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GERMANS PROBABLY WILL SIGN TREATY FRIDAY P. M.

Herr Mueller, Foreign Minister, is Expected to be the Chief German Plenipotentiary—German Envoys Are Due to Arrive at Versailles Friday Morning—Belgium is to Have Priority in Reparations to be Paid by Germany to the Extent of 2,500,000,000 Francs—Belgian War Debt to be Wiped Out by Substitution of German Bonds for Belgian Obligations.

(By The Associated Press.)

Friday afternoon probably will witness at Versailles the signing by Germany of the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers.

The German plenipotentiaries are due to arrive there Friday morning.

Herr Mueller, foreign minister in the new cabinet of Herr Bauer, is expected to be the chief German plenipotentiary, Dr. Haniel Von Haimhausen, who was to have signed the treaty for Germany, having resigned from the peace delegation.

The new Italian delegation to the peace conference is expected to reach Versailles Friday, headed by Signor Tittoni, foreign minister.

The council has resumed its work on the provisions of the Austrian treaty which were not included in that part of the document recently handed the Austrian delegation at St. Germain.

The Turkish delegation has sent to the Council of Ten a detailed memorandum of the requests recently made orally in behalf of Turkey.

Belgium is to have priority in reparations to be paid by Germany to the extent of 2,500,000,000 franch. Formal approval has been given this decision.

DETAILS OF CEREMONY OF SIGNING PEACE TREATY

Paris, June 24.—(By The A. P.) Unofficially Friday afternoon has been set as the time for the ceremony of signing the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers on behalf of Germany.

While the German plenipotentiaries have not yet been announced, advices received from Weimar are to the effect that they will arrive in Versailles Friday morning.

M. Clemenceau will open the ceremonies with a brief introduction. No speech is expected from the Germans. William Martin, of the French foreign office, as master of ceremonies, will then carry the treaty to President Wilson and the premiers, who will sign at their seats.

After the treaty is brought back to the signature table, the names of the other delegates will be called, and they will advance and sign.

It is expected that the signing will require two hours. The seals of all the delegates will be affixed in advance; many of them are already in the hands of the French foreign office. President Wilson is using the president's seal which is an eagle, with the words "Seal of the President of the United States."

Some of the seals supplied by the delegates are merely monograms unadorned, in striking contrast to the elaborate coats of arms supplied by Premier Paderewski of Poland and other European officials. The French treaty experts regard the Chinese and Japanese seals as the most artistic. These are chiefly the names of the delegates in Oriental letters, and are adorned with flowers and quaint figures.

The expectation was that strictly personal seals will be used, but, like President Wilson, M. Vandervelde, representing Belgium, is using an official seal the Belgian coat of arms encircled by the words "Minister of Justice."

The German delegates will sign after the allies.

The order in which the allied delegates will sign after the signatures of the president and premiers are attached, will be according to the alphabetical order of the names of the countries they represent. When the signatures are completed the entente party will emerge on the terrace at the side of the palace, where all the great fountains will be playing in the gardens. The Germans will leave on the side where they entered.

TO SUBSTITUTE GERMAN BONDS FOR BELGIAN DEBTS

Paris, June 24.—(By The Associated Press). The council today signed a document giving formal approval to priority for Belgium in reparations to be paid by Germany, to the amount of 2,500,000,000 francs. The council also confirmed the plan to wipe out the Belgian war debt through the substitution of German bonds for the Belgian obligations, the four great powers to take over the German bonds, subject to the approval of their respective legislative bodies.

The bonds the powers propose to take over are of a special issue which the peace terms require Germany to make, to reimburse Belgium for all the sums she was obliged to borrow in consequence of the violation of the treaty of 1839.

The American delegation proposed some time ago to give Belgium priority in the reparations, and also approved the plan for eliminating her war debt, but final decision was deferred until the treaty had been completed.

SISTERS TESTIFY IN TRIAL OF MRS. A .E. A. GILLIGAN

Middletown, Conn., June 24.—The day in the trial of Mrs. Amy E. Archer Gilligan, charged with the murder of Franklin R. Andrews of Cheshire, was occupied by the defense in the use of witnesses to establish the mental state of the accused preceding and at the time of the death of Andrews. In the afternoon Catherine Dugan, sister of Mrs. Gilligan, testified, as had another sister earlier, of the sending of unneeded supplies by Mrs. Gilligan to her relatives. She also testified that she was at the home in Windsor the day of Andrews' death and found her sister unconscious on the floor. Mrs. Gilligan also complained of pains in the head at the same time, the witness stated.

Mrs. Hilda Harrington of Windsor testified that she thought Mrs. Gilligan was nervous rather than insane.

Former Sheriff Edward W. Dewey testified that in his opinion Mrs. Gilligan was not shamming insanity but mght be in a state of remorse.

Dr. Thomas . O'Connell of East Hartford, physician to Mrs. Gilligan from 1897 until 1902, declared that he did not on those dates think she was insane but might have become so later.

Cancelled checks and other private papers of the accused woman were ordered brought into court. The trial will be coninued omorrow a 10 o'clock.

ANSONIA STRIKERS ARE RETURNING TO WORK

Ansonia, June 24.—Two hundred more employes of the American Brass company reported for work this morning and more were expected this afternoon. The day has been one of the quietest of the strike.

The company posted a notice to "our present employes" in the mills this morning announcing an advance of 10 cents an hour, a proportionate raise to pieceworkers and rate and one half for all over eight hours. The strikers will have a big mass meeting tonight at which action will be taken on the announced increase. The announcement was directed only to those who had returned to work.

Workers of the Ansonia O. & C. Co. are all satisfied with the increase of 20 per cent. for day workers and 12 per cent. for piece workers announced yesterday and accepted by the workers last night.

FORMER CITY TREASURER OF STAMFORD SHORT $7,000

Stamford, Conn., June 22.—A report given to the city council by a firm of auditors showed that the accounts of William N. Travis, former city treasurer, are short between $7,000 and $8,000. It is pointed out that the city treasurer's books were loosely kept. The report has been given to the prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel.

Travis is on bail awiating trial on the charge of irregularity in handling the finances of the Stamford National bank of which he was the former cashier. His case is in the United States court.

SENATE VOTES FOR AN ARMY OF 400,000 MEN

Washington, June 24. — Without a record vote the senate tonight adopted committee amendments to the army appropriation bill providing for an average army of 400,000 men for the year beginning July 1. The bill as passed by the house provided for an army of 300,000, and Secretary Baker had recommended that the total be placed at 500,000 officers and men.

MIDNIGHT FIRE IN JEWETT CITY SALOON

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Jewett City, June 25.—An alarm on the Baptist church bell at 12.30 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning called the firemen for a fire in Joe Gawaski's saloon on Railroad avenue. Alex Perracinni gave the alarm when he discovered the blaze. Officer Dolan, Mr. Perraccinni, Arthur L'Heureux and Earl Hiscox broke in the doors, one of which was red hot, and connected a garden hose and extinguished the blaze before the fire company arived. A hole was cut in the floor later where the fire had eaten through. The central part of Main street was filled with smoke although the fire was so far away.

The fire evidently started in a pile ff sawdust.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR WEEK FOR SHIPYARDS IN FRANCE

Paris, June 23.—A bill abolishing work aboard all public nad private vessels to eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week was adopted today by the chamber of deputies.

During the debate several deputies expressed the wish that negotiations be opened with other powers to enact similar legislation for their seamen on the ground that France would be handicapped if she were the only one to have eight hours. The government promised to begin negotiations.

Advice to June brides: Make him take you on your wedding trip. It may be the last one you'll ever take.

Acting President Of The Mine Workers' Union

PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE, N. Y.

John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of America. He has been in conflict with the Director General of the Railroads, alleging that the administration has shown discrimination in its purchases of coal.

Cabled Paragraphs

To Demobilize Swiss Army.

Geneva, June 24.—The federal authorities have taken measures to demobilize the Swiss army.

British Cotton Mills Troubles.

Manchester, June 24.—While it had bee nannounced that the strike of the cotton mill workers in Lancashire had been settled on a basis of a forty-eight hour week and thirty per cent. increase in wages, the cotton spiners today rejected the settlement. The terms reached the conference here this afternoon.

SEEK ACTION AGAINST BERKSHIRE ICE COMPANY

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—A vote of the board of aldermen tonight authorizes the sending of a report of a citizens committee named by Mayor David E. Fitzgerald to the United States district attorney at Hartford, to the prosecuting attorney of New Haven county and to the city attorney here for their scrutiny and to be used at their discretion as the foundation of possible action against the Berkshire Ice Company and some of its officers. The committee reported tonight that it believed, the ice corporation have charged extortionately for its product; that it had stifled competition by unfair methods and virtually had a monopoly of the business.

After reciting facts concerning the placing of ice at $1 a hundred pounds for retail trade after competition had been eliminated, the committee recommended:

Continuance of ice stations by the city.

A municipal ice plant of 150 tons daily capacity under lease to competent parties if a referendum should sanction this proposal.

City backing, without municipal control, of a co-operative ice company to supply merchants with 100 tons daily.

Or, as alternatives:

A contract with responsible persons for ten years guaranteeing to the full supply of the city's ice needs at a reasonable price, the ice supply to be under municipal control and free from competition by the contractors.

A lease by the city of local waters whereon a harvest commensurate with New Haven's needs may be obtained, with proper storehouses.

An ordinance requiring dealers to sell ice only by standard weight was advocated and the aldermen voted to authorize their committee on ordinances to draft such a measure. Except for this recommendation and the one advising sending of the evidence secured to prosecuting agents, consideration of the report was left for a future aldermanic session.

The committee reported that its investigation showed that "there is absolutely no justification for the present price at which ice is being sold in New Haven," and "beyond doubt, the ruthless methods of the sinister and powerful natural ice combine in this state made the harried dealers glad to get out of the business altogether. On the other hand, the impressive list of its victims has made new ventures in the ice trade too precarious to be attractive."

MRS. LUNDGREN TESTIFIES IN HER OWN BEHALF

Lawrence, Mass., June 24.—Speaking in so low a voice that it was found necessary to move her chair close to the jury box Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren, on trial for the murder of Miss Florence W. Gay, testified in her own defense today. She will resume the stand tomorrow morning.

Because her physicians said they feared for her health, Mrs. Skeels was allowed to remain seated even when taking the oath. She told of the principal incidents in her life and described conditions in the Gay home in Andover, where she attended Miss Gay and her mother as a nurse.

Mrs. Skeels said that she went to the Gay home on Thanksgiving day, 1916, as a subsitute nurse for Mrs. Gay, who was an invalid, but was soon engaged permanently and remained until February, 1918. Mrs. Gay, she said, was helpless and Miss Gay was very thin, nervous and hysterical, with frequent crying spells. She said that Miss Gay's face was disfigured by skin trouble and her hands were sore. For this, she said, Miss Gay took a bromide preparation in quantities. In the summer of 1917, the witness said, Miss Gay suffered from what Mrs. Skeels believed was bronchial pneumonia but would not have a doctor, so, she, as nurse, took charge of the case. At that time, she said, Miss Gay acted very queerly, often locking herself in the bathroom and at one time running about unclothed downstairs. Against the patient's wishes she said, Dr. Charles E. Abbott, of Andover, was called in and said that she was suffering from a mental and physical breakdown.

ASKED TO INTEREVNE IN WETERN ELECTRIC CO. STRIKE

Boston, June 23.—Mayor Andrew J. Peters was asked today to intervene in the strike of employes of he Western Electric company in this city, with a view to expediting settlement. The request came from a committee representing the New Enginad joint council of telephone workers' unions.

The committee told him that 49 local unions had authorized a sympathetic strike, which would be called unless the demands of the Western Electric workers were granted soon and would embrace the operators and mechanical employes of the New England telephone and Telegraph company, the Providence Telephone company, which controls Rhode Island, and possibly the Southern New England Telephone company in Connecticut.

The mayor said he would request Western lectric company officials in New York to take action to prevent a tieup of telephone service.

The Western Electric strike was declared five weeks ago to enforce demands of the union for reinstatement of union officers who had been discharged and for the principle of collective bargaining.

A SYRIAN STOREKEEPER SHOT IN DANBURY

Danbury, Conn., June 24.—Afhmad Salem, a Syrian storekeeper at Fry's Corners on the city's outskirts, was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of two men who attempted to rob him late tonight. Salem refused to hand over his day's receipts to the men and the shooting followed. The men, seemingly foreigners, fled on the approach of other persons and have not been captured.

A Timely Warning.

Motto for the United States War Department in regard to sending food supplies where they may fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki: Never feed a starving tiger until you have him in the cage.—San Frnacisco Chronicle.

Germany Must Pay For Sinking Ships

France Has Decided to Require Complete Reparation—Violated Both Armistice and Treaty.

Paris, June 24.—(By the A. P.—France has decided to require complete reparation from Germany for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow. This announcement was made by M. Leyquea, minister of marine, to the naval committee of the chamber of deputies, this afternoon. He declared that the act of the Germans violated both the armistice and the peace treaty.

MAY SALVAGE SOME SUNKEN GERMAN WARSHIPS

London, June 24.—Three of the German warships which their crews attempted to sink at Scapa Flow on Saturday have been beached and the Baden is moored in readiness for beaching, it was announced officially today. There is every prospect of salving the ships in good condition if the necessary apparatus arrives before bad weather sets in. The ships beached are the cruisers Emden, Frankfurt and Nurnberg.

IRISH REPUBLIC PROPOSES BOND ISSUE OF £1,000,000,000

New York, June 24.—The Irish republic proposes to issue bonds to the amount of one million pounds sterling, President Eamonn De Valera announced here tonight. The minister of finance is preparing a prospectus which will be issued soon, he said. Half the issue will be offered to the public for immediate subscriptions, 250,000 pounds in Ireland and 250,000 pounds abroad. The bonds will be of denominations "to meet the needs of small investors."

In order to obtain for our own de jeure government and for the Irish republic which the Irish people have willed to set up, the necessary international recognition, Mr. De Valera said, "we shall send at once our accredited representatives to Paris to the peace conference and to the League of Nations. We shall give them all necessary authority, and that they may proceed there in a manner befitting their character as the representatives of a nation, we shall apply for the necessary safe conduct to enable them to pass through the naval and military cordons with which the power in occupation of our country has surrounded us.

We shall send also to other countries a number of duly accredited ambassadors and consuls to see that the position of Ireland is understood as it truly is and not as English propaganda would represent it and in general to see that the interests of Ireland in these countries are in no way neglected. We shall thus resume that intercourse with other peoples which befits us as a separate nation, that intercourse which it has been the chief aim of English statescraft to cut off and which indeed English power has succeeded in cutting off for over a century.

"To measures such as the English ways and communications bill, designed as regards Ireland, to prevent Irishmen from using the natural resources of their own country, we shall offer all the resistance we command, as being both injurious and unjust. It will be the special duty of our director of trade to examine, in cooperation with public bodies, how best to make our resistance effective.

"It is obvious that the work of our government cannot be carried on without funds. The minister of finance is accordingly preparing a prospectus, which will shortly be published, for the issue of a loan of one million sterling, 500,000 pounds to be offered to the public for immediate subscription, 250,000 pounds at home and 250,000 pounds abroad in bonds of such amounts as to meet the needs of the small subscriber."

The bond issue will be repaid, Mr. De Valera said, six months after the English "evacuation" of Ireland. He denied emphatically that Russian or German money ever had been used for promoting the cause of Ireland.

WATERBURY STRIKERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT OFFER

Waterbury, Conn., June 24.—Waterbury strikers today refused to accept the offer of the manufacturers for a raise of 10 cents an hour for all employes with an eight hour day and time and one-half for overtime. The strikers want a greater increase in wages with recognition of their union.

At an open air meeting of the 6,000 strikers held this afternoon, the strikers voiced their disapproval of the terms of the manufacturers. It is reported that the factory owners will not consider the recognition of the union.

Machinists threaten to strike in many factories of the city this week. Quiet organization by the machinists is said to have been in progress for weeks.

Over 1,000 workers who left the factories at the time of the walkout returned to work the past two days, according to a statement given out by the manufacturers tonight. No disturbances were reported today. Extra police and members of the city guard armed with riot guns still guard the factories.

CO-OPERATION OF INDUSTRIES AND EDUCATIONAL FORCES

Nantasket, Mass., June 24.—Resolutions urging co-operation between American industries and pjublic educational forces in the task of Americanizing non-English speaking industrial workmen were adopted at the closing session of the first national conference on Americanization in industry here today.

The resolution recommended that every industry employing non-English speaking people formulate a definite policy regarding Americanization work, and declare that such work can best be done "where a responsible person is charged with its direction."

REFUSED TO ACCEPT A WRITTEN PLEA OF GUILTY

Hartford, Conn., June 24.—In the United States district court here today Judge Edwin L. Garvin refused a written plea of guilty entered by the A. W. Burritt Company of Bridgeport, lumber dealers, called to plead to an indictment of fifteen counts charging violation of a war embargo on the shipment of material. Judge Garvin ruled that some officer of the company must personally appear. The case will be called again at the September term of the court. The company was indicted for shipping lumber from the south under false bills of lading.

Strike of Bay State Carmen Has Ended

Announcement Made by John H. Reardon of the Executive Board of the International Union.

Boston, June 24.—The strike of about 3,500c ar men of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway company was officially declared ended tonight and the cars will resume their regular schedule tomorrow morning. This action was taken at a meeting here of the conference board of the ten local unions that had been on strike.

It was not announced how many of the locals had voted in favor of returning to the cars, but the aggregate vote was overwhelmnigly in favor of this course. The bare result was announced by members of the conference board and John H. Reardon of the executive board of the international union, who stood ready to suspend from membership all men who refused to obey the order of William D. Mahon, international president, to return to work by tomorrow morning.

A meeting of the conference board will be held tomorrow to discuss plans for a conference which Mr. Reardon has arranged with the management of the company, when the use of the hand fare register on open cars, modification of the present working agreement and other greivances will be considered, with a view of possible arbitration.

The strike began in Lowell on June 16 and few days later the men in Woburn struck in sympathy. Lawrence soon followed and last Sunday morning the other walked out, tieing up practically the entire system north of Boston and the Quincy district on the south side of this city.

FORMER SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Bedford, Pa., June 24.—The United States, by joining the league of nations, would deliberately surrender her freedom of action and decision as to her own rights, powers and policies, as well as her sovereignty and independence, said Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator, of Indiana, addressing the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar association here tonight. The speaker termed the league "a hybrid international confederacy" and declared that the United States, as a member, would be subordinated to it.

The constitution of this nation is mangled by the proposed covenant of the league of nations, and "basic national powers, given congress by our constitution, are, in practical and final effect, transferred from the American government at Washington to the league's government at Geneva," said Mr. Beveridge. "The superstate" will have the power to say just what the Monroe doctrine means, and how it shall be applied, and in Mexico, where "for years American citizens have been murdered," this nation would be helpless to take action to protect her subjects under the league covenant, he said.

"Under the covenant, in short, we would underwrite forever the status quo of the whole world as the big four has framed it," said Mr. Beveridge. "If war breaks out among the arbitrarily constructed states, which the big four has set up in Europe, the league government at Geneva can order as many thousands of American soldiers as it likes to kill and be killed on one side or another, as the league may decide."

Calling for a public expression on the covenant, Mr. Beveridge said: "America is not committed to membership in the superstate, and never will be, unless the American senate consents. And the senate never will consent until some way is found to place this tremendous question directly before the American people and their answer is secured."

REPARATIONS DELAYING AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

Paris, June 24.—(By The A. P.) The question of reparations is still delaying completion of the Austrian treaty owing to the difficulty of aligning the small eastern states on any general scheme for a division of the financial obligations and the claims resulting from the breakup of the Hapsburg monarchy, with consequent elimination of its responsibility for reparations.

American experts have conducted negotiations with representatives of the states inheriting parts of the Hapsburg domains, including Poland, Czecho-Slovakia-Jugoslavia and Rumania, for several weeks, but the results have been unsatisfactory to the council of four, and French experts are now trying their hand.

The problem is decidedly complicated, because, on the one hand, it is planned to charge these states with a share of the Austro-Hungarian financial responsibilities proportionate to the area and resources of the Hapsburg territories acquired by them, under the guise of "contributions to the cost of the war of liberation," while, on the other hand, Rumania and Serbia are entitled to offsets for reparations due them.

Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are not entitled to reparations under the general principle of the Austrian and German treaties, which limit reparations to the actual belligerents during the war.

Certain changes in the permanent reparations commission are also being made, to adapt it to Austrian conditions. The German treaty provided only for Serbian membership in certain contingencies. But all these states will be given seats and votes when their interests are involved.

All sums delivered from Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian reparations will be pooled with the proceeds of the German reparations for division among the interested states in proportion to proved claims.

DEMANDS BY SHIRT WORKERS IN NEW YORK

New York, June 24.—Workers in the shirt making industry have presented manufacturers with demands for an increase in wages, reduction of the working week and collective bargaining, according to an announcement made tonight from headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The demands were sent to the manufacturers in a letter which explains that in order to secure relief from what is claimed to be highly unsatisfactory working conditions the shirt makers have organized.

They demand an increase in wages of 25 per cent. to all-week employes, 40 per cent. to piece workers, a minimum wage scale for cutting departments, time and a half for overtime, and no work, overtime or otherwise, on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

Condensed Telegrams

Bar siver was quoted at 53¾ pence in London.

Boston saloons will continue sale of 2¾ per cent. beer after July 1.

Prince of Wales will be guest at the White House from Aug. 12 to 25.

Canadian Pacific Railway applies for aerial passenger and freight service charter.

Economic Council decided that with the signing of peace all blockades will be raiced.

Frank Nebeker, Salt Lake City, was appointed an assistant to Attorney General Palmer.

Light frost formed on low lying cranberry bogs in the Cape Cod district. Damage was slight.

It is reported a big dispute has arisen between the British and Americans in the cinema trade in Britain.

King and Queen of Belgium accepted invitation of President Wilson to visit the United States in September.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

An advance of 5 cents an hour was granted to the employes in the Argo plant of the Corn Products Refining Co.

Soft coal output for week of June 14 estimated at 8,278,000 tons. Hard coal output estimated at 1,865,000 tons.

Educators and engineers from all over the country gathered at Washington in a conference on business training.

According to a report received at Berlin, two American soldiers were killed and hree injured in a brawl near Frankfort.

American steamship Farnam, from Baltimore, was sunk by a mine explosion, according to a report from Gothenburg.

The funeral of James D. Bergen, founder of the J. D. Bergen Cut Glass Company, Meriden, who died Sunday, was held yesterday.

Union metal workers, said by their leaders to number 5,000, walked out at Vancouver, B. C., in sympathy with the strikers at Winnepeg.

House and enate conferees, approved the rider on the agricultural bill providing for repeal of he daylight saving law on Oct. 26.

Reports from easten Kentucky say moonshiners of that section formed a union and are setting a standard price for their product.

Jury for the trial of Gordon Fawcett Hamby, charged with the murder of two Brooklyn bank clerks last December, was completed.

President Wilson's baggage was packed and everything made ready for his sailing to New York after the signing of the peace treaty.

A report from Madrid says the Spanish government will allow exportation of 45,000,000 kilos of olive oil during the second half of 1919.

Senate Naval Committee completed the naval appropriation bill of 1920. It will carry $646,272,000, an increase of $44,803,000 over the House total.

Western Union Telegraph Co. announced that cable messages in code authorized for Great Britain will now be accepted for places in the Dutch East Indies.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill levying a high tariff on imports of dyestuffs and establishing a licensing commission to control imports.

Direct sailing from Chicago to Liverpool will begin today, when the Shipping Board will dispatch the 4,000 ton steel ship Lake Granby over new route.

Carl F. Anderson was appointed associate justice of the Middletown city court, to take the place of Judge Warner who becomes the presiding judge.

More than 50 Mexicans, peon laborers, were killed by bandits of the Diaz faction in revenge for the killing of Gen. Blanquet, leader of the Diaz followers.

An automobile in which Morris I. Dee, 50, of Middletown was riding alone overturned yesterday and he sustained a fracture of the skull. He is expected to **die.**

Frank L. Polk, of New York, counsellor of the State Department, and now acting Secretary of tate, was nominated to be Under Secretary of State, a new office.

Russian Soviet government demanded the release of L. C. A. K. Martens, Bolshevik representative arrested in New York Reprisals are threatened against Americans in Russia.

Senators Kendrick of Wyoming, and Kenyon, of Iowa, introduced bills providing for packers surrendering control of the packing industry and placing it under Government contol.

Kansas will harvest 225,000,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $450,000,000.

President Wilson notified Col. House not to participate in functions of the League of Nations until Senate had ratified the peace treaty.

President Wilson nominated William Gonzales, of Charleston, S. C., now minister to Cuba, to be ambassador to Peru. Boaz W. Long, of New Mexico, was nominated minister to Cuba and Benton C. McMillan of Tennessee, to be minister to Guatemala.

Central Western railroads asked Interstate Commerce Commission for increased rates on vaious commodities from points in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin to sations in Central Freight Association territory.

War expenditures of the War Department between April 6, 1917, and June 1, 1919, amounted to $14,544,618,000 Secretary Baker informed the House Committee at the beginning of its investigation of the department.

GERMAN OFFICIAL TELEGRAM INTERRUPTED BY POLES

Paris, June 24.—(By The A. P.) The Polish high command has forwarded to Premier Clemenceau a copy of a German official telegram which it intercepted in Silesia. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Posen, June 1.—The government will sign (the peace treaty). Nevertheless, Horsing in Silesia and Wig in western and eastern Prussia will proclaim war against the Orient. The government will officially oppose, but semi-officially will support, the business in every way."

Horsing and Wig are the Prussian high commissioners in Silesia and East and West Prussia, respectively.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE INCORPORATION OF PLAINVILLE

Plainville, Conn., June 24. — The semi-centennial of Plainville's incorporation as a town began today with observances in the schools and addresses at night by Charles H. Norton, of Worcester, and Rev. C. H. Hamlin, of Amherst, both former residents. An army plane flew here today to take part in the final programme tomorrow, a welcome to the town's returned war service men.

When speaking of her age a woman doesn't tell you one thing today and another ten years later.

MODIFICATION OF THE WAR TIME PROHIBITION MEASURE

Provision in Bill Which Would Have Prevented the "Use" by a Citizen in His Own Home Has Been Stricken Out by the House Judiciary Committee—Section Now Reads: "That Such Liquors Need Not be Reported, Provided the Burden of Showing That Possession is Legal is Upon the Possessor—Bill is to be Reported Today or Thursday.

Washington, June 24.—A man's right to store liquor in his home for the long dry period after July 1 stood up today against an attack on that provision of the prohibition enforcement bill before the house judiciary committee.

The bill as it will be reported out tomorrow or Thursday is considered all-embracing. So drastic are its provisions, members of the committee said, that while a man may put a keg of beer in his cellar, he may be convicted, and fined, if he wears a watch fob on which there is a picture of the keg as an advertisement.

In a general consideration of the measure the committee made a number of minor changes, but the principal fight was over the question of the right of home storage for personal use. Representative Morgan, republican, of Oklahoma, endeavored to have stricken out the section reading that "it shall not be unlawful to possess liquor in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him only as his dwelling."

Ardent prohibitionists on the committee voted against the Morgan proposal for the reason, they said, that nothing was to be gained by enacting a law so drastic as to arouse the hostility of people who rejoiced that the day of the saloon had ended. Prohibition members supported an amendment eliminating the proviso that the liquor must be obtained and placed in storage prior to date the act would become effective. As amended, the section reads: "That such liquor need not be reported, provided the burden of showing that possession is legal is upon the possessor."

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED AT DOOR OF HIS FIANCEE

Rye Beach, N. Y., June 24.—Lieut. Shelley Watson, an aviator stationed at Mineola, and his civilian mechanic, M. Ireland, were burned to death here this morning when their airplane, a Curtiss machine, plunged nose first to the ground.

Watson's fiancee, whose name was withheld, is spending the summer with Mrs. Ruth Downs Parker in one of the cottages on Rye Beach, and it had been Watson's practice to fly over every morning from Mineola, and circle low over the cottage. He left Mineola, it was said, shortly after nine o'clock, and made the usual manoeuvres over the Parker cottage, flying at an altitude of not over 200 feet above the cottage.

On the third or fourth time around, witnesses noticed that the engine "went dead." The machine lurched and crashed to the earth. As it struck there was an explosion, and the airplane was enveloped in flames. The men were both dead when reached, the bodies being badly charred.

Ireland seemed to have made an effort to extricate himself, and had got almost out from under the machine. Watson seemed still to be strapped in his seat. His fiancee arrived on the scene just in time to witness the accident.

Coroner John Stella from New Rochelle gave permission for the removal of the bodies to Werner's morgue in Rye as soon as an army aviation officer from Mineola arrived.

It was said that Lieut. Watson had returned from eighteen months of overseas service in February or March. He had been cautioned against flying so low, it was said, but had replied always that he was accustomed to such work in France, and could manage it all right.

A cottage caught fire from the flames, but the blaze was quickly put out by the Rye fire department.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Waterbury, Conn., June 24.—Nickfor Nechesnook was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the superior court here this aftenoon. The jury was out two hours. Sentence will be pronounced by Judge Burpee tomorrow.

On the 13th of March the body of Fedor Torrant was found horribly hacked in the northern part of the town. Torrant had been in the habit of carrying a large sum of money but did not have it with him on the night of the murder.

The prisoner did not budge when the verdict was returned.

No one ever saw a henpecked man with a double chin.

Discoverer Of Deadliest Poison Ever Known

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Prof. W. Leo Lewis, who discovered "Lewisite," one of the deadliest poisons ever known and one of the things Germany escaped by signing the armistice. When the week of developing war gases was first undertaken by the Bureau of Mines, Professor Lewis was called from his civilian duties as professor of chemistry at Northwestern University, Evaston, Ill., and at the request of the bureau was commissioned a captain in the ordnance department and assigned to the gas warfare service of the Bureau of Mines. While acting in this capacity Professor Lewis discovered and afterwards developed the gas.

PROCLAMATION CALLS FOR LICENSE OF WHEAT DEALERS

New York, June 24.—Julius Barnes, United States wheat director, announced tonight that President Wilson has signed a proclamation putting under license of the wheat director persons, firms, corporations and associations dealing in wheat, wheat flour or baking products manufactured either wholly or partly from wheat flour.

The only exceptions are farmers and small bakers.

The proclamation, which goes into effect July 15, applies to the business of "storing or distributing wheat, or manufacturing, storing or distributing wheat flour," as well as to the manufacturers of bread or other baker's products either wholly or partly from wheat flour.

Exceptions are listed as follows:

(A) Bakers and manufacturers of bakery products whose consumption of flour in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than fifty barrels per month.

(B) Retailers and farmers or co-operative associations of farmers or other persons with respect to the products of any farm or other land owned, leased or cultivated by them.

Common carriers are required to secure on or before July 15 a license from Mr. Barnes "in such form, under such conditions and under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as he may from time to time prescribe."

AGREEMENT ON REPEAL OF GOV'T CONTROL OF WIRES

Washington, June 24.—Agreement was reached late today by senate and house conferees on legislation to repeal government control of telegraph, telephone and other wire systems. The conferees adopted the house plan of terminating government control at midnight on the last day of the calendar month in which the law is approved.

Toll and local exchange telephone rates would be continued four months unless sooner changed by state commissions, under the conference agreement—a compromise between the ninety days' rate extension clause of the senate bill and the six months' continuance proposed by the house.

The practical effect of the legislation, the conferees stated, will be that all of the wires will be returned to private control and operation at midnight July 31, as it is expected confidently that the law will be signed by the president early in July.

Action on the conference report will be had first in the house and prompt ratification of the conference agreement is anticipated in both bodies of congress, the time for ending government control and the telephone rate extension questions being the only subjects in dispute.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED AT HARTFORD

Hartford, Conn., June 24.—Louis Stoezic and Andrew Reuckas, charged with counterfeiting, were sentenced to three years each in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta by Judge Edwin L. Garvin in the United tates district court today. The two young men had previously confessed that they had raised bills and passed them, first in Scranton, Pa., and later in Hartford and Waterbury. Their method of procedure was to clip the corner of bills of low denomination and by pasting other figures raise them to higher value.

Previous to the session of court Judge Garvin heard and granted the petition of the department of justice to amend the complaint against the International Silver company, charged with violation of the contract labor law. The amendment contained additional facts and changed the form of complaint opening the way war reargument of the case. The case dates back about two years.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS THROUGH NEW YORK

New York, June 24.—Despite heavy reductions in the export of war supplies to England and France, the total value of exports passing through the port of New York during the month of May was $272,792,119, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the figures of $214,873,278 for May, 1918, according to a report made public tonight by the collector of customs.

Exports to Asiatic countries showed the greatest proportinate increase, jumping from $4,233,207, in May, 1918, to $24,237,358 in May, 1919. Six times as great shipments to China, three times as great to Japan and three times as great to British India were recorded.

South American exports for May, 1919, totalled $27,018,817, an increase as compared with May, 1918, of $5,477,118, although exports to Argentina and Chile dropped off nearly 50 per cent.

RURAL CHURCH WORKERS DISCUSS MOVING PICTURES

Middletown, Conn., June 24.—Nearly 100 delegates of the Rural Church Workers of Connecticut visited moving picture houses here this evening to get first hand data on the subject for the night discussion: "The Value of the Present Day Moving Picture. This discussion ended the first of a two days' convention.