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# AMERICAN TROOPS OPENLY REVOLT AT SERVICE IN RUSSIA

## Company of Infantry Refused to Obey Orders of Officers to Entrain—Fnally Obeyed on Condition That They Were Not to Entrain for the Front—Men Stated That General Mutiny Would Come Unless Something Definite Soon Comes From Washington About Removal From Russia.

Washington, April 10.—The war department issued tonight an official statement confirming Associated Press advices from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 16. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message dated March 31, follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident:

"Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station.

"The non-commissioned office who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this, some of officers took charge and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

"Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, the men agreed to go. This was done and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerskaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

The department has cabled for more information. From the message received today officials were unable to ascertain whether a condition of mutiny had in fact developed in the past ten days. Pending fuller advices, no comment was forthcoming as to the course to be pursued.

[illegible] said, Colonel [illegible] had been advised directly by [illegible] the purpose of the meeting was council, in charge of the army governing the movement, to withdraw the entire force from northern Russia [illegible] the British relief expedition, originally scheduled to be [illegible] sailing, has called as have the two companies of American railway engineers, at the request of the British authorities to keep open the railroad south of Murmansk.

Announcement of the purpose to withdraw the force was made officially to congressional military committees by Secretary Baker February 17 on instruction from President Wilson. Supplementing that statemen, General March, chief of staff, said last Saturday that the American contingent would certainly be withdrawn by June.

The official report makes the incident even more serious than the original press accounts. Both British and French troops have been involved, according to rumor, in similar incidents but American officers on the scene have felt that the morale of the American troops was too high for such an outbreak.

The despatch today did not show to what extent Bolsheviki propagandists could be held responsible for the behavior of the troops.

The 339th Infantry of the Eighty-Fifth Division forms the bulk of the American contingent in the Archangel region. The unit is almost wholly composed of selective service men from Michigan. It is commanded by Colonel George E. Stewart, of the regular army, who served in some of the most northerly posts in Alaska and became thoroughly familiar with the weather conditions such as those at Archangel.

While the action of the company at Archangel undoubtedly is mutinous under the strict interpretation of the military code and would render the men liable to severe disciplinary action under ordinary circumstances, war department officials did not believe such action would result. It was pointed out that the men apparently obeyed their orders subsequently when the situation had been made clear to them. Only in the event of a refusal which jeopadized the lives of other men, it was thought, would any drastic measures of discipline be invoked. Officers here were frankly doubtful that public sentiment at home would permit any other course and many of them expressed sympathy with the feelings of the men.

### 43 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE LISTED AS MISSING

Archangel, Wednesday, April 9 (By the A. P.).—The commission which is to confer with the Bolsheviki regarding the exchange of prisoners will include American, British and French officers. The American representative will be Captain Eugene Prince of the military attache's office. The conference is expected to be held tomorrow.

Up to date there are 43 American soldiers listed as missing. No officers are on the list. It is considered that perhaps half the missing men are prisoners.

There was some artillery activity yesterday on the Dvina-Vaga sector, but the situation on all the fronts is comparatively quiet.

### MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY DANIELS AND HIS PARTY

Washington, April 10. — Secretary Daniels and his three chief technical advisers who are conferring with allied admiralty officials overseas as to the future type of capital ships, aviation and other important matters, probably will start home May 12 on the transport Leviathan.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt received a despatch today from Paris saying Mr. Daniels planned to complete his trip abroad with a visit to England, arriving April 24.

The secretary, the despatch said, was recalled from Rome to Paris by important business, but the other members of the party remained in Italy and completed their visit.

Mr. Daniels and his party will meet in Chaumont, the American army headquarters, next Monday, and will proceed from there on a visit along the battle front. They expect to spend Easter with the American troops at Coblenz and then visit Brussels and Zeebrugge on their way to England.

### GOMPERS ARRIVES ON THE LINER ROTTERDAM

New York, April 10.—The Holland-America liner Rotterdam, carrying 208 officers, 2,030 troops and 376 civilian passengers, arrived at Quarantine tonight, but will not dock before tomorrow morning. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other members of the American mission to the international labor conference are among the notables aboard. Mr. Gompers and his party, composed of James Duncan, Frank Duffy, William Green and Major George L. Berry, trades union leaders, have been abroad since early in January.

Among other passengers on the liner is J. G. Batterson, treasurer of the Travelers Insurance company of Hartford, Conn.

### 92 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN STORM IN SOUTHWEST

Dallas, Tex., April 10.—Ninety-two persons killed, approximately three hundred injured and property damage estimated at nearly $1,000,000 was the toll of Tuesday night's storm that swept a portion of Arkansas, north Texas and southern Oklahoma, according to revised and virtually complete reports here. Of the dead, seventy-five persons were killed in Texas, fourteen in Oklahoma and three in Arkansas.

In response to appeals for aid from the stricken section of north Texas, where about 1,000 persons are reported homeless, tents and food supplies are being sent from many points in the state.

### RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY

Washington, April 10.—The right of employes to organize and bargain collectively was recognized by the war labor board today in awards in the cases of International Braid Company, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Stine, Osceola Mills, Pa., and the Parsons Company, Newton, Iowa, the recommendations being made that the employers recognize the employes' committee in disposition of disputes.

The board granted a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour and a nine hour day to employes of the Parsons company and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a 54 hour week to employes of J. E. Stine.

### GLASS ASSIGNS QUOTAS FOR VICTORY LOAN

Washington, April 10.—Although the amount and terms of the Victory Liberty loan will not be announced until next week, Secretary Glass stated today that each federal reserve district will be assigned the same proportionate quotas for the Victory loan as were given them in the fourth Liberty loan. Since the amount of the Victory loan is expected to be in the neighborhood of six billions, the same as the fourth loan, the district quotas probably will be about comparable with those in the drive last fall.

By districts, the percentage quotas will be as follows:

Boston 8.53 1-3 per cent.; New York 20; Philadelphia 8.33 1-3; Cleveland 10; Richmond 4.66 2-3; Atlanta 3.2; Chicago 14.5; St. Louis 4.36 1-3; Minneapolis 3.5; Kansas City 4.33 1-3; Dallas 2.1 and San Francisco 6.7.

In the fourth loan every federal reserve district over-subscribed its quota and final subscriptions to the loan amounted to about $6,990,000,000.

Whatever terms are decided upon for the Victory loan, it is certain that one aim will be to strengthen the market position of bonds of past issues, some of which now are selling more than six points below par.

### OPPOSED TO MISSION OF RUSSIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

New York, April 10.—The Union League Club's "committee on the study of Bolshevism," of which Archbold Stevenson is chairman, submitted a report tonight in which it recommended that the club adopt resolutions declaring its resentment of the action of the Russian Soviet republic in establishing a mission in the United States. The report proposed that the government be called upon to take "immediate action to prevent the activities of such mission and in every way to discountenance the present ambition of the Russian soviet republic to gain diplomatic recognition."

### INCREASED EMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST WEEK

Washington, April 10.—Increasing unemployment during the week ending April 5 was shown in reports from sixty-six cities to the federal employment service, a summary of which was made public tonight. Thirty-eight cities showed a total labor surplus of 132,505, an increase of 5,355 over the preceding week, while 19 reported a labor shortage totalling 4,650 and nine showed an equality of supply and demand.

Points in New England reported the heaviest increases in surplus, although increases were indicated generally in the eastern cities.

### MORE FOOD SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR AUSTRIA

Paris, April 10.—Herbert Hoover, director general of relief, states that he has arranged through the suprece economic council on behalf of the four governments, for the provision of finance, shipping and foodstuffs, which has enabled the delivery into Austria of about ten thousand tons of foodstuffs in January, 22,000 tons in February, and 37,000 tons in March, of a total value of about $15,000,000.

The gradual exhaustion of internal supplies, Mr. Hoover points out, necessites an increase, if Vienna and the other larger points are to avoid starvation.

## Cabled Paragraphs

### Reception For Mrs. Wilson.

Paris, April 10.—(Havas). The Inter-allied Club will hold a reception next Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

### Policy of British Labor Party.

London, April 10 (By the A. P.).—The national executive of the labor party at a meeting today formulated a statement of policy demanding that the Paris conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points.

### POSSIBLE LANDING PLACES FOR OCEAN FLIGHT PLANES

Washington, April 10.—Having completed its cruise along the north Atlantic coast to Newfoundland to observe possible landing places for the naval seaplanes during the first leg of their trans-Atlantic flight next month, the destroyer Barney has started for home. Lieutenant Commander Bellinger, of the naval air service, and Lieutenant Stone, of the coast guard service, who were detailed to the Barney as observers, are expected to reach Washington within a few days to make their report.

The name of the port in Newfoundland visited by the Barney was not made known by the navy department, Acting Secretary Roosevelt saying today that it was one heard of only rarely. While the destroyer visited only one place in Newfoundland, it is understood that Commander Bellinger and Lieutenant Stone went b land to several other points to determine which would be the best as a "jumping off" place for the seaplanes when they start overseas.

Change of commandants at the aviation station at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, where some of the planes to be used in the flight are being tested, was announced today in naval orders. Commander Robert W. Cabinass, who has been attached to the office of operations here, being detailed to succeed Captain Stanley V. Parker. It was said that the change was made in the regular course.

It also became known today that Lieutenant D. A. Mount, a pilot, has been detached from duty with the office of operations here and ordered to Rockaway for service.

### SQUADRON ARRIVES FORM SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS

New York, April 10.—Officers and men of the cruiser squadron under Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., which arrived here early this week after more than a year in South American waters, established a brm friendship with the authorities and people of Guatemala, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine, according to the belief expressed today by officers aboard the flagship Pittsburgh. The reception accorded the fleet, it was said, was the forerunner of an increasing commercial development between the United States and the South American countries.

"There is nothing that I can say which will overstate my regard for my friends in South America," Admiral Caperton said. "Everywhere we went we were received with exceptional kindness, and this sentiment applied not only to the officers of the squadron but to every man on board the ships. Our feelings when we sailed for home were that we were saying goodbye to personal friends."

### TEN AMERICAN ARMY NURSES AWARDED MEDALS

Washington, April 10.—Ten American army nurses have been awarded the Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemihs by the French government, American Red Cross headquarters here was advised today. The presentation ceremony took place at Red Cross military hospital No. 112, Antenil, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, 23 officers of the American medical corps and seven enlisted men of the army receiving the decoration at the same time.

The nurses receiving the medals are: Bessie M. Warwick, McDonald, Pa.; Rose A. Cassidy, Brandywyne Summit, Pa.; Karen M. Lauridsen, Astoria, Ore.; Agnes W. Reid, LaCrosse, Wis; Pearl Worley, East Greenville, O.; Edith L. Haissell, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Lillian E. Radcliffe, Montreal, Canada; Esther V. Hasson, Washington, D. C.; Mirtle Brondel (address not given); Maud C. Cavin (address not given).

### N. Y. MARINE WORKERS REJECT PROPOSAL OF BOAT OWNERS

New York, April 10.—The strike committee of the Marine Workers' affiliation voted today to decline a proposal made by the Boat Owners' association in an effort to end the harbor strike here. The owners offered to grant a 15 per cent. wage increase with a 60 hour working week. Union officials said the men would insist on an eight hour day "or its equivalent in pay."

Thrushing doesn't always separate a boy from his crop of wild oats.

### To Remove Mines From North Sea

PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE, N. Y.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, who will have charge of the work of removing mines from the North Sea. These mines stretch from the Orkney Islands to the coast of Norway, there being an area of about 5,000 square miles to sweep; the largest mine barrage ever employed in naval service.

# Railroad Director Refuses Steel Prices

## Chairman Peek of Industrial Board to Submit the Matter to President Wilson.

Washington, April 10.—Acceptance by the railroad administration of the steel prices agreed upon by the representatives of the industry and the department of commerce's industrial board was definitely and formally refused today by Director General Hines. The refusal was announced after Mr. Hines had conferred with Chairman George N. Peek of the board.

The director general's decision, announced as final, was based on the grounds that the prices as agreed upon are too high; that the industrial board is without power to impose them upon the railroad administration and that the return of all prices to normal will be "seriously retarded by the approval by government purchasing agencies of prices which it deems excessive."

Chairman Peek of the industrial board, let it known after his conference with Director General Hines that he would present the questions involved in the controversy with the railroad administration to President Wilson and would ask the president to sustain the action of the board.

"After repeated consideration of the steel and iron prices proposed by the industrial board," said a statement by Mr. Hines, "I am still of opinion that those prices are too high and therefore that the railroad administration cannot approve them as being reasonable prices.

"To the extent that the railroad administration finds it necessary to make purchases it will continue to make them on the best terms obtainable by fair and just methods, with full recognition of the principle that a government agency with large purchasing power must be particularly careful not even to attempt action which could be regarded as oppressive.

"The object of the railroad administration throughout has been to obtain a fair and reasonable price level. It has never contemplated that it should get a lower price than the general public.

"If the industrial board can assist in bringing about levels of prices at which the railroad administration will feel justified in buying its co-operation will be welcomed.

"In the newspaper discussions of this matter the suggestion has at times occurred that the principal thing is to establish some price which the government will endorse to the end that the public will begin buying at that price and that the mere establishment of a price for this purpose is more important than the intrinsic reasonableness of the price itself. I cannot agree with this principle. I am keenly alive to the great desirability of stimulating business in every reasonable way, but I believe in the long run that the endorsement by a government purchasing agency of an excessive price level would be harmful to the public interest and would not bring about confidence, and that the end sought to be obtained will come only by reaching a price level which the public itself shall consider to be reasonable.

"I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts this country is that of getting prices back to a reasonable level and I believe progress in that direction will be seriously retarded by the approval by a governmental purchasing agency of prices which it deems excessive."

Recounting the history of the negotiations, Mr. Hines stated that his counsellors, John Skelton Williams, Robert S. Lovett and Henry Walters, members of the railroad administration's advisory committee on purchases, T. C. Powel, the railroad administration's representative in the negotiations, Henry B. Spencer, director of the railroad administration's division of purchases, and Interstate Commissioner McChord had agreed unanimously that the industrial board's steel prices were too high. The advisers' opinion was again reiterated after conferences with New York yesterday with representatives of the steel industry, Mr. Hines said.

Chairman Peek of the board tonight issued a statement in part as follows:

"The director general of railroads has today given to the press a statement definitely refusing to accept the prices on steel approved by the industrial board as representing fair pprices for public buying. This statement discloses what has already been developed in repeated conferences with the railroad administration, that the reasons for the director general's refusals are, first that he denies the right of the industrial board to impose a price on the railroad administration, and second, that he is 'of the opinion' that the prices 'are too high.'

"The public must be informed of the magnitude of the solemn responsibility assumed by the director general in this important decision.

"The industrial board was formed to carry out a perfectly defined industrial policy to which the government, represented by the president, the cabinet and the director general, was fully committed. * * *

"To complete success of this plan, however, there was one absolute essential, that the governmental departments should express the confidence of the government in the execution of this most important policy.

"At this late date in the execution of the plan this important essential to its success has been denied by the director general of railroads, and by that denial the labor of the industrial board is set at naught and the government is exhibited as setting up an industrial policy with one hand and destroying it with the other."

### WHAT SPAIN MUST DO TO GET AMERICAN CEREALS

Madrid, April 10.—(By The A. P.) It is stated that details of a convention between Spain and the United States have been settled, providing for the importation of cereals by Spain. The condition is that the Spanish ships which are to convey the cereals shall stop at Bordeaux on the western voyage, and take on board American troops awaiting repatriation and also war material which is to be returned to the United States.

### OBITUARY.

Alexander Cochrane.

Boston, April 10.—Alexander Cochrane, identified wit hthe development of the telephone through service for many years as a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and allied companies, died suddenly at his residence here today. He had also been active in the directorate of various railroad companies and was a tone time president of the Manufacturing Chemists association of the United States. He was 79 years of age.

# Bill Passed Prohibits the Killing of Deer

## Proposed State Referendum on Prohibition Order of Day in House Next Wednesday.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Hartford, April 10.—As the end of the session draws near there seems to be more careful consideration given to all matters before the legislature, yet there is no letup in the effort for an early adjournment. Under suspension of the rules all matters adopted in the house on Thursday were ordered to be immediately transmitted to the senate, thereby preventing reconsideration of any of these matters on the part of the house. Leader King announced that there would be but one bill on the calendar ready for action on Friday, and, therefore on his motion, the house adjourned to next Tuesday at 11.15 in the morning.

The committee on claims reported favorably the claim of Doyle and Murphy, contractors, of Willimantic, for losses sustained in the erection of the state buildings at Mansfield. The amount to be paid the firm is $11,450.

An act was passed in concurrence with the senate, to prevent the sale of adulterated or inferior products as gasoline. The bill requires the vendor who has for sale the adulterated article to port a sign stating that the article is adulterated.

The house concurred with the senate in the passage of the resolution for recognition of the Jewish nation, though the peace conference, and that the resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the president of the United States.

Representatives Thompson of Somers and Ney of Farmington were appointed a committee on the part of the house, to recall from the office of secretary of state an act concerning insurance reserves.

The report of the state prison commission was rejected and with accompanying bills, ordered on file in the office of the secretary of state.

The house concurred in recommittal of the boxing bill to the judiciary committee. The cat bill was tabled for calendar.

The prohibition constitutional amendment was taken from the table, and made the order of the day for next Wednesday at noon.

Favorable report was made on an act to pay certain towns for losses sustained by reason of the operation of the act concerning the support of schools.

The bill for the support of trade schools was favorably repoted and referred to the committee on appropriations, which provides that the total estimated expenses annually chargeable to the state on account of all schols, under statute provisions, hall not exceed $200,000 for the fiscal year.

The railroad committee reported unfavorably on the petitions of the Waterbury and Bristol Tramway company, the Waterbury and Milldale Tramway company, the Connecticut company to operate in Dixwell avenue, New Haven, and the Connecticut company in regard to Bridgeport lines. All were ordered on file in the office of the secretary of state.

**The act concerning the killing** of wild deer, when reached on the calendar, created a lengthy debate, several amendments being offered. Under an amendment there would have been an open season for the killing of deer, including doe and fawn. Mr. Miner of Plymouth, said if there were an open season, the farmers might as well move out of the state and take their stock with them, as it would be useless to be in the farming section. During the debate it was stated that since 1915 there were 2645 deer officially reported killed in the state. The bill as passed by the house reads:

Section 1. No person shall hunt, pursue, wound or kill any wild deer or sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of selling, the flesh of any deer captured or killed in this state, except that the owner or lessee of land used solely for agricultural purposes, or any member of his family or his employe may kill with a shot gun any wild deer found destroying or injuring any fruit tree or growing crop other than grass gowing on uncultivated land. Any deer killed by authority of the provisions of this section shall be the property of the owner or lessee of the land upon which the same is killed, but the person by whom or under whose direction a deer was so wounded or killed, within twelve hours thereafter, shall report all facts relative to such wounding or killing, in writing signed by him, or shall report the same by telephone or telegraph to a fish and game warden or special protector of the county wherein such deer was killed or wounded. Such report shall state the time and place of wounding or killing the same and the amount of growing crop or number and kind of fruit trees so injured or destroyed by such deer. Any fish and game warden or special protector receiving notice as required by the provisions of this section shall forthwith notify the superintendent of fisheries and game and said superintendent may order such warden or special protector to investigate the circumstances of such killing for the purpose of ascertaining whether such deer was wounded or killed in violation of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2. No person shall make, set or use any trap, salt-lick or other device for the purpose of taking, injuring or killing deer.

Sec. 3. Section 3148 of the general statutes is repealed.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

**The house concurred in the passage** of the act which specifies that the property, land and building, including any additions thereto, of the Seaside Knights of Columbus corporation, situated on Huntington street in New London, shall be exempt from taxation as long as said property shall be used for social welfare and charitable work.

Among other matters on the calendar passed were the following:

**The misuse of the flag act,** passed in the senate, in which the house concurred, reads as follows:

Section 1. Any person who in any manner for exhibition or display, puts or causes to be placed any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, word, character, mark or notice upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States or state flag of this state, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns, or who in any manner appends, annexes or affixes to any such flag, standard, color or ensign, any inscription, picture, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, word, mark, notice or token, or who displays or exhibits or

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## Condensed Telegrams

**Robert Dollar, San Francisco,** head of the Dollar Steamship Lines, is in Ottawa, arranging for a freight steamship service between Vancouvre and New York by way of Panama Canal.

**Gold coin amounting to $200,000** was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

**All banks were ordered closed pending** organization of a banking committee appointed by the revolutionary government in Munich.

**Secretary Glass speaking tour will** take in Baltimore April 10, Richmond, April 11, Norfolk, April 12, and New York April 15.

**Value of waste materials sold by** the army salvage division amounted to $2,000,000 during the eight months ended Feb. 28.

**Assay Office reports on and after** May 1, deposits of silver will be paid for in fine silver bars.

**Movement started by Southern** farms to force removal of Government's cotton embargo.

**It is reported Marconi International** Marine Co. advanced its capital £300,000 to £1,500,000.

**Senators Hitchcock and Henderson** will appeal to President Wilson to prevent shipment of German potash here in payment for food. They say it will kill the American potash industry, in which $50,000,000 was invested.

**Canadian flour milling interests** expect large orders for export in the near future, but deny reports that 4,500,000 barrels were odered.

**Restrictions on daily fluctuations** for all deliveries of pork, lard and short ribs in Chicago were removed.

**Department of Commerce reports** Argentina completed plans to begin cotton spinning.

**Total Uited States casualties in the** war were 273,105.

**Six battalions of Japanese troops** were sent to Korea to suppress disturbances, which are spreading.

**Representatvies of the Swedish** Government inquired of Ira N. Morris, the American Minister, as to the possiblty of Sweden obtaining a $25,000,000 loan from the United State.

**Mount Lassen, the volcano in the** Sierras, near Reddington, Cal., after lying inactive for over a year, resumed eruption.

**Investigation of the alleged $500,000** slush fund in the New York Legistature was halted, owing to the disappearance of the first witness.

**Lieutenant U. P. Fontan, who has** started on the first leg of a flight across the Atlantic, which he intended making from the Cape Verde Islands, was forced to land again near Bourges, 110 miles from his starting place, Versailles.

**No official visit to the United** States of the British fleet or any proportion is contemplated at prseent, it was announced in the House of Commons.

**Annual appropriation bill for 1919** was passed by the New Jersey Legislature. It carries $13,533,336.64.

**General Smuts, sent to Budapest by** the peace conference in Paris to confer with new leaders of the Hungarian government, arrived at Prague. He was received by President Masaryk.

**Reports that Bolshevist agitation** in the United States is financed by a number of wealthy persons, particularly women, reached the Department of Justice.

**Philippine mission of forty members,** sent by the Philippine Legislature to urge the claims of the island for independence, left Washington for New York.

**Rome Council of the Italian Federation** of Labor decided upon a strike to last twenty-four hours.

**Governor Edge of New Jersey will** leave Hazelhurst Flying Field, L. I., a swell as twelve from Mitchell Field, and start on the first leg of a "flying circus" to aid the Liberty Loan.

**A strike of employees of the Canadian** Express Co., effective today.

**Victoria, Australia, has expended** more than $5,200,000 in the purchase of land for repatriated soldiers.

**Dr. Joseph Homer,** the Los Angeles dentist who on June 27, 1918, was found guilty of robbing Mrs. Madge E. Wilbur, of Boston, of jewels valued at $16,450, was sentenced to state prison for two and a half to four years.

### FEDERAL TRUSTEE OF N. H. STOCK IN BOSTON & MAINE

Springefild, Mass., April 10.—Announcement was made here today that Attorney James L. Doherty of this city has been elected chairman of the federal trustees of the New Haven stock interests in the Boston and Maine railroad to succeed the late Judge Marcus P. Knowlton of this city. Mr. Doherty has been a trustee and is a New Haven road director.

### BODY OF EDITH CAVELL TO BE REMOVED TO LONDON

London, April 10.—(British Wireless Service). Arrangements are being made, it is understood, for the removal of the body of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, executed by Germans at Brussels in 1915, to this country. The reinterment of the body in English soil will be made the occasion of an extensive public ceremonial.

### Heads Department Of Overseas Trade Development

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Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, a member of the new Lloyd George cabinet. He is head of the Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence, a most important post in this time of reconstruction.

# MILITARY PRECAUTIONS CAUSE ANXIETY IN BERLIN

## Government Troops With Machine Guns Occupy Main Centers of Traffic Prepared to Deal With the Proposed General Strike—Magdeburg, Capital of Prussian Saxony, is in Control of Government Forces—Members of the Strike Committee in Essen Have Been Arrested.

Berlin, Wednesday, April 9.—(By the A. P.)—Although nothing had transpired up to an early hour tonight to permit of the conclusion that a general strike was one of the possibilities of the next forty-eight hours, a feeling of nervousness pervades Berlin. This feeling is due in large measure to the conspicuous military precautions being take nby Minister of Defense Noske at the principal traffic centers of the city.

For several hours today the main downtown streets were shut off from all traffic, causing much confusion. This measure was adopted to head off possible demonstrations and the streets were reopened prompely when the expected manifestations failed to materialize.

Nevertheless, strategic positions are still occupied by special guards, some of the main centers of traffic are held by machine gun quads, while rolls of barbed wire have been placed in readiness for use.

### GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN CONTROL OF MAGDEBURG

Berlin, April 10.—(Via Copenhagen)—Magdeburg, the capital of Prussian Saxony, where serious disorders occurred early in the week again is in control of the German government forces, Gustav Noske, minister of defense, declared in an interview today in the Tageblatt. After asserting that the authorities were prepared for all possibilities, Herr Noske reviewed the situation as follows:

"Magdeburg is completely in our hands. Motor boats armed with machine guns are patrolling the Elbe to protect vessels carry relief foodstuffs. Conditions in Bavaria are such that if Premier Hoffmann holds out a short time we will be able to solidify opinion in favor of a legitimate government. If no other way is possible, Munich will be compelled by arms to return to order as in the case of Bremen and Dusseldorff.

"We must have with all our energy rather than to allow the country to be precipitated into an abyss. If blood is spilled it will be on the heads of the Communist maniacs. The situation in the Ruhr district is much better than the sensational press pretends."

### ALL LARGE FACTORIES IN MAGDEBURG CLOSED

Magdeburg, Wednesday, April9.—(By the A. P.)—The strike which began here several days ago today was almost general. All the large factories were closed and the street cars were forced to sto prunning. It is believed certain, however, that a majority of the workers are against the strike and were coerced into it by the independent socialist and communist forces. A secret vote taken by the men who quit work is said to have been overwhelmingly in favor of returning to work.

Looters and robbers continued their depredations. They have ransacked the American Red Cross depot and other storehouses and the food problem here is becoming critical.

### GERMANY ASKS REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS

London, April 10.—The German armistice commission at Spa, a despatch from Berlin today says, has addressed a note to the allies urgently requesting the removal of Russian prisoners of war still in Germany. The German standpoint is that the Russian are increasing the spread of disturbances in Germany.

The note says that there is much discontent among the Russian prisoners at their continued detention while allied prisoners were returned home. The German government, it is added, is apprehensive that the Russians will break from their camps, thus increasing the Bolshevik danger in Germany.

### BOHEMIA INSISTS ON ALLIANCE WITH ENTENTE

Prague, Wednesday, April 9.—(French Wireless Service) — In speeches made made by several leaders at the Bohemian socialist conference here it was insisted that the alliance with the Entente should be maintained because reconciliation with Berlin, Budapest and Moscow would mean danger for the Czecho-Slovak republic. Bolshevism was described as the suicide of the proletariat and it was urged that the working people should differentiate between exaggeration and methodic reform.

### STRIKE COMMITTEE IN ESSEN UNDER ARREST

Copenhagen, April 10.—The members of the strike committee in Essen were arrested today by government troops undr instructions from Brlin, a despatch from Essen reports. Civilians then attacked the troops, but after considerable firing, the civilians were dispersed.

The arrests of the strike leaders were made after the committee had delind an invitation to negotiate with a representative of the government.

### PEACE DELEGATES ARE TO CONSIDER LABOR REPORT

Paris, April 10.—(By The A. P.) The plenary session of the peace conference tomorrow for the consideration of the labor report is awaited with much interest because of the dissatisfaction existing among the smaller nations. The indications are that there may be interpellations concerning the secrecy with which the Big Four is surrounding itself and rumors that negotiations may open with the Germans without fully advising all the peace delegates of the terms of the treaty. Without exception, the smaller nations are said to be displeased at being kept in the dark.

The labor report is to be presented for open discussion, and consequently there will be opportunity for general debate unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The council of four is strongly opposed to official publication of the peace treaty before its submission to the Germans. It maintains that it is allowing positive decisions to be announced and that consequently the public will be advised on all the main points before the treaty is signed.

This piecemeal and incomplete publication is unsatisfactory to many of of the delegates, who are urging that the people of the allied countries should have the text of the peace treaty from their officials before the Germans announce it with their interpretations.

### ONE CONVOY FOR ENTIRE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

Washington, April 10.—The war department has instructed the army embarkation officials in France to return in one convoy the entire Seventy-seventh (New York National army) division, if possible, o ras large a part of it as may be possible with the available shipping. This action was taken in connection with plans for the parade of the division in New York city.

Should the transports bringing the division arrive in New York within reasonable time of each other, it was announced officially that the department would parade in New York city at one time either the entire division or the largest number possible of the units belonging to it and would "guarantee to parade the remaining units separately if it is desirable."

### DEBS TO BE IMPRISONED WITHIN A FEW DAYS

Cleveland, O., April 10.—Rearrest and enforcement of a ten year pirson sentence imposed upon Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, convicted of violating the espionage act last summer, is expected within the next two days, according to District Attorney Edwin S. Wertz, who said that upon the arrival of the supreme court mandate Debs will be arrested and taken to prison.

### BOHEMIA SEEKS LOAN OF $179,000,000 FROM U. S.

Basle, April 10.—The newspapers of Prague announce that the Bohemian minister of finance has submitted to the national assembly a proposition to conclude a loan in the United States of $179,000,000. Of this amount, $50,000,000 would be utilized for the purchase of raw material, $100,000,000 for the regulation of the exchange rates and the remainder form a guarantee fund for a purchasing consortium.

New Haven. — For violating the Sunday secular law, six tailors were before Judge Jacob Caplan in the city court Monday and fined $1 aech. Disturbed by the sound of their labors, neighbors caused their arrest by entering a complaint to the police.

### PROMINENT MEXICANS ARE HELD FOR RANSOM

Laredo, Texas, April 10.—Governor Andres Ozuna, and his brother, Gregorio Ozuna, military commander of Tamaulipas, were kidnapped from the train on which they were returning from a conference of governors and are held for ransom, according to a telegram received by the Mexican authorities yesterday and made public today. The telegram was signed by Marcelo Caraveo, Luis Caballero and Eulelio Gutierrez.

According to the telegram, the officials were taken from the train at Carrizos, between Linares and Victoria. The train was stopped by dynamiting a portion of the track. The officials left Nuevo Laredo Tuesday afternoon for Monterey en route to Victoria. They had been attending a conference with Governor William P. Hobby of Texas, Governors Zambrano of Coahuila and Mireles of Nuevo Leon.

Zach Lamar Cobb, special representative of the state department, was on the train enroute to Tampico but no word has been received from him.

### AN AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED IN MEXICO

Washington, April 10.—Edward E. Morgan, an American citizen, was murdered at Chivela, 47 miles from Salina Cruz, Mexico, on the night of April 8, according to advices to the state department today.

The state department has ordered an investigation of the crime, as despatches thus far received, it was said, failed to reveal whether a rebel band was responsible. Morgan was manager of the Chivela estate of 125,000 acres on the Tehuantepec railroad, owned by George G. Wright of Kansas City, Mo.

Morgan, the despatches received by the department today stated, was accompanied by Manuel Ruiz, a Spaniard, who also was murdered. The two men were said by the despatches to have been captured, searched and robbed before being shot to death. Both bodies were said to have shown marks of other violence.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO SUPERVISE SARRE VALLEY

Paris, April 10.—Provision that the league of nations shall exercise general supervision of the Sarre valley for a period of fifteen years was contained in the settlement of the Sarre problem effected Wednesday by the council of four.

This important change in the plan for the political administration of the region became known today. At the end of the fifteen year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitents regarding the future form of government.

The change was made to avoid annexation and to establish the principle of self-determination.

France is given economic control of the coal fields of the Sarre valley up to an amount to recompense her for the losses sustained from German occupation of the coal fields of northern France.

### COLD STORAGE CHICKEN REPLACES CORNED BEEF

Chicago, April 10.—Cold storage chicken will be used a sa substitute fo rcanned beef in feeding the United States army in France, Germany and Russia this summer. Four million pounds of chicken have been purchased of Chicago dealers by the war department in the last few days for immediate shipment abroad, according to local commission men.

Age sometimes brings wisdom teeth, according to the price we can afford to pay the dentist.