Norwich Bulletin

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ITALIANS DRIVING AUSTRIANS BACK

Austrians Were Unable to Check the Advance of the Italians at All Points of Attack

THE DEFENSES OF TRIESTE ARE NOW MENACED

At All Points of Their Counter-Attacks the Austrians Were Driven Back—Artillery and Aerial Activity on the Arras Front in France Portends a Renewal of Intensive Fighting There Soon—On the Aisne Front the Germans Gained a Foothold After Repeated Attacks, Only to be Driven Out Later.

From Plava, on the Isonzo, to the Adriatic sea, the Italians and Austrians are fighting bitterly and the troops of General Cadorna are making steady progress, especially on the southern end of the twenty-one mile front.

North and south of Jamiano, eight miles south of Gorizia, the Italians have driven the Austrians back and taken additional important positions. The gains here are a direct menace to the defense of Triest. The fighting is made harder because of the barren, hilly country. Despite the difficulties of terrain and the stubbornness of the enemy resistance, however Cadorna's men have taken two strongly fortified hills north of Jamiano and reached the outskirts of Versic.

The Austrians have attempted to check the Italian advance on the southern Carso by making counter-attacks south and east of Gorizia and along the Vodice sector. At all points of attack the Austrians were driven back with heavy losses and east of Hill 652, on the Vodice, the Italians captured the position from which the Austrians emerged to the attack. The number of prisoners taken by General Cadorna's command since Wednesday morning, has increased to 10,245, including more than 300 officers.

Local infantry attacks by the British and Germans and intensive artillery and aerial activity on the Arras front may indicate a renewal shortly of the intensive fighting there. Around Loos and near Bullecourt, the northern and southern ends of the Drocourt-Queant switch line, both armies have made attacks, but with no great success yet reported.

Near Braye en Laonnois and east of Craonne, on the Aisne front, the French and Germans have again been at grips. In the region of Pantheon, northeast of Braye, the Germans, following an artillery bombardment, gained a foothold in the French lines, after several attempts. Immediate counter-attacks by the French, however, drove the forces of the German crown prince from most of the captured elements.

General Petain's forces have occupied most of the Chevreux Wood, east of Craonne, after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and taking thirty prisoners.

WOMEN'S STRIKE IS SPREADING IN PARIS.

Four Thousand Bank Clerks Join Other Women Workers Out.

Paris, May 25, 2 p. m.—The women's strike is extending generally from the clothing trade to all occupations in which women are employed. Four thousand bank clerks, most of them women, met this morning at the labor exchange to plan a campaign for higher wages.

Most of them are now eraning three francs a day. Branches of the principal banks of Paris were closed for a short time in consequence of this meeting, but not as a measure of resistance to the strikers' demands. It is generally understood these women deserve higher pay, and will receive it, as well as women employed in various clerical and manufacturing posts. It remains only for their delegates to confer with the representatives of the employers.

Copenhagen Millionaire Arrested.

Copenhagen, May 25, via London, 6.35 p. m.—A well known Copenhagen millionaire, Kay Dybr, is reported by the newspapers to have been arrested on the charge of violation of the law prohibiting the exportation of articles brought in through the blockaded zone. He is at the head of a large machinery firm. Sensational developments are expected.

Body Found in New London Harbor.

New London, May 25.—The body of Richard Kerr, who had been missing from the steamer F. H. Wilcox since March, has been recovered from the harbor, it was learned today. The body was taken from the water late yesterday. Kerr was unmarried. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Mary Sagerson, in Waterbury.

TELLS MR. DANIELS: "GET ANOTHER AID; I WANT TO HUNT SUBMARINES"

LT. BYRON McCANDLESS

Lieutenant Byran McCandless, aid to Secretary Daniels and one of the most popular officers of the service, has made an urgent appeal to his chief to be relieved immediately of his present duty and assigned to the American destroyer forces engaged in grappling with the German U boats in the war zone.

His appeal has been granted, and the young officer will soon leave Washington for duty afloat.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN TYPHOID FEVER DELIRIUM.

William Grant, 28, of Bridgeport, Hanged Himself in Cell.

Norwalk, Conn., May 25.—William Grant, 28, who was arrested here last night after an unsuccessful attempt at suicide, hanged himself in his cell this afternoon by making an improvised noose from a necktie he wore.

When Grant was arrested in his room last night the police learned he was wanted by the Bridgeport authorities. Consequently he was held awaiting the arrival of an officer from that city. The nature of the charge against him there was not defined.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 25.—Suffering from typhoid fever delirium, Grant escaped from the home of his aunt on Thursday afternoon. Relatives were searching the surrounding country in automobiles when word of his attempted suicide was received here. The Norwalk police were instructed to hold him because of suspected temporary mental derangement.

GREAT BRITAIN TO STOP SPECULATION IN FOODSTUFFS.

To Eliminate All Those Not Actually Engaged in Its Distribution.

London, May 25, 6.02 p. m. — All speculation in foodstuffs is to be prohibited immediately by the ministry of food, Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, informed The Associated Press today.

Speculation in lard and wheat already has been placed under the ban, and it is now proposed to include meats and other foods in the prohibition. The new order will eliminate from dealings in food those not actually engaged in the distribution of it.

The question of fixing food prices in Great Britain is still unsettled.

NO AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS HAVE BEEN SUNK

Secretary Daniels Denies Rumors That Have Been Current.

Washington, May 25.—A categorical denial that any American naval vessels have been sunk in the war was issued tonight by Secretary Daniels to counteract a "campaign of vicious rumors that is being carried on so industriously by persons unknown." It was the first official notice to be taken of a flood or reports about naval disasters that started almost as soon as it was learned American destroyers were in the war zone.

FAVORABLE FOR ISSUE OF NEW HAVEN PREFERRED STOCK

Massachusetts Legislature Endorses in Its Closing Hours.

Boston, May 25.—The legislature, in its closing hours today and tonight, disposed of several measures of importance. By passing an appropriation for $1,000,000 it raised to $2,000,000 the amount available for war emergency purposes. A bill to permit the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company to issue preferred stock to the amount of $46,000,000 in lieu of short term notes was passed. The legislature was still in session at midnight.

SHIPMENTS TO TIDEWATER IN NEW ENGLAND

Being Considered by Government's General Fuel Board.

Washington, May 25.—A pooling arrangement for coal shipments to tidewater in New England is under consideration by the government's general fuel board. The question will be taken up soon with the railroads, who also will be asked to work out a co-operative arrangement for diverting sufficient coal shipments to the New England states.

Cabled Paragraphs

Meeting of Ulster Unionist Council.

Belfast, May 25, 9.25 p. m.—A committee of the Ulster unionist council after a three hour session today unanimously decided to convene a meeting of the full council to consider the government's proposal for a convention to draw up a constitution for Ireland, as soon as the promised information relating to the composition of the convention has been received.

COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT BY GENERAL GOETHALS

Why Steel and Wood Should Be Used in Construction of Ships.

New York, May 25.—Major General George W. Goethals, speaking informally tonight at the annual dinner here of the Iron and Steel Institute, declared that the proposal to build one thousand 3,000-ton wooden ships in eighteen months "is simply hopeless" for that reason, he said, it had become necessary to turn to steel as well as wood.

"As I need assistance and co-operation in my work," said General Goethals, "I concluded to tell you my troubles and ask your help. On the principle of the selective draft, I have again been called to the government's service and confronted with the proposition to turn out one thousand 3,000 ton wooden ships in eighteen months, wood because it was not possible to get steel and because they could be constructed in less time.

"I found that contracts for wooden ships had been let in all direction, but was unable to find plans or specifications. When you consider that the birds are now nesting in the trees that will go to build those ships—ships that must attain a speed of 10 1-2 knots and several additional knots to escape submarines—why, the proposition is simly hopeless.

"I called on Mr. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation and I asked him if it was not possible to turn steel. He assured me it would be possible. I announced it and I asked permission to turn to steel as well as to wood. I finally got permission. Fifty million dollars were appropriated for these ships from the sale of Panama Canal bonds, but no effort has yet been made to sell those bonds.

"Money is as necessary as anything else. I began a campaign for money and as I regard all boards as long, narrow and wooden, and being a firm believer in absolute authority in all undertakings I wanted money and authority.

"This is now being discussed in the house committee on appropriations and I have been promised the money in ten days or two weeks.

"I had a second conference with Mr. Farrell and he promised to see the programme carried out if we turned to steel, and he promised also to turn out three million tons of steel ships in eighteen months.

"As the shipping built will ultimately go to the merchant marine, if they escape the submarine, they should be as far as possible of steel construction. I want the institute to see here what Mr. Farrell and to carry out the promise.

"The shipyards are full. I have asked for legislation to prevent the laying down of ships for anyone but for us. I want to enlist the co-operation and assistance of the structural steel people. I have got to have the co-operation of manufacturers, makers of machinery, chains, wire cables, in fact everything that goes to make the completed ship, and if what Lloyd George said is true, that ships are going to win the war, everybody who helps build ships will help win the war."

BOY SCOUTS TO DISTRIBUTE LIBERTY LOAN APPLICATIONS

During the Campaign to Be Made from June 11 to 14.

New York, May 25.—Distribution of 10,000,000 government-printed liberty loan applications among the thousands of Boy Scouts of America for the scout bond-purchasing campaign of June 11 to 14 will be made soon, it was announced tonight at scout national headquarters here.

During the four days it is planned to have 200,000 members personally visit 50 homes each in the hope of having every one of the 10,000,000 applications signed. The campaign is an outcome of a recent request by President Wilson that the organization undertake to aid the treasury department in disposing of the liberty bonds under the slogan, "Every scout to save a soldier."

Preparations for mobilizing the churches of the country to aid in the sale of bonds were made here today. Every clergyman in the land, Christian and Jew, will be asked to preach a liberty loan sermon either on Saturday, June 2, or Sunday, June 3. Material for these sermons will be sent broadcast.

The American Beet Sugar company announced the adoption of a plan for the purchase of bonds by employes on easy payments.

The Beechnut Packing company reported that it will offer $50,000 worth of bonds to its employes on a basis that will net them a return of 7 per cent. instead of the 3 1-2 per cent. interest which the bonds pay.

Gigantic British Shell Factories.

There are today in Great Britain, says Sydney Brooks in an article in National Service Magazine, more than 4,600 firms that before the war knew nothing of munitions and never dreamed of making them and that are now doing nothing else. About 100 colossal government plants have been built. One-third of these factories are national factories for the production of light and medium shell, organized and managed by local boards of directors. Of the remainder, 12 are national projectile factories manufacturing heavy shell, 16 are national filling factories and stations for loading gun and trench mortar ammunition and grenades, 2 are special fuse factories, 22 are explosives factories, and others are engaged in the production of cartridge cases, small arms ammunition, gauges, and tools. I have called them colossal. The 12 heavy shell factories cover an area of more than 200 acres; the 16 filling factories and stations, with more than 2,000 buildings, cover 2,400 acres; the 22 explosives factories cover more than 6,600 acres, one giant among them covering by itself more than 6,000 acres; and in addition 40 warehouses have been built for filled shells, etc., with a storage area of more than two million square feet.

Proof of Democracy.

Now that the heir to the English throne has concluded to choose a bride for himself, we're willing to accept the assurance that Great Britain is a democracy.—Washington Post.

The German Spy System Effective

ADMIRAL SIMS HAS POSITIVE KNOWLEDGE

SENDS OUT WARNING

Four Days Before the American Flotilla Arrived Abroad Berlin Knew It Was On Its Way and to What Port It Was Going.

Washington, May 25.—Four days before the American destroyer flotilla arrived abroad, Berlin knew it was on the way and to what port it was going, and the day before the vessels steamed into Queenstown German submarines had strewn mines about the harbor entrance.

This startling information, revealing that German spies not only still are at their work in this country, but that they have a swift and sure means of communication of America's war secrets to the Fatherland, came to the navy department today in a cablegram from Rear Admiral Sims at London.

Information Positive.

The admiral said his information was positive. His despatch was not made public and for obvious reasons nothing will be given out concerning how the news came into his possession nor about the precautions now defeated the Germans' plans and enabled the flotilla to speed safely through the mine field.

Immediate publicity was given the salient fact, however, the department making clear that its purpose was to let the people know of the activity and success of Teutonic spies, and to emphasize the necessity for absolute secrecy in connection with naval operations or shipping movements.

Hunting For Submarines.

The destroyers now aiding in the hunt for submarines in European waters under the direction of Admiral Sims, put into port at Queenstown on May 16. How long they were in crossing the Atlantic or from what port they sailed never has been announced and until word of their arrival came by cable only a few people in the United States, even knew of the government's decision to send warships to Europe.

No official would comment tonight on the possible means by which the news was conveyed to Germany. If it did not go from a secret wireless plant, it must have been carried in some code despatch that the allied cable censors passed as innocent.

Redouble Vigilance.

The result will be to redouble the vigilance both of the censors and of every agency of the government engaged in rooting out the spy system. Every German known to have been connected with the espionage work of his government already is under arrest or under surveillance. Other arrests may follow at any time and now that the country is at war and the revelations of its secrets may mean death to its sailors and soldiers, swift punishment undoubtedly will be dealt out to any convicted spy.

Men now in custody operated when the United States was a neutral. Spying now is a very different thing and is likely to lead to the gallows instead of to comfortable detention quarters.

Warning From Admiral Sims.

In announcing Admiral Sims' despatch, the navy department, through the committee on public information, said:

"The department calls attention to this fact as proof that the German spy system is still at work in this country, making imperative the need of secrecy in connection with our naval operations. The premature publication of ship movements is particularly a source of danger."

Belgium's Great Offense.

A speaker in the reichstag is reported to have said that "the existence of Belgium as a semi-sovereign state would constitute a lasting menace to the peace of Europe." Belgium's great offense has been its menace to Prussian militarism.—New York World.

Holland forbids that more than a certain proportion of its agricultural land shall be used for other crops than those that supply foods.

Food Bill Discussed in Senate and House

SPEAKER CANNON OF THE HOUSE DELAYS ACTION

ACTION IS DEFERRED

Senator Nelson Sounded the Keynote When He Said Unless the Grain Exchanges Closed Dealings in Futures "We'll Compel Them to Do It."

Washington, May 25.—Consideration of the government's first food bill, providing for a survey and measures to stimulate production, got well under way today in both houses of congress.

Speechmaking today was confined largely to the opposition, with Senator Reed and former Speaker Cannon the chief objectors.

Senator Reed declared that any law which sought to interfere with supply and demand was wrong, while Representative Cannon said that the whole survey program was ill-advised and unnecessary.

Good Information.

"We already have as good information as this proposed survey would give," Mr. Cannon said. "We know the amount of corn, wheat, oats and all cereals which we have. We know the amount of consumption, in a general way. We know what our exports will be. What would a survey be worth? It would give employment to a good number of people."

Mr. Cannon made an unsuccessful effort to have stricken from the bill the section authorizing the department of agriculture to conduct an investigation of the food situation.

Final Action Uncertain.

Indications tonight were that the house might finish consideration of its bill tomorrow. Prospects of final action in the senate were uncertain.

Senator Walsh gave notice today that he would move to strike from the bill the section giving the secretary of agriculture an application to purchase seed and sell to the farmers at cost when in his judgment it is necessary.

During the debate Senator Sherman criticized the council of national defense for directing certain products to be given preferential shipments by the railroads and declared other industries were suffering, mentioning the cement business. He charged the high prices of wheat in part to the inability to get cars. Senator Nelson called attention to the drop in the price of wheat which resulted from the Chicago board of trade temporarily restricting its operations recently.

Would Close Exchanges.

"The remedy to this situation rests with the grain exchanges," he said. "Let them do as was done in Chicago, or we'll compel them to take that action."

The Minnesota senator declared the monthly grain reports of the agriculture department, instead of being of benefit to the farmers, were being used by speculators to influence the market.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED IN TORNADO IN KANSAS

Fifty Persons Injured, Many of Them Fatally.

Wichita, Kas., May 25.—At least seventeen persons were killed and fifty injured late today when a tornado struck Andale, Kas., fifteen miles northwest of this city. Of the fifty injured the condition of at least six tonight appeared to be hopeless. The property damage was large. Andale has a population of 237.

Newton, Kas., May 25.—A tornado which swept the rich farming district southeast of Newton today killed three persons, including State Senator S. T. Danner and Mrs. Danner and injured half a dozen others. Although the storm did not come within five miles of this place, debris from wrecked farm buildings fell freely in the streets.

Efficient in Every Way.

Germany is now seeking a new national anthem to take the place of Hail to the Victor. There is something almost uncanny in German foresight in preparing for all emergencies.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE GUIDE FOR THE TRADERS

Two prominent business men were talking things over not long ago. One of them asked the other, "what is the most common delusion in the business world today?" Instantly came the reply, "The idea that advertising adds to the price of goods."

Allowing such to be the case, the idea prevails because, without looking into the matter it is concluded that the cost of advertising is figured into the selling prices. Such of course is a fact but so are all the other costs of doing business including in the price, but it should be appreciated that it is through advertising that the volume of business is greatly developed. More goods can be disposed of when they are advertised because more people know about them. With a larger volume of business the profits do not need to be so large as in the case where there is a small amount of business. This is the reason why the nationally advertised goods are those where there has been the least tendency to show an advance in price.

The business, or the merchant, that advertises is the one who gets into touch with the most trade. The advertising pays for itself. It benefits the advertiser and the buyer. It makes a great difference what you buy, when you buy and where you buy. The Bulletin's advertisements should be your guide.

In the past week the following matter has appeared in The Bulletin's columns:

Bulletin	Telegraph	Local	General	Total
Saturday, May 19..	149	142	947	1238
Monday, May 21..	143	101	195	439
Tuesday, May 22..	154	114	176	444
Wednesday, May 23..	166	133	184	483
Thursday, May 24..	145	121	256	522
Friday, May 25..	171	134	211	516
Totals	928	745	1969	3642

Condensed Telegrams

Oscar Frommel, long known as the "potato king" of New York, died at his home in Hoboken.

A German wireless station was installed in Buenos Ayres and is expected to be in operation in a few days.

The officers and men of the Sebastopol garrison requested that they be sent to Riga front to fight the Germans.

President Wilson ordered the third-year class of the naval academy, containing 203 men, to be graduated on June 28.

The safe arrival in Switzerland of more Americans from Turkey was reported by American Minister Stovall at Berne.

Butler, N. J., will have a "jag list." The mayor will authorize the list unless injudicious drinking is toned down.

After June 1 alien enemies may not live nor labor within a half mile of the Chicago Union Stock Yards without special permission.

American Consulates throughout Italy are receiving letters from American men and women offering their services for war duties.

Brig-Gen. John R. Hurd, brevetted for gallantry at Shiloh, Stone River Chicamauga, died at Long Beach, Cal., after a long illness.

The legislative bill to incorporate a portion of the Borough of Queens under the name of Rockaway City was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel.

Guides and hunters, rated as sharpshooters, were urged by Colonel F. M. Hume, of the Second Marine Infantry regiment to enlist.

Senator Harry Lane of Oregon died at a hospital in San Francisco of a nervous disorganization produced by a blood clot on the brain.

Captain J. E. Miller announced that the First Aero Squadron Reserve was called to the colors and expected to sail for France in a few weeks.

Twenty-two members of the Chicago American League baseball team registered under the conscription law. Eighteen registered as married men.

The Rev. James K. Romeyn, pastor of the Pennock District Baptist church, Concord, N. H., enlisted in the regular army at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

The "bean ball" was legislated out of existence in Chicago by the national commission. It is a ball thrown at the batsman's head to shake his nerve.

Eighty-eight corporations and individuals were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions.

John J. Mitchell, United States marshal at Boston, asked Washington for permission to swear in 100 deputies to assist in the task of registering alien enemies.

The Duke of Connaught shook hands with 60 American college students who had gone to England for duty in the camps of the Young Men's Christian association.

One life was lost and damage estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000 was done by fire in the four-story building of the Auto Metal company, Springfield, Mass.

The National Association of Retail Grocers, in convention at Toledo, adopted a resolution urging congress to place a war tax on trading stamps, coupons and prize schemes.

Shortage of buckwheat seed caused the New York state food supply commission to purchase 7,000 bushels, which will be distributed to farmers at cost, plus freight charges.

A threat to put Sacketts Harbor under martial law if saloons don't quit selling liquor to members of the officers' reserve training camp was made by Lieutenant Colonel Sample.

J. Paul Suonco, supervisor of public instruction of Norfolk, Va., was held in bail on a charge of housebreaking and grand larceny. He was charged with stealing plumbing supplies.

The federal district court in Birmingham, Ala., ruled that a national guardsman enlisted under age before the country was in a state of war cannot be discharged after war begins.

H. E. Lazarus, a rubber manufacturer filling a large order for the government, appealed to New York police headquarters for men to guard his three plants from threatening strikers.

The P. Lorillard Tobacco company advanced the price of practically all of its cigarettes about 10 per cent. The American Tobacco company also advanced the price on two of its largest selling brands.

A basic price of $2.50 a bushel at northwestern terminals was agreed upon as the figure the government will be urged to guarantee for the 1917 wheat crop at the meeting in Fargo, N. D., of grain growers.

Silas Blake Axtell, a New York attorney, obtained an order of attachment from Supreme Court Justice Bijur against the property of his former law associate, Frederick R. Graves. He is suing Graves for $2,793.

One Consoling Fact.

Since Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has assured us that war is no picnic, those of draft age will feel considerably encouraged in view of the fact that army rations will not be all messed up with juice spilled out of the pickled beet jar. — Kansas City Star.

Something Strategic.

We may next expect to hear that Germany has abandoned the Lens coal region because coal is not needed in the warm months an it is a wise strategic move to put the burden of operating the mines on the Allies. — Providence Journal.

Impossible, In Fact.

A minor fire in the navy yard was represented as a disastrous one because the rule of secrecy suppressed the facts. It is hard to see where truth would have hurt more than rumor.—New York World.

BRITISH ENVOYS ARE NOW IN CANADA

Have Had Six Weeks of Experience With Every Phase of American Life

THEIR VISIT HAS REMOVED ALL UNCERTAINTY

They Leave the United States With a Thorough Understanding of What This Country Stands for—Not Only Have They Been Assured That We Will Uphold Their Shipping, But They Have Been Brought to a Realization That the United States of America When Forced to Enter the War Has Entered With the True American Spirit, to Stay There Till the End.

Washington, May 25.—The British war mission left American soil and crossed into Canada today after six weeks of conference which have reached into every phase of American life and are expected vitally to effect the future of this country, if not of the world.

Uncertainty Removed.

Confidence and sympathy borne of personal contact of British and American officials cannot be measured in words. Uncertainty has been removed, and an efficient co-operation made possible by an exact definition of the resources and needs of the two nations. This country knows the allies' needs in detail and, in the order of their importance, the allies' needs in detail and, in the order of their importance, the allies know America's resources and the degree of their availability.

Much that has been tentatively agreed upon cannot finally be put into effect until legislation has been passed by congress. The great benefit of the mission's visit, however, has been the decisive advice of men who have actually been in the fire of this war. Mr. Balfour, who was in this country longer than any previous foreign secretary had been away from London since the Napoleonic wars, has seen realized his life dream of a closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English-speaking people.

They Showed Tact.

The British showed a tact and a consideration of American feeling most gratifying to officials. They were scrupulous on all occasions not to interfere in American affairs. Their constant effort was to describe England's experience for whatever suggestion it might give this country.

The immediate diplomatic result has been to lengthen the British view from a near-sighted absorption in the immediate war needs to a broader consideration of world reconstruction afterwards. Similarly, the American viewpoint has been foreshortened from absorption in the future to the immediate pressing emergency.

The British come virtually without thought of any separate peace terms or the world reconstruction to follow. Such subjects had been avoided abroad because of the greater urgency of the military operations and of the desire not to allow to throw the allies into discord by divergent aims. America's interest, however, quickened thought upon them.

League of Nations.

President Wilson's plan for a league of nations has been discussed informally but not comprehensively. One member of the mission said all the French and most of the British would leave the trenches tomorrow if they did not think this was the last war. Mr. Balfour, during his six weeks' stay, studied the proposed world legislation and will discuss it with the cabinet on his return.

Germany's plan for a great middle European empire, embracing Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Mesopotamia in an ironbound, militarized customs union, has been discussed and attention directed to the necessity for complete restoration of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro as a counter to this move.

No Scheme of Conquest.

Diplomatic negotiations are under way to assure Russia that no scheme of conquest is contemplated and that all the readjustments, such as a free and independent Bohemia, the return of Rumanians, Serbians and Italians to their own flag, are merely in the line of permanent world peace.

Members of the British mission express confidence that all will come out well with Russia and that while her immediate military efforts are greatly crippled, her affinity to the allies, both in form of government, in war aims and in opposition to the German system, will hold her fast to the alliance.

Restoration of Poland.

The restoration of Poland, urged by President Wilson as one of the terms of a just peace, also has been discussed. The extraordinary difficulties of that medley of nationalities, extending as it does into Austria and Germany, and cutting off East Prussia from the rest of the empire, has been shown in ethnographical maps, and President Wilson has given much thought to the subject.

Ireland and Mexico Discussed.

Ireland and Mexico have been discussed also. President Wilson's comment as to the happy effect a solution of the Irish problem would have on public opinion here, was reported to London and is assumed to have had its influence in leading to Premier Lloyd George's offer of an Irish conference. The Mexican problem has been shown to be delicate, with the necessity of continuing a friendly helpfulness.

Trade Matters.

The most far-reaching understandings arrived at have been in trade matters. In general, the United States will give the allies preferential treatment in commerce. Details, however, could not be agreed upon, as congress has not passed the legislation necessary to deal with embargo, trading with the enemy, control of cargo space, and the like.

A joint allied building commission is expected to result from the conferences it regularly in conjunction with separate bodies in London. They will assure uniform prices for all the allies and distribute supplies scientifically and economically.

The United States will co-operate in maintaining the British blockade. America will participate through consuls in the rationing of Holland and Scandinavia, and probably will replace the present system of British "letters of assurance" by a system of export licenses, so far as possible the enormous system built up by the British will be maintained and means will be taken to prevent American products from reaching firms dealing regularly with the enemy.

The shipping problem has been the most serious of all. The British left no doubt that the April rate of destruction of tonnage by submarines approached the point of fatality. The American building programme has been correspondingly expedited and one of England's greatest shipping experts summoned across the water to supply greater details than the departed mission possessed.

To Curtail Waste of Tonnage.

The British have disclosed means of further curtailing the wasteful use of tonnage which are largely included in a bill now this week before Parliament and non-essentials probably will be barred from export to save cargo space and keep all vessels out of the danger zone.

A definite understanding has been reached to cover both American and Canadian wheat for sale to the allied wheat executive committee but the details will not be given out at once because of the effect it would have on the market. The wheat executive committee has supplied the figures of its needs, expressed confidence that they can be met and shown how the results will be allotted among the various allies.

Munitions control and purchase will be similarly centralized through the allied buying commission, thereby cutting out price control. The council of national defense has charged itself with so increasing manufacture as to provide for the American war army without cutting off exports vitally needed abroad.

Military Results Withheld.

The military results of the mission are involved with those of the Pershing division and the plans of the American general staff. It is very difficult, therefore, to say just what should be attributed to their visit. Undoubtedly the French were largely responsible for the decision to send at once to France an expeditionary force of about 25,000 men, a division of nine regiments of railroad engineers and six base hospitals.

The naval results are probably least conspicuous, as the American navy was much nearer a war basis. Discussions here were largely technical. The mission found the necessary to leave a number of its experts here as attaches of the embassy to help handle the enormous amount of new work developed.

Daylight Saving in Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., May 25.—Governor Holcomb and the council of defense, it was announced today, has approved of the daylight saving plan.

PURCHASING BUREAU HEAD FOR U. S. AND ALLIES TO SPEND $10,000,000,000

BERNARD M. BARUCH

Bernard M. Baruch, financier of New York and member of the Council of National Defense, has been mentioned for the position of executive head of the proposed central purchasing bureau for the United States and our allies. If he takes the position he will direct the expenditure of $10,000,000,000 a year. In a debate on the food survey bill in the national house of representatives Representative Lenn of New Jork resented slurs put upon Mr. Baruch by J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia.