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VANGUARD OF 26TH DIV. HAS ARRIVED AT BOSTON

Thousands in the Welcoming Flotilla Cheered the 6,000 Soldiers on the Transport Mount Vernon—Fog Interfered Somewhat With the Harbor Reception Which Had Been Planned—Men Will Leave for Camp Devens Today to Await the Arrival of the Rest of the Division as Present Plans Call for Big Parade on April 25.

Boston, April 4.—First of the Twenty-Sixth division's transport fleet to reach home waters, the troop ship Mount Vernon, formerly queen of German merchantile liners, brought nearly six thousand Yankee soldiers to this port today.

As the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, of the North German Lloyd line, it was this vessel, carrying hundreds of passengers and millions in gold, that was suddenly turned back when half way across the Atlantic on her way to Europe in 1914, when her captain received a code message warning him that war had begun. She was known as the "treasure ship" then, but to the throngs that greeted her as she made her way up to the harbor today and to the hearts of waiting relatives of doughboys in every part of New England, the shipmate she brought here was infinitely more precious. It comprised division headquarters, with Major General Harry C. Hale commanding; headquarters troop, the 104th Infantry, the 101st Engineers (except Company C, which is on the America), the 101st Engineers Train, headquarters Forty-Second Infantry Brigade and military police.

The Mount Vernon arrived in a fog which interfered somewhat with the harbor preparations, but as soon as she could be made out, a score of committee boats, carrying delegations representative of all New England, flocked about her. The soldiers, most of them proud wearers of three gold chevrons indicating the rank of sergeant in the ringing, cheering throngs, thronged by thousands on the welcoming flotilla. They heard snatches of speeches showed through megaphones amid the din from steam whistles and added not a little to the noise of the welcoming chorus in their eagerness to know the latest news from the home folks.

Tonight the returned warriors remained on board the transport, which was tied up at Commonwealth Pier. Tomorrow morning they will entrain for Camp Devens, to await there the arrival of the rest of the division, the big parade and finally demobilization.

Wireless dispatches from others of the homward bound ships indicated today that they would reach here on schedule time. The American is due tomorrow and the Agamemnon and Montcalm early in the coming week, and it is believed that other vessels carrying the last units of the division, will have arrived by the middle of the month.

Present plans of army authorities call for the reception and parade of the division in this city on April 25, but it was said tonight that the date would not be definitely fixed until Mayor Curley has an opportunity tomorrow to confer with Major General Henry C. Hale, who led the advance guard of 6,000 officers and men arriving on the Mount Vernon.

The transport lay to off Quarantine for a little while the official welcome of states and cities was extended, but only customs officials and newspaper men were allowed to board her. Then she proceeded slowly to Commonwealth Pier, running alongside at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. As she left Quarantine a scant hundred yards ahead the fog and the rain ceased, revealing a scene that delighted the hearts of the doughboys.

The roof of every building on the water front and the roofs of business houses for the mile on Washington street were covered with a widely gesticulating multitude. Windows overlooking the harbor were filled and every foot of standing room on the edge of the bay appeared to be occupied. Flags waved above the heads of the joyous thousands.

No one was allowed on the pier when the Mount Vernon docked except the stevedores who at once began discharging the equipment and baggage.

General Hale, with his staff, went to Camp Devens tonight to make arrangements for the reception of the division. He said that the men wished to do everything possible to assist in the plans for the official reception, but those from points beyond New England naturally were anxious to reach home as soon as possible, and with a three weeks' wait in prospect, probably would elect to be forwarded immediately to the camps nearest to their homes for discharge.

(General Hale's first word) was a message to the mothers of the men of Twenty-sixth division.

"You will find your boys changed," he said, "changed for the better. They come back to you men of a high order, their characters rounded out by the comfortless lives of war and by the tremendous amount of fighting which they went through."

Here Major Paul Doughridge chief of staff to the division commander and a former Yale athlete, interjected the remark that the Twenty-sixth was the first of the divisions of the American army to participate in a great offensive and passed most of nine months in the trenches, participating in every great offensive after it proved itself at the Chemin des Dames.

"When I took over the division on November 19, a few days after it had been relieved from the front lines," continued General Hale, "I was struck by the grimness of the men, the grimness born of a long stretch of fighting, with the shadow of war still on them."

The health of the division was described by the commander as "wonderful." He said they came back sound and strong, "absolutely like iron."

General Hale made no comment on the removal from their commands of Brigadier General Charles H. Cole, Col. Edward L. Logan, Colonel Frank M. Hume, Colonel William C. Hayes and other former National Guard officers.

General Hale took occasion to refer to criticisms of the debarkation area at Brest. The camp, he said, "was more comfortable and more efficiently administered than any camp which I have seen since I left the United States." This was high opinion, he said, after a thorough inspection of the camp.

With the forerunners of the Twenty-sixth came the division's fighting chaplain, Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, beloved of the men alike for his administrations and the spirit which carried him "over the top" with them in every action. He received he Croix de Guerre for his bravery and, although incapacitated by wounds for a time, returned with the division, which he had accompanied across in September, 1917.

BELGIUM'S CASE LAID BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, April 4.—(By the A. P.)—Belgium's case has been laid before the peace conference by the most distinguished advocate Belgium could have chosen. King Albert has been in Paris for the past three days, and in numerous conferences with the representatives of the great powers he has outlined to them the needs of his country and told them of the steps that must be taken immediately if Belgium is to be restored.

King Albert has had long conversations with President Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House, Premiers Clemenceau and David Lloyd George. These conversations led up to his appearance before the council of four today.

A member of the Belgian peace delegation told the Associated Press today that, shorn of all its diplomatic niceties, what King Albert told the council might be summarized thus:

The time of promises has passed. If Belgium is to live the council must act.

The Associated Press is able to state that three questions of vital immediate importance to the re-establishment of Belgium, financially, economically and politically, were discussed. The first question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about ten billion francs, the second, the exportation to Belgium from England and the United States of raw materials, and the third the cession of the left bank of the l'Escaut river and the Lemberg peninsula.

PENSIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN GERMAN REPARATION

Paris, April 4. —(By the A. P.)—Pensions to disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans will be included in the bill to Germany for reparation. The peace conference leaders have decided that such relief to individuals for losses and sufferings during the war will be a proper charge under the armistice provisions.

The reparation of losses to the civilian population will constitute a very considerable proportion of the $50,000,000,000, the amount of the reparation bill as now approximately estimated.

It is understood that the United States will not lodge any claim under this head, Americans being covered by the American soldiers' insurance system.

EVERARD'S BREWERIES SUED BY A MINORITY STOCKHOLDER

New York, April 4.—The James Everard's breweries, sued by a minority stockholder in an injunction suit brought to test the constitutionality of the war-time propibition act and the validity of government rulings that beer of one-half of one per cent or more alcoholic content is intoxicating, filed an answer in the federal court today, asking for a judicial determination of intoxicants. The defendant admitted that it proposed to cease operations July 1, but professed to be without knowledge of the accuracy of the complainant's contention that beer of 2 3-4 per cent alcoholic strength is not intoxicating.

SITUATION IN BUDAPEST IS SAID TO BE CRITICAL

Vienna, via Copenhagen, April 4. (by Thee A. P.)—A disagreement has occurred in the soviet government in Budapest which has led to the formation of a still more radical wing of the Communist party, according to the Reichspost.

The situation in Budapest is declared to be critical owing to food conditions and growing discontent on the part of the population.

GRISWOLD HOTEL SOLD TO NEW YORK HOTEL MAN

New York, April 4.—John McE. Bowman of the Biltmore group of hotels, has purchased The Griswold in New London, Conn., and The Belleview in Belair, Fla., it was announced here tonight. Earle E. Carley is associated with him in the purchases, it was stated.

Rare Visitors Recorded.

The appearance of snowy owls, a rare occurrence, is reported. These remarkably beautiful birds come from the Arctic regions. Only four previous visitations have been recorded in the ornithological history of the country.

Cabled Paragraphs

Foch to Arrive in Paris Today.

Paris, April 4.—(By The A. P.)—Marshal Foch is expected to arrive from Spa tomorrow. No word has yet been received in Paris respecting the negotiations with the Germans over the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

REPORT OF SITUATION IN ARCHANGEL REGION

Paris, April 4.—The situation in the Archangel region in northern Russia has been forcibly brought to the attention of the peace conference by the publication in Paris of the British statement that he troops in the Murmansk and Archangel districts were in danger of extermination unless they were speedily reinforced. Brigadier General W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., is on his way to take command of the American forces in north Russia and is expected to reach Murmansk with 200 soldiers in a few days. There is apparently no change, however, in the avowed intention to take the American troops out of the region at the earliest possible date.

General Tasker H. Bliss and other American representatives here, while frankly admitting the gravity of the situation, are inclined to believe that the troops at distant outposts can retreat, if necessary, before an advance by the Bolsheviki, as armored trains are available for all the Americans in the region south of Archangel and Murmansk.

Relief of Archangel from the sea probably will not be possible before the end of May because of the ice, but the forces in the city are well equipped with artillery and ammunition. There is no direct communication at present by either and or sea between Murmansk and Archangel. Murmansk however, can be relieved immediately from the sea.

The feeling in American circles here is that the British statement posibly over-emphasizes the gravity of the situation because of the desire to send large reinforcements and, perhaps, because there may be an announcement soon of the allied policy toward the Bolsheviki.

CABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN L. OF N. COVENANT

New York, April 4.—Suggestions for six amendments to the League of Nations covenant have been cabled to the peace conference by the League of Free Nations association, it was announced at headquarters of that organization here tonight.

One of the suggestions called for modification of the covenant "to provide definitely for the entrance of Russia and Germany into the executive council, dependent upon the maintenance of democratic and stable governments." Others were:

Amendment of Article II to procide for "an adequate and democratic representation in the body of delegates of the different political groups within the various states members of the league."

Amendment of Article VII to admit of increases in the league's membership "without resort to amendment of the covenant."

Addition to Article XI, which makes it the "friendly right" of every league member to inform the league of circumstances threatening to disturb international peace, of a clause prohibiting "oppression or persecution of racial, religious or cultural minorities of any state."

Addition to Article XXIII, which provides for public registration of all treaties, of a clause requiring "public and open sittings" of all of the league's agencies and making all records of the league open for public inspection.

Modification of Article XXVI "so as to make amendments to the covenant easier."

SOME OF GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS, HAD SHE WON

Berne, Thursday, April 3 (French Wireless Service). Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission and a member of the German government, was accused of being the author of a document written in 1914 showing that Germany's peace terms, if she won, would include large annexations and indemnities. Hugo Landauer a representative of the Munich soldiers' and workmen's council, declared in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaria, according to a despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung.

Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said, were:

Annexation of Belgium, French Normandy and several towns on the southeastern coast of England.

Annexation of the territories on the eastern frontier of Germany which have since become separate states.

Establishment of a large German colonial empire.

Payment of a war indemnity to cover Germany's expenses during the first ten months of the war as well as the entire German debt before the war.

INTER-ALLIED MISSION RETURNING FROM POLAND

Cracow, Wednesday, April 2—(French Wireless Service)—The inter-allied mission to Poland, which has been in Cracow for several days, departed today for Paris by way of Vienna and Zurich. The mission expects to reach Paris Saturday.

In Vienna the members of the mission will confer with General Henrys, head of the newly appointed French military mission to Poland, who is on his way to Warsaw.

PAGE RESIGNS FROM THE SHIPPING BOARD

Washington, April 4.—Charles R. Page of San Francisco, one of the members of the shipping board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson. At the request of the president, however, it was said today that Mr. Page would continue as a member of the board for the present.

The Milky Way.

The arch of the Milky Way stretches across the evening sky from east to west, rising between Orion and Gemini, where Jupiter seems a gorgeous diamond depending from its laces; passing through the golden chain of Cassiopeia in the zenith, and descending to the western horizon between Vega, the dazzling gem in Apollo's lyre.

Religions of the World.

According to the latest available figures, the religions of the world are divided as follows: Christians, 564,510,000; Confucianists and Taoists, 300,830,000; Mohammedans, 221,825,000; Hindus, 210,540,000; Animists, 158,270,000; Buddhists, 138,031,000; Shintoists, 25,000,000; Jews, 12,205,000; unclassified, 15,280,000.—People's Home Journal.

When a man begins to discuss matrimony with a widow the result is usually a tie.

Repeated Attacks of Bolsheviki Defeated

No Reports Received Reflecting Serious Situation In North Russia.

London, April 4.—The Bolsheviki in attacks east of Bolshoia Ozera were defeated by the allied forces four times on March 31 and once on April 1, according to an official statement issued today on operations in north Russia.

The losses of the enemy were considerable, while the allied casualties were slight, the statement adds. The text of the communication follows:

"On March 31 the Bolsheviki four times attacked in strength our positions east of Bolshoia Ozera and again on April 1, when they also attacked along the railway. All the attacks were defeated.

"Our troops showed great gallantry and steadiness. Our losses were slight, but the enemy losses were considerable. A regimental commissary who was taken prisoner said that the attacks were meant to be decisive. It is expected that the attacks will continue while the snow lasts, but there are signs of thaw."

CALLED THE BLUFF OF BOLSHEVIK SYMPATHIZERS

Archangel, Thursday, April 3.—(By The A. P.)—General Marushevsky, commander of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in northern Russia, startled Archangel today with an unusual proclamation intended to call the bluff of Bolshevik sympathizers in this territory. He offered them safe conduct to the Bolshevik lines up to April 10 on written application, with the alternative of trial by military court if found within the military zone after April 10. The proclamation says in part:

"I consider it my duty to expel from the territory occupied by the army all persons whose presence is underirable. I consider that the Bolsheviki and their agents and all adherents of the Soviet cause are such persons. Such persons still living in the zone entrusted to me will be expelled systematically, being sent to their beloved country of the people's commissionaries, the soviet land where all their ideals such as 'soviet comradship and abundant food' and open theft, violence and other Bolshevik things become true.

"I offer all those who desire to leave for the Soviet country an opportunity to make written declaration on the subject before April 10. I will allow these persons, if they have not been proved guilty of any criminal activity, to leave the region, giving them guarantees of personal safety within the northern region and while passing through the fighting line at the front. I also will supply them with provisions for three days, beginning with the moment they leave the line of our outposts.

"If, later, sympathy for Bolshevism and for the power of the people's commissionaries is detected among those who do not declare their desire to pass through the front by April 10, they as well as all persons guilty of criminal activity along the same line will be brought to trial before a special military court. Until April 10 all who desire to leave for the territory of the soviet, civilians as well as military men, are permitted to do so."

NO ADVERSE REPORTS FROM ARCHANGEL SECTION

Washington, April 4.—No advices have reached the war department from the Archangel section direct or from Euprope reflecting the serious situation of the American and British forces in north Russia pictured in reports published yesterday in London. Secretary Baker said today he had inquired when he saw the accounts from London in the papers today as to current dispatches, and had learned that no information of a similar character had come to Washington.

J. W. ATWOOD ON BOARD OF FISHERIES AND GAME

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—Announcement was made tonight taht Governor Holcomb has reappointed four members of the state board of fisheries and game for terms of four years, from July 1 next. They are: William K. Mollan, Bridgeport; John W. Atwood, Wauregan; Leonard C. Sanford, New Haven, and William McMullen, Somerville.

Wind That Scorches.

The name "harmattan" has been given to a dry hot wind which blows from the interior of Africa toward the Atlantic during December, January and February. Every plant, every bit of grass and leaf in its course is withered as though it had been seared by heat from a furnace.

Too Cannibalistic, Perhaps.

"A Russian announces that donkeys are 'good to eat,'" remarks the Carthage Free Press. "When it gets to that point, we know of one person who is going to sign up to observe 'meatless days.'"—Kansas City Times.

Guilty of Murder of Wm. F. Madden

Second Degree Verdict Returned Against Five Men—Life Imprisonment.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—A jury in the superior court late today returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against William S. Miller of West Haven, Conn.; John Neuss, William Bessler, Michael McDonnell and Fred L. Klein, all of Hoboken, N. J., charged with the murder of William F. Madden, a Cheney silk mill guard, in Manchester, on January 30. Judge Warner tomorrow will sentence the five men to life imprisonment.

The jury deliberated nearly four hours. The twelve men asked for no instructions from the court and interrupted their consideration of the case only when dinner was served to them in the jury room.

William F. Madden, a former Trinity college football star and coach and at one time a captain in the Connecticut National Guard, was shot and killed on the night of January 30 near one of Cheney Brothers silk storehouses in Manchester. Madden and an assistant, Clifton B. Macomber, were questioning six men in an automobile, whose actions had aroused their suspicions, when the shooting took place. The fleeing automobile was captured in this city less than an hour later and Klein was arrested. A few days later Miller was arrested in West Haven and Bessler, McDonnell and Neuss were found in Hoboken. James Moore, alleged to have been the sixth man in the automobile, is at large, with a reward of $2,000 offered by the state for his capture. Francis Murphy of Jersey City, is held in jail here in connection with the case.

The trial began on March 18 and occupied twelve days, six of which were used in seating a jury. Six hundred talesmen were summoned before the jury box was filled and the defense exhausted the 150 peremptory challenges allowed. The state's chief witness was Macomber, the assistant guard who was the only person besides the defendants who saw the shooting. Other witnesses gave detailed testimony as to the movements of the accused men before and after the crime.

The defense claimed the Macomber could have fired the shot that killed Madden. Attorneys also made pleas in behalf of Miller, Neuss and Klein, claiming that they had no part in the shooting. The defendants admitted that they were in Manchester to carry out a big silk robbery, which had been planned in Hoboken, from which city they started out in an automobile and a motor truck.

SIXTY CARS WITH SUPPLIES ARE SENT OUT OF WARSAW

Warsaw, April 4. —(By the A. P.)—A train consisting of sixty cars, the longest ever sent out of Warsaw, left today with two million dollars worth of relief supplies. Aboard the train were fifty physicians and a number of nurses and sanitary workers from the American and Polish Red Cross societies destined for the vast territory of the River Bug, where there is great suffering and destitution due to hunger and the prevalence of typhus.

Daily Thought.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.—Canon Farrar.

GUIDEPOSTS TO BETTER BUYING

You are of course anxious to know where you can buy the things you need as your needs develop. The Bulletin in its advertising columns is bringing you this information every morning. You don't have to wonder about where to get this or that; you are put in immediate touch with it by the advertisements, which at the same time automatically serve to remind you of the things you have been "intending" to buy, when the right opportunity presented itself.

Day after day Bulletin advertisements present forcefully and attractively an almost infinite variety of commodities for your consideration. They are seasonable, reliable and helpful. They are guideposts to better buying.

In the past week the following matter has appeared in The Bulletin's news columns, all for twelve cents a week:

Bulletin		Telegraph	Local	General	Total
Saturday,	March 29	103	111	298	512
Monday,	March 31	69	116	238	421
Tuesday,	April 1	105	122	255	482
Wednesday,	April 2	86	108	298	492
Thursday,	April 3	104	124	209	437
Friday,	April 4	97	98	263	458
Total		562	679	1561	2802

Condensed Telegrams

Secretary Glass will open the Liberty Loan campaign at Cincinnati.

Municipal plants at Johannesburg South Africa, were seized by strikers.

New York Senate passed the Sunday baseball bill.

Queen Victoria of Spain underwent a surgical operation.

The New York cotton exchange here will be closed Good Friday, April 18, and Saturday, April 19.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange will close Good Friday, April 18, and Easter Saturday.

Plans were completed by Shell interests for acquisition of control of Mexican Eagle Oil Co.

Packers announced removal of Government restrictions will cause no decline in meat prices.

Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, believes peace preliminaries will be concluded before Easter.

Rumors were current in London that the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., is acquiring the Assam Oil Co., Ltd.

New England Nitrogen Co., of Boston and New York, was formed with capital for $700,000.

Hog Island Shipyard will launch its twenty-first ship, the Seekonk, on April 5.

Vienna railway strike was reported settled by liberal concessions by the Government.

Damage, estimated at 10,000,000 marks was done by street fighting in Frankfort on the Main.

Negro soldiers back from service in France were welcomed officially in Boston.

An American food ship arrived at Hamburg with foodstuffs for Germany.

British troops in the Murmansk region are being reinforced. American reinforcements also have arrived.

Beginning next Monday eight mills of the Fall River Iron Works Co. will open in full and be operated on a six-day-a-week schedule.

Discharges of enlisted men from the army for the week ended March 22 totalled 65,839, the War Department announced.

The 105th Regiment of Troy, N. Y., was welcomed home with the greatest demonstration ever held in that city.

Two hundred persons were injured, including sixty American soldiers, in an explosion of gasolene at Echernach, Belgium.

Reports from Constantinople state that Djemed Bey, Minister of the Interior, admitted 300,000 Armenians were massacred during the war.

Commercial Cable Co. announced cablegrams in plain language may be accepted for Poland and Austria, but not for Hungary, owing to uncertain service.

Spanish influenza is reported spreading alarmingly in Stockholm, and the town council appointed a commission extraordinary to arrange for a hospital.

Charles McGowan, 22 years of New York, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, to fifteen years imprisonment for robbery in the first degree.

German troops opposite the American lines at Coblenz bridgehead began moving toward Frankfort, where a Spartacan revolt is causing disorder.

A list of officers who were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal contained the names of Major Generals Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott and John E. Morrison.

Sir Thomas White issued an order providing that the governor-in council may, by proclamation, prohibit the export of gold coin, bullion of the bars, from Canada.

Canadian Government was advised that the Grand Trunk Railway has not met its interest maturing on Tuesday, of a ten year loan for $10,000,000, made in 1909, to complete its line.

A small motor launch helped the steamship Stockholm enter the wharf in New York Harbor, owing to the harbor strike. The launch did the work as neat as a tug and received a big ovation from the passengers.

General Aurelio Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War during the administration of Huerta, has arrived safely in Mexico. He is reported as about to organize an army against the Carranza Government and to restore the constitution of 1857.

TO TESTIFY AGAINST ALLEGED HOLD-UP MEN

New York, April 4.—To protect him from attack by gangsters, Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo today committed Rubin Whitman, a 22-year old candy salesman, to the House of Detention pending his appearance in court to testify against six alleged holdup men charged with assaulting and robbing him. Whitman gave vigorous assent to the proposed action when asked if he was willing to be incarcerated voluntarily for "safe keeping."

"You no doubt will be approached by a man who will try to buy you off, restore your property and if you refuse, will threaten to beat you and kill you," said Magistrate McAdoo. "I think you need protection. I understand you are willing to be voluntarily committed to the house of detention where you will be safer."

When Whitman nodded assent, the court committed him.

Ancient Time Recorders.

Perhaps the first reference to attempts to reckon time by mechanical means is found in Isaiah 38-8, written supposedly about 713 B. C., "the sun dial of Ahaz." Pliny says that Anaximander invented a sun dial about 550 B. C. The first sun dial at Rome was placed in the Temple of Quirinus, about 298 B. C., when time was divided into hours. The clepsydra, or water clock, was the next time recorder invented.

Snakes in the Ocean.

There may or may not be such a thing as a sea-serpent, but there certainly are snakes in the ocean. There are numerous varieties of small snakes that live in all oceans; then there are the eels, of course, which go from the salt water to the fresh. In the waters around southern Asia there lives the banded sea snake, which has stripes around its body and broad tail, and can swim with great speed.

Rich Rhine Country.

Strange to say, the fine grapes are grown on the eastern slopes of the Rhine and the choicest varieties, as Johannisburger and Steinberger, are produced higher up the river, south of the Rhine province. It is, nevertheless, the land of the vine, especially the Moselle valley. The substantial claim of the province is its mineral wealth.

"SEVERE" COLD CONFINES PRESIDENT WILSON TO BED

Admiral Grayson, His Physician, Regards the President's Condition Sufficiently Serious to Forbid Any Unauthorized Intrusion of the Sick Room—Night's Rest is Hoped to Bring a Definite Improvement—Colonel E. M. House Represents the President in Conferences With the Premiers of the Allied Governments.

Paris, April 4.—President Wilson is confined to his bed with a cold which in a statement given out a tthe Paris "White House" is characterized as "severe."

The president has been devoting his entire time to work by day and at night since the council of four was organized. He has had little or no relaxation and only a limited amount of exercise. He has been constantly under the professional watchfulness of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, who hoped to protect him from colds which are now somewhat epidemic in Paris because of the chilly and rainy weather which has prevailed recently.

President Wilson's condition was regarded by Admiral Grayson as sufficiently serious to warrant insistence upon strict compliance with the orders given early in the day against any unorthorized intrusion of the sick room.

While the premiers of the allied governments and Colonel E. M. House, representing the president, conferred in a room on the same floor and within less than twety yards of that of the patient, no effort was made to communicate with him regarding any of the phrases of the discussions.

King Albert of Belgium, who met with the council of four at its forenoon session, sent to the president an official expression of regret at his indisposition. When the king talked with the president yesterday, the president appeared to be well. The president himself did not appear to feel a warning of the approaching illness. It was during the latter part of his meeting with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George that the cold developed. The president's voice began to grow husky enought to cause comment from the premiers before the adjournment of the conference.

After six o'clock the president's condition became such that he could scarcely talk. Dr. Grayson saw him immediately after the conference adjourned and ordered him to bed.

Members of the president's household, his friends and newspaper correspondents were advised of his condition, but, in the hope that a night's rest would bring definite improvement, the correspondents were requested not to make public what was regarded as only a slight indisposition.

MRS. WILSON ASSISTING IN CARE OF THE PRESIDENT

Paris, April 4.—(By The A. P.)—Until late today no specific bulletin was issued concerning the condition of President Wilson. Were it not for the fact that the president had been under a tering strain and deprived of his usual amount of exercise, his illness would be the cause of little worry.

Since his return the president's work has been enormous and he has been unable to secure more than an occasional walk at odd intervals either with Mrs. Wilson or Rear Admiral Grayson. Golf has been dropped from his schedule, and an automobile ride now and then about the city has been the president's only form of recreation, supplementing the short walks.

Rear Admiral Grayson has been constantly on the alert watching the president for signs of a breakdown, especially since the two days on board ship when the president was slightly ill.

Other physicians have not been called in for consultation, and up to midday Friday the services of no trained nurses had been solicited, but Mrs. Wilson has been always within reach of her husband, doing practical work and assisting in the care for him.

Rear Admiral Grayson is always nearby. His treatment for the patient for the most part consists of the requirement of absolute quiet and rest. The president's appetite today was good, but at luncheon he was limited to oyster soup and a light entree.

The American executive, however, is sick enough to make him not care to read. He appears to be quite content to rest, and sleeps lightly from time to time.

After the forenoon session of the council today, the members on departing renewed their wishes for the rapid recovery of President Wilson.

REASSURING NEWS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S BEDSIDE

Paris, April 4 (by The A. P.)—Reassuring news from President Wilson's bedside was sent to the peace delegates this evening, although the news indicated that the president's condition was such as to make it advisable that he remain in his room at least for tomorrow.

42D DIV. AWAITING ORDER "ALL ABOARD FOR HOME"

Coblenz, Thursday, April 3.—(By The A. P.) The Forty Second division is all packed up and awaiting the final order, "All aboard for home." The first train with troops from this division on board is scheduled to leave Ahrweiler Sunday morning. The personnel on this train will consist of the division headquarters staff and several smaller units. The trains will leave Sunday afternoon and four daily thereafter for six days. The transportation officers figure on an average time schedule from the Rhine to Brest of sixty hours.

Regarding Bolshevism and the opinions of civilians in the occupied area, Thursday's intelligence summary says: "The general idea is that Bolshevism will die of its own accord, and satisfaction is expressed that it cannot make headway in the American zone. While recognizing that the inhabitants owe the quiet in the region to the American troops, it is evident that the population has not really a friendly spirit for our soldiers."

The Third Army has granted special permission to a number of congressmen to address such of their constituents as they find among the divisions in the occupied zone. The congressmen have arrived at Coblenz for a several days' visit with the bridgehead troops. One of those arriving today was Representative James P. Glynn of Connecticut.

130 NAMES IN TWO ARMY CASUALTY LISTS.

Washington, April 4.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action 10, died from wounds 6, died from accident and other causes 22, died of disease 4, total 42.

No Connecticut names in the list.

Friday Afternoon List.

The Friday afternoon list shows: Died from accident and other causes 15, died of disease 27, wounded severely 15, wounded slightly 29, missing in action 2, total 88.

The Connecticut names in this list include the following: Died of accident and other causes, Private Nicholas Palmermo, New Haven; wounded severely, Corporal Frank A. Bogue, Winsted; wounded slightly, Corporal William J. Young, Hazardville; Private Edward Foster, Stamford; killed in action, Private Oswald A. Margelot, New Britain; erroneously reported wounded, degree undetermined, Private John J. Phelan, New Haven.

ALMOST FORGOT THAT HE RESCUED FOUR OFFICERS

New York, April 4.—Private Edgar Pennington, a rangy rancher from Altus, Okla., of Company K, 357th Infantry regiment, today came home on the cruiser Frederick, wearing the D. S. C.

"What did you get that for?" he was asked.

"I dunno," responded the rancher soldier.

"Didn't you do something?"

"Did my duty," was the sententious rejoinder.

"Anything special?"

"Nope."

"Nope."

"Didnt you capture any machine guns, rescue any wounded men, or"—

"Oh, yes; rescued four officers."

Odd Foods.

Sea urchins' eggs are used in Ceylon as we eat raw oysters here. The Mexicans use a variety of scorpion, after removing the sting, in a special sort of omelet, to which they add a peculiar sort of peppery flavor. A large variety of locusts and grasshoppers are dried, then cooked, by people in portions of India, Arabia and Syria.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN AT THE KRUPP WORKS

Berlin, Thursday, April 3.—(By The A. P.) A general strike has been begun at the Krupp works where the employes cannot agree with the employers on the question of wages, according to a report from Essen. The men declare that they will stay out until their demands have been conceded.

From Frankfort comes word that the situation has quieted down. An investigation of the damage done shows that vast quantities of valuable legal papers were burned and the archives destroyed. A house-to-house search resulted in the recovery of large quantities of stolen goods.

STRIKE SITUATION IN RUHR DISTRICT DISTINCTLY WORSE

Essen, Thursday, April 3.—(By the A. P.)—Despite would-be uleting reports, the strike situation in the Ruhr district has grown distinctly worse in the past 24 hours, until now about half of the entire mine personnel is out. The number of men out increased late yesterday afternoon and early today from 58,000 to 110,000. A few mines are still operating in the Rochum district. Many of the mines are threatened with "drowning" because even emergency work has ceased.

PEACE TREATY READY FOR SIGNING WEDNESDAY?

Paris, April 4.—The opinion was expressed tonight by a responsible British authority that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday next.

Several Guesses Allowed.

"Copper to Remain Fixed."—Puzzle headline for gentle readers to solve. Guess whether it refers to the copper's post, or something else again.—Buffalo Express.

Princess Maud

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Princess Maud of Fife, daughter of the Princess Royal, who will be one of the bridesmaids to Princess "Pat" of [illegible]

Peace Delegate From Serbia

PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE, N. Y.

Dr. R. M. Veshitch, Serbian Premier and Peace Delegate.

Belgian Delegate To Peace Conference

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Jules Van den Heuvel, the Belgian delegate to the Peace Conference. He has been serving as Belgian Minister to the Vatican.