1920. Commute to expire at once.

Morris Zucker	New York, eastern. Violation espionage act.	Jan. 20, 1919. Fifteen years.	The entire charge against this defendant was the making of a speech at a socialistic meeting held on Nov. 28, 1918, sixteen days after the signing of the armistice. The Attorney General recommended pardon.	June 23, 1920. Unconditional pardon.
Early Whitehead	Georgia, northern. Violation selective service act.	Apr. 22, 1920. Sixty days.	While it is true that this defendant should have registered, both he and his father are ignorant and illiterate, can not read and write, and in view of the fact that this defendant honestly misconceived his duty in that respect the Attorney General recommended that he be pardoned.	June 30, 1920. Unconditional pardon.
G. W. Bouldin	Texas, western. Violation espionage act.	Jan. 17, 1917. Two years.	From the facts submitted there is a measure of uncertainty whether this defendant had any knowledge whatever of the article until after it was printed and distributed. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendations of the United States attorney and trial judge that the sentence be commuted to one year and one day, and so advised.	July 17, 1920. One year and one day.
Filippo Salamone	New York, southern. Violation selective service act.	Jan. 5, 1920. One year and one day.	The facts established that this defendant was an ignorant, but hard-working and industrious Italian, and his offense was committed without any appreciation of its seriousness. In view of the fact that he had served over five months, the Attorney General concurred in the recommendation of the trial judge and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	July 17, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
C. Isenhouer, O. Isenhouer, Tobe Simon, J. Shirley, W. Phillips, C. W. Morris, Earl Whitten, J. R. Sparkman.	Oklahoma, western. Violation selective service act.	Oct. 6, 1917. Six years.	In view of the fact that these defendants were poor and illiterate, but hard-working, honest men with large families and were misled by agitators, it was not thought that they would again violate the law in the future, and the Attorney General advised that sentence be commuted to 4 years with allowances for good conduct.	July 17, 1920. Commute to 4 years with allowances for good conduct.
L. E. Clark	Missouri, western. Conspiracy to obstruct draft.	Mar. 14, 1918. Eighteen months, $100 fine, and costs.	From the facts presented the penalty in this case was excessive, and it was the opinion of the Attorney General that it should be materially modified. He therefore recommended that the sentence be commuted to 3 months in the Buchanan County jail and the payment of a fine of $100 and costs.	July 23, 1920. Commute to 3 months, $100 fine, and costs.
Idell Kennedy	California, southern. Violation espionage act.	July 3, 1918. Eleven years, $5,000 fine.	Being unable to controvert or form an independent judgment contrary to the views expressed by the alienists concerning this defendant's mental condition and yet unwilling to recommend that a full pardon be granted, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to the fines imposed, $5,000, upon condition that she be placed in a sanitorium or hospital for the insane and there confined for a period of 3 years.	July 24, 1920. Commuted to fines imposed, on condition that she be placed in a sanitarium or hospital for the insane and confined for a period of 3 years.
H. B. Smith, D. J. Smith.	California, northern. Violation espionage act.	Sept. 29, 1917. One year.	In view of the youth of defendants and the unfortunate environment in which they were reared, and it satisfactorily appearing that their attitude toward the Government and society had entirely changed, the Attorney General concurred in the favorable recommendations made that the defendants be granted a full and unconditional pardon.	Aug. 10, 1920. Full pardon.
R. S. Fanning	Illinois, northern. Violation selective-service act.	Aug. 30, 1918. Five years, $30,000 fine.	In view of defendant's youth and inexperience when he said and wrote the things which he did say and write, and which, with his membership in the I. W. W., was his principal offense in connection with the case, the Attorney General concurred in the favorable recommendations made that this defendant had been sufficiently punished, and advised that the sentence be commuted to the time already served.	Aug. 28, 1920. Commuted to imprisonment already served.

Pardons or commutations of sentence granted by the President in espionage cases and for other so-called political offenses—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Sentence and date.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
F. Fairchild.....	South Dakota. Violation espionage act.	Oct. 5, 1918. One year and one day, $500 fine.	This defendant was held in high esteem by his neighbors and was deporting himself as an honest, patriotic citizen should, aside from the one instance for which he was convicted. The Attorney General was of the opinion that this is a case not requiring actual imprisonment as a penalty, and he advised that the sentence be commuted to the fine imposed by the court, upon the condition that it be paid.	Aug. 29, 1920. Commuted to fine, on condition it be paid.
Peter Wimmer.....	Kentucky, eastern. Violation espionage act.	Sept. 13, 1918. Six months and $500 fine (affirmed June 7, 1920).	In view of the fact that the evidence of the disloyalty of this dedendant was rather slight and the further fact of his age and ill health, the Attorney General concurred in the favorable recommendations made by the United States attorney and trial judge and advised that defendant be pardoned.	Sept. 10, 1920. Unconditional pardon.
Wm. J. Dodge.....	New York, western. Violation espionage act.	Sept. 16, 1918. Six years.....	Applicant having served more than 7 months of his sentence and in view of his crippled condition, his environment, and the circumstances under which the alleged remarks were made, the Attorney General recommended that his sentence be commuted to expire Nov. 22, 1920.	Sept. 3, 1920. Commuted to expire Nov. 22, 1920.
Jos. Trumble, Benton Claiborne, J. E. Harvey, Pink Swindle, Geo. Snell.	Texas, eastern. Seditious conspiracy.	Sept. 20, 1918. One year and 1 day.	In view of the fact that none of these defendants did more than attend a meeting and voted against the draft, and since the term of each defendant would expire on or about Nov. 20, 1920, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence of each defendant be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 13, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
W. E. Mead.....	Washington, western. Violation espionage act.	June 10, 1920. Five years.....	The defendant having served approximately 2 years and 4 months, the Attorney General concurs in the recommendation of former special assistant to the Attorney General that this is a case where clemency should be granted, and he therefore advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 21, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
Frank Hinkhouse.....	Washington, eastern. Violation espionage act.	Mar. 1, 1919. Thirty days and $2,500 fine.	In view of the fact that it was established subsequent to the trial that defendant was not well balanced mentally and was not the influential man in the community which he was supposed to have been at the time he said the things for which he was convicted, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence be commuted to a fine of $100 on condition that it be paid.	Oct. 24, 1920. Commute to $100 fine.
Walter Roberts.....	South Carolina, eastern. Violation espionage act.	Oct. 2, 1918. Three years.....	While this defendant was undoubtedly guilty as charged, it was not an aggravated offense, and in view of the general policy wherever possible to reduce sentences of persons convicted under the espionage act, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 25, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
San Sadler.....	Washington, western. Violation espionage act.	Mar. 18, 1918. Two years.....	This defendant had served over 16 months, which is a very substantial punishment for the offense committed, and the Attorney General concurred in the recommendations of the United States attorney and trial judge, and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 26, 1920. Commute to expire at once.

Howenstine, Frank T..	California, southern. Violation espionage act.	May 21, 1920.	Ten years.....	The sentence of 10 years, while proper at that time, the Attorney General concurred in the opinion of the trial judge that this defendant may now receive a commutation of sentence as the necessity for such sentences, as well as the execution of them, no longer exist, and he therefore advised that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for 3 years with good-time allowance.	Oct. 28, 1920. Commuted to 3 years.
Placido Torres.....	Washington, eastern. Violation espionage act.	Apr. 24, 1919.	Two years.....	It appearing that this defendant is mentally weak and the further fact that he had served the major portion of his sentence, the Attorney General was of the opinion that he had been sufficiently punished and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 28, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
J. K. Hall.....	South Carolina, western. Violation espionage act.	June 5, 1920.	One year and 1 day.	It appearing that while this defendant was a dangerous citizen during the war, he is now harmless, and in view of the fact that he had been confined since June 5, 1920, the Attorney General was of the opinion that the ends of justice had been satisfied and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 13, 1920. Commute to expire at once.
Hulet M. Wells.....	Washington, western. Violation espionage act.	June 9, 1919	Two years.....	In view of the fact that this defendant had served over 16 months of his sentence and had become amenable to discipline, the Attorney General concurred in the favorable recommendations made by the United States attorney and trial judge, and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Nov. 13, 1920. Commuted to expire at once.
T. A. Harris, M. E. Stuart, M. F. Clark.	Oklahoma, western. Violation espionage act (conspiracy).	Apr. 17, 1920.	Six years.....	It does not appear that these defendants' activities actually resulted in any resistance to the draft, and in view of this consideration and the fact that they all appear to have been substantial citizens in the community in which they resided, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence of each defendant be commuted to 18 months.	Nov. 18, 1920. Commuted to 18 months.
C. H. Herriage.....	Texas, eastern. Seditious conspiracy.	Sept. 20, 1918.	Three years...	In view of the fact that this defendant was more than 62 years of age and had been a minister of the Gospel for 40 years, was well liked by the people in his community, who certified in large numbers as to this defendant's exemplary life for more than 40 years in the same county, and the further fact that actual warfare ceased more than 2 years ago, the Attorney General recommended that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Dec. 2, 1920. Commuted to expire at once.
Mayer L. Nehring.....	Ohio, northern. Violation espionage act.	Feb. 21, 1919.	Nineteen years.	While the sentence to imprisonment for 19 years in the penitentiary may have been proper under the conditions then existing, the Attorney General was of the opinion that it should be materially reduced, and accordingly recommended that it be commuted to 3 years, subject to reconsideration looking toward a reconsideration when conditions are favorable to defendant's prompt deportation to Russia.	Dec. 10, 1920. Commuted to 3 years.
David T. Blodgett.....	Ohio, southern. Violation espionage act.	Jan. 5, 1918.	Twenty years....	In many of the courts much shorter sentences had been imposed on defendants who had accomplished more harm than this defendant. The Attorney General recommended that the sentence be commuted to 8 years, by which commutation the defendant would be eligible for parole.	Dec. 6, 1920. Commuted to 8 years.

Total, 199 cases.

Senator STERLING. Since the last hearing I have received the following communication from Attorney General Palmer relative to testimony in the hearing on the amnesty resolution. With his letter he submits certain data which I think should go into the record. I will read the letter [reading]:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1921.

Hon. THOMAS STERLING,
Chairman Judiciary Subcommittee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Supplementing my report on the number of cases acted upon by the President up to and including this date, and the number of cases now before the department, I have to state that my statement should have included 26 defendants who have been released on parole. Nine of these defendants were paroled after the President had commuted their sentences to shorter terms of imprisonment. These nine are therefore included in the cases where pardons or commutations of sentence were granted by the President.

The President on January 16, 1921, commuted the sentence of L. W. Boehner from three years to one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans. This should have been added to the 199 cases reported, which would make the total number of persons pardoned and commuted by the President 200 instead of 199, and would reduce the cases pending to 129 instead of 130.

I inclose herewith a tabular statement, alphabetically arranged, showing the names of those who have been released on parole.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

Lists of persons paroled, convicted under the espionage act.

Name.	Offense.	Term.	Where committed.
Caseres, Antonio, western Texas; released on parole Aug. 9, 1920; parole violated Sept. 25, 1920.	Conspiracy, etc.; Feb. 5, 1920.	1 year and 1 day..	Leavenworth; term expired Nov. 25, 1920.
Beaumont, J. A., southern Florida; released on parole Nov. 23, 1920.	Violation of espionage act; Jan. 24, 1919.	5 years.....	Atlanta; term expires Oct. 2, 1922.
Eimer, William, northern California; released on parole July 27, 1920.	Violation of espionage act; Sept. 10, 1918.	.....do.....	McNeil Island; term expires May 25, 1922.
Feinler, Franz J., Hawaii; released on parole May 8, 1920.	Seditious remarks; Apr. 20, 1918.	4 years.....	McNeil Island; term expires May 18, 1921.
Griffin, C. R., northern Illinois; released on parole July 22, 1920.	Seditious conspiracy; Aug. 30, 1918.	5 years.....	Leavenworth; term expires May 14, 1922.
Isenhouer, Clure, western Oklahoma; released on parole Sept. 16, 1920.	Conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth, Mar. 22, 1922; term expired Nov. 17, 1920.
Isenhouer, Obe, western Oklahoma; released on parole Nov. 16, 1920.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Leavenworth; term expires Nov. 9, 1923.
McLester, W. P., eastern Oklahoma; released on parole Aug. 15, 1920.	Conspiracy; June 20, 1918.	6 years.....	Leavenworth; term expires Nov. 29, 1922.
Morris, C. W., western Oklahoma; released on parole Sept. 25 1920.	Conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth; term expires Sept. 4, 1921.
Murray, J. W., southern Florida; released on parole Jan. 9, 1920.	Violation of espionage act; Jan. 24, 1919.	2 years.....	Atlanta; term expired Sept. 3, 1920.
O'Connell, Jack, northern California; released on parole Dec. 29, 1919.	Violation of espionage act; Sept. 18, 1918.	Commuted from 5 to 2 years Mar. 3, 1919.	McNeil Island; term expired May 18, 1920.
O'Hare, V. V., northern Illinois; released on parole July 22, 1920.	Seditious conspiracy; Aug. 30, 1918.	5 years.....	Leavenworth; term expires May 14, 1922.
O'Rear, Herman, eastern Texas; released on parole Sept. 16, 1920.	Seditious conspiracy; Sept. 20, 1918.	1 year, 6 months..	Atlanta; Term expires April 13, 1921.
O'Rear, John, eastern Texas; released on parole Dec. 3, 1920.	.....do.....	2 years.....	Atlanta; term expires Sept. 8, 1921.
Phillips, Walter, western Oklahoma; parole approved by Attorney General Jan. 6, 1921.	Seditious conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth; term expires Dec. 2, 1923.

Lists of persons paroled, convicted under the espionage act—Continued.

Name.	Offense.	Term.	Where committed.
Pinchon, Edgecomb, southern California; released on parole Nov. 29, 1919.	Violation of espionage act; Aug. 31, 1918.	2 years.....	McNeil Island; term expired May 23, 1920.
Partan, A. J., Oregon; parole approved by Attorney General Jan. 6, 1921.	Violation of espionage act; May 6, 1919.	.....do.....	McNeil Island; term expires Oct. 16, 1921.
Schur, Joseph A., Indiana; released on parole Aug. 22, 1920.	Conspiracy and violation of espionage law; June 22, 1918.	6 years.....	Atlanta; term expires Nov. 29, 1922.
Seeger, Christ, eastern Michigan; released on parole Nov. 17, 1919.	Violation of espionage act; Oct. 31, 1918.	Commuted from 5 to 2 years Apr. 22, 1919.	Leavenworth; term expired June 8, 1920.
Shirey, John, western Oklahoma; released on parole Nov. 16, 1920.	Seditious conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth, Dec. 2, 1923; term expired July 19, 1922.
Sparkman, J. R., western Oklahoma; released on parole Sept. 16, 1920.	Conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth, Mar. 22, 1922; term expires Nov. 17, 1920.
Snitken, Maurice L., Indiana; released on parole Aug. 25, 1920.	Conspiracy and violation of espionage act.	6 years.....	Atlanta; term expired Nov. 29, 1922.
Swindle, Jim, eastern Texas; released on parole Sept. 16, 1920.	Seditious conspiracy; Sept. 20, 1918.	1 year, 6 months..	Atlanta; term expires Apr. 13, 1921.
Trumble, E. A., eastern Texas; released on parole Dec. 4, 1920.	.....do.....	2 years.....	Atlanta; term expires Sept. 8, 1921.
Trumble, John, eastern Texas; released on parole Dec. 4, 1920.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Whitten, Earl, western Oklahoma; released on parole Sept. 16, 1920.	Conspiracy; Oct. 6, 1917.	Commuted from 6 to 4 years July 17, 1920.	Leavenworth, Mar. 22, 1922; term expired Nov. 17, 1920.

Total, 26.

Included in the foregoing total, nine defendants were paroled after the President had commuted their sentences to shorter terms of imprisonment.

The names of the defendants are as follows: Clure Isenhouer, Obe Isenhouer, C. W. Morris, Jack O'Connell, Walter Phillips, Christ Seeger, John Shirley, H. R. Sparkman, and Earl Whitten.

AMNESTY AND PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1921.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 2 o'clock p. m., Senator Thomas Sterling presiding.

Present, Senators Sterling (chairman), Walsh of Montana, and King.

Senator STERLING. I want for the purposes of the record in the amnesty hearings to submit certain papers which I have here. Without reading them I will simply designate them.

Here is one from Rev. Walker S. Davison, Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J.

Here is another from the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America. This is from the president, Matthew Woll, Chicago, Ill.

Next is a letter from the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity.

Next is a telegram from Philip Zausner, secretary of the New York District Council, stating that it represents 15,000 organized painters and decorators.

Next is a telegram from the president and secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, representing, so it states, 10,000 skilled workers, asking for the passage of the resolution.

Also another telegram from D. J. Tobin, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, saying:

> In behalf of our international, of which I am president, I urge that your committee act favorably on Senator France's amnesty resolution.

Also I have a telegram from the White Goods Workers' Union Local 62, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, stated to be with a membership of 5,000 in New York City.

Also I have a telegram from L. Langer, secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, and Reefer Makers' Union of Greater New York, stated to be an organization with 50,000 members.

Also a telegram from W. S. O'Connor, Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Also I have a letter addressed to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Nelson, from the American Civil Liberties Union, signed by Albert D. Silver, director. All these communications favor the passage of the resolution.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I take it that there is no occasion for spreading these letters and telegrams at large on the record. The reference made by the chairman seems to me to be sufficient for the purpose.

Senator STERLING. Of course they all express the same desire, for the passage of the resolution, and I do not know that there is any need of the telegrams being put in the record in full. I think perhaps this last letter, addressed to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, should go in the record.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Very well.

Senator KING. I see these telegrams are all practically identical, and the letters, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STERLING. This letter is perhaps of more importance. Let that go in the record in full.

The letter referred to is here printed in full in the record, as follows:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
New York City, January 5, 1921.

Hon. KNUTE NELSON,
Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I understand that there will be a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-morrow morning upon the resolution introduced by Senator France favoring a general amnesty for political prisoners. On behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, I desire to indicate to your committee our support of the resolution in question.

It has occurred to me that there may be some doubt in the minds of members of the Judiciary Committee as to the power of Congress to declare amnesty by legislative act. In this connection permit me to direct your attention to the words of the United States Supreme Court in Brown *v.* Walker (161 U. S., 591), at page 601:

"Although the Constitution vests in the President 'power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment,' this power has never been held to take from Congress the power to pass acts of general amnesty."

Accordingly, since it is apparent that power is lodged in the legislative branch of the Government to declare a general amnesty, it seems appropriate to state to your committee the reasons which prompt us to support the resolution now before you. In the first place, it should be observed that in spite of statements to the contrary, the persons convicted under the espionage act, although technically found guilty of acts against the Government's policy, have in fact been convicted for their religious, social, or political opinions expressed in word or print. The fact that the sole evidence of the commission of the acts with which such persons have been charged has been proof of such opinions, either spoken or written, makes it abundantly clear that they stand convicted of offenses primarily political in their nature.

It should also be remembered that in practically every great nation of the western world except the United States, a general amnesty of political offenders has already been declared. Such action has been taken in England, France, Belgium, and Italy. And accordingly, it seems to us to be a source of regret and indeed of humiliation that our country should be behind our allies in the late war in an act indispensable to political tolerance and national generosity.

It would perhaps be fitting at this point to call to your attention the statement issued by the President of the United States on Christmas Day in respect to his reasons for not issuing a pardon to Eugene V. Debs, whose case, we presume, was used by him as typical of the many others which come within the same class. The President, it will be recalled, stated that he had refused to pardon Debs because the latter was not repentant. The reason why Debs is not repentant is, of course, self-evident. He was convicted for speaking what he believed to be the truth and he has not changed his mind about it. If he would change his mind and so state, it is likely that such action on his part would be deemed to show a repentant spirit and that he would thus earn a pardon. I am sure we need not point out to the members of your committee that to keep men and women in prison because they are unwilling to retract social, political, or religious opinions expressed by them, is in itself the essence of political persecution. Such conduct is the modern expression of the spirit and philosophy which underlay the religious persecutions of the seventeenth century. It has been until this time the pride of every American that our forefathers once and for all put an end to this spirit of intolerance. The opportunity is now before your committee and before the Congress of the United States, by adopting the resolution before you, again to reaffirm the spirit of political toleration which has thus been suspended. It is our earnest hope that the action which we indicate will be taken, and to this end may we request that this communication be read at the hearing to-morrow.

Very sincerely, yours,

ALBERT DE SILVER, *Director.*

(Thereupon the subcommitte adjourned.)

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