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LIVELY AND LONG SESSION OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

By an Overwhelming Majority a Bill Was Passed Making Sunday Baseball Optional With Municipalities—Amended Bill in the House Would Banish From Agricultural Fairs the Midway and All Forms of Gambling—Many Measures of Interest Before Both Branches of the Legislature.

(Special to The Bulletin)

Hartford, April 6.—In the senate today, a bill was passed appropriating $1,313.76 to the treasurer of the Norwich state hospital to reimburse the Connecticut Engineering and Construction company for loss by fire. The senate received a favorable report on the bill for the incorporation of the Mystic fire district and the house rejected th eincorporation of the Mystic fire district and the house rejected the bill giving the state control over the New London-Groton ferry, the explanation being that the matter was a local one and that the state was now doing its duty by providing the Thames river bridge.

The fraudulent advertisement bill retained its place on the senate calendar. The bill making a building appropriation for the Day-Kimball hospital was passed by the senate, as was the measure giving additional compensation to Messenger Robert McBurney of the New London county superior court.

THE HOUSE

The house convened at 11:20 today, Speaker Huxford in the chair. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Ayer.

Favorable report was received from the judiciary committee on an amendment to the advertising sign law, providing that applications for license shall state the height of sign, materal and distance from highway.

The education committee reported favorably a bill limiting the purpose of appropriations for schools. The committee on finance reported favorably a bill exempting from taxation the bonds of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut.

The house passed a bill providing for increase of salaries of city court officials in New Haven to $5,000 for each judge, $4,000 for city attorney, $2,500 for each assistant city attorney, $4,000 for clerk and $2,500 for each assistant clerk.

Bills passed from the calendar included these: Extending time to next general assembly for exercise of rights granted to Meriden, Middletown and Guilford Electric Railway company; authorizing increase of capital stock of the Bristol and Plainville Tramway company to $5,000,000, authorizing a board of finance for town of New Milford; including in the trunk line system of highways the road between Cornwall Bridge and Falls Village in the Housatonic Valley on the west side of the river from Cornwall bridge to Lime Rock station; amending charter of the city of New London to provide home rule as to election of mayor and other officers; authorizing treasurer of the town of Branford to borrow $160,000 on notes for improvement of highways; providing for the recording of notary commission in counties other than that in which notary resides, providing for distribution of estates where there are no children, to parents, brothers and sisters of deceased, authorizing town of Madison to issue $140,000 of school bonds, abolishing six months' imprisonment period which under present statute must precede parole from Connecticut reformatory.

Mr. Mahewson of Cornwall at the invitation of Speaker Nickerson presided during a part of the session when matters were taken from the calendar.

The skimmed milk bill was passed as follows:

No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, without displaying in such place as the dairy and food commissioner may determine in each place or room where such milk is sold, oered or exposed for sale, a sign having thereon the words "Skimmed milk is sold here," which sign shall be furnished by said dcommissioner, and without distinct and durably affixing a metal labor or tag in a conspicuous place upon the outside, and not more than six inches from the top of every can, vessel or package containing such milk, and such metal label or tag shall have the words "Skimmed Milk" stamped, printed or indented thereon in letters no less than one inch in height; and such milk shall only be sold out of a can, vessel or package so marked. Skimmed milk may be sold in milk bottles if plainly marked or tagged as such.

The hotel bill was passed as follows:

Section 1. Every owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of a hotel or inn shall post in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room a sign, upon which shall be printed in type not smaller than twelve point, the daily and weekly charge for such a room and meals furnished at such hotel or inn; except that hotels or inns operated on the European or a la carte plan shall not be required to so post the charges for meals so served.

Sec. 2. Any person owning, operating or managing any hotel or inn in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each offense.

Passed from the calendar: Providing for one session a year in Stamford for naturalization of aliens by superior court, providing for deportation of persons who become state or town charges during first year of their residence, providing for service at office of the department of state agencies and institutions of copy of divorce writ as wel as in defendant and conservator where ground is incurable insanity, providing for support by state when non-residents are found not guilty of crime on ground of insanity; providing for registry and capitalization of statistics of the blind by by board of education of the blind by board of education of the blind; providing that town clerks shall furnish lists of transfers of real estate to the assessors, providing for installation of meers on public water supply where consumers wilfully waste water; providing for payment by state agent of claims of institutions for state charges who have been supported, authorizing the board of control to sell all the land in East Granby purchased for a site for a new state prison.

What some of the representatives said will be a death blow to the agricultural fairs in the state came into the house of representatives today in the amended bill concerning gambling at fairs. The bill was favored by Mr. Russell of Middletown as amended by the senate but he opposed the amendments offered by Mr. Andrews of Danbury which extend the provision of the bill to circuses, carnivals, churches and fraternal societies which have fairs and exhibitions.

Mr. Hutchins of Harwinton said the bill would kill the Harwinton fair. Mr. Rogers of Litchfield agreed with him. On motion of House Leader Buckley who said there were still more amendments brewing in the senate the bill and amendments was recommitted to committee on agriculture. The bill as amended reads:

"No part of any building, or grounds, within the enclosure in which is held the fair, circus or carnival of any incorporated agricultural society, church or fraternal society, shall be leased for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, the running of wheel pools, the running of any kind of spindle games, the running of any king of dice games, the running of any kind of jingle boards, the running of any kind of tivoli or pin games, the running of any kind of picout, whether by envelope, artificial fish, or other device, the running of any game in which an addition is made from numbers on blocks, balls, cylinders, or ither device, the running of any game where watches, jewelry, cigars or other material is used as a subsititute for money, or the conducting of immoral shows; nor shall any person be granted the right or privilege or be permitted to carry on any of these games or shows within such enclosure during the continuance of such fair."

The house passed an amendment to the law concerning fees of court jurors and while it leaves the pay at four dollars a pay provides for pay to each juror of 10 cents a mile to travel from his residence to court each day of his attendance as a juror. The law has been mileage one a week and the new bill is said to provide better than $5 a day on the average for jurors.

On motion of Leader Buckley the bill making an appropriation of $1,145,724 for he peyment to towns of the average attendance grant for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1921, was totaled, Mr. Buckley saying this bil lshould not pass until some provision for the appropriation had been made.

A bill was passed amending an act concerning neglect to file annual reports of corporations, providing for doing away with maximum limit of six months for revival of rights of corporations by secretary of state and giving him powers for an indefinite period.

The Sunday baseball bill caused a long debate before it was passed by the house today. Mr. Ripley of Winsted asking for a roll call vote. The bill under discussion reads:

Section 1. The selectmen of any town, the mayor and aldermen or common council of any city, or the warden and burgesses of any borough, or any town, city or borough at a meeting legally warned and held for that purpose, may license the playing of professional baseball and football on Sundays after the hour of two o'clock p. m. and the giving of public concerts in any theatre or hall in such town, city or borough on Sundays between the hours of three o'clock p. m. and six o'clock p. m., provided action taken by any such meeting on such questions shall supersede and render void any action by the officials aforesaid. At such concerts only standard symphonic compositions and music of a classical nature shall be played, and the license therefore shall not permit the giving of moving pitures or stereopticon ehibitions with such concerts.

Section 2. Any person licensed under the provisions of this act, who shall keep open or operate any baseball or football park or any theatre or hall in violation of the terms of such license shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Secion 3. The provisions of section 6450 of the general statutes shall not apply to games or concerts held pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Section 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

The bill was supported by Mr. Perry of New Haven who said in the passing of years there had been a change of sentiment. He also said professional baseball and football takes care of the police problem on Sunday afternoon, and he did not know of a clergyman in New Haven who was opposed to it.

Mr. Stoddard of Woodbridge moved to have the bill tabled retaining its place on the calendar, but the motion was opposed by Leader Buckley and Mr. Dunn of Hartford and was lost. Mr. Smith of Hebron, Mr. Breckett of Willington and Mr. Bell of Salisbury vigorously opposed the bill as a desecration of the Sabbath. Mr. Bell was especially eloquent and his remark elicited applause. Mr. Dunn of Hartford replied to Mr. Bell and said Mr. Bell wa sevidently afraid to submit the Sunday question to local option. Mr. Landon of Chaplin said the bill was dangerous legislation. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, representative from Shelton opposed the bill which he said was in the interests of the cities which want to legalize the violation of the statutes. He said he would like to pass an act to safeguard the old fashioned Sunday. Mr. Phillips said the house would not he expressind the wishes of the state if it passed the bill, but after all Mr. Phillips said he would rather have the proposed act than the present statute. Mr. Hickey of Stamford offered a spirited support of the bill, and related how when he was in service in France it was an every Sunday occurrence to have baseball, football and even circucsecs to keep up the morale of the troops. A. Storrs Campbell of Enfield said it was an error to state the judiciary committee was unanimous for he bill, because he as a member of that committee had voted against it.

Mr. Ripley of Winsted spoke against the bill. Mr. Pavelka of Waterbury for it and resented the implications cast at the alien blooded population. Mr. Pierrepont of Ridgefield said the bill ought to pass. Mr. Clark of Hebron opposed the bill. Mr. Landon of Salisbury and Mr. Hutchings of Harwinton favored the bill. Mr. Perry of New Haven spake again in favor of the bill in preference to the present statute which presents a hypocritical situation.

After Mr. Darbie of Killingly moved the previous question, Chairman Buckley of the judiciary committee suggested instead of a roll call as moved by Mr. Risley the house take a rising vote.

Mr. Risley's motion needed a one-fifth vote to prevail and it was declared lost by the speaker when the majority against it was was obviously overwhelming. Mr. Buckley then closed the debate with a strong argument for the bill.

Th bill was passed by a viva voce vote and the action applauded.

An amendment giving the commissioner of domestic animals authority to kill any dog infected with rabies passed the house today, and also a bill giving the commissioner power to quarantine animals he believes to be infected with communicable disease.

THE SENATE.

Senator Goodwin of the Second district presided at today's session of the senate.

The committee on fish and game reported favorably on a bill to prevent the destruction of the eggs of game birds. Calendar.

A bill providing for the placing of memorials to soldiers, sailors and marines in state parks and reservations was favorably reported by the committee on state parks and reservations. Calendar.

The committee on fish and game reported favorably on a bill repealing section 3273 of the general statutes relating to the fishery rights of the residents of the state of New York. Calendar.

The committee on the judiciary made favorable reports on the following bills: Authorizing towns and cities to retire librarians on a pension; amending the charter of the borough of Torrington; incorporating the Morningside association; incorporating the Mystic Fire district. Calendar.

The committee on cities and boroughs reported unfavorably on Senate Bill No. 440, concerning defects in the side walks in Danbury and the bill was rejected. The committee reported was rejected. The committee reported favorably on bills amending the charter of Bridgeport concerning the board of education, incorporating the Groton Long Point association; tabled for calendar.

Passed: Forbidding local authorities from designating persons suffering from tuberculosis who are receiving aid as paupers; authorizing the superintendent of state police to issue a license to carry weapons on the payment of a fee of one dollar; authorizing the governor to appoint special agents for the Connecticut Human society; repealing chapter one of the public acts of 1919 concerning voting by electors absent in the military service of the state and the following house bills: Concerning the support of poor persons, making an appropriation for the Fort Griswold tract commission, increasing the annual allowance to state police association from $6,000 to $9,000 and for additional compensation to Robert McBurney for services as messenger of the superior court of New London county.

Cabled Paragraphs

Cardinal Dougherty Sails for Home.

Cherbourg, France, April 6.—Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia sailed for New York today on the Olympic.

FORGER ADMITS THAT HE KILLED JOSEPH B. ELLWELL

Buffalo, N. Y., April 6.—Roy Harris, arrested here this evegning on a charge of forgery, signed a statement tothe affect that he and another man killed Joseph B. Elwell in New York last June.

Harris said that he and a friend, William Dunkin, were accosted on the street by a chauffeur they knew who told them he had a woman passenger who might pay them well for a job. They got in and drove about with the woman who said her name was Mrs. Fairchild and promised them $5,000 to kill Elwell. She gave them $50 each on account and the next morning met them and drove them to Ellwell's home on West 70th street where she let them in with a key. Harris alleges Dunkin shot Elwell. The woman, he said, gave them $450 each and promised the rest of the money later. Harris says he never got any more and suspected his pal double-crossed him. He fled the city when the tragedy excited such widespread interest.

The man had been staying at a hotel here with his wife since Tuesday. An acquaintance tipped the local police off that he was wanted in St. Catherines, Ontario, for alleged check forgery and he was arrested. As he was being brought to the station house he said:

"That check thing was all settled. I know what you want me for. It is the Ellwell murder."

Then without much prompting he dictated a statement and signed it. The local police notified New York.

MOUNT VESUVIUS IS IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Naples, April 6.—(By the A. P.)—Mount Vesuvius is in active eruption. The eruption is the most violent that has ocurred in fifteen years. It is being accompanied by impressive internal rumblings.

Dense clouds of smake mixed with flames form a majestic, but alarming picture. Many American tourists have been attracted by the spectacle, but are prevented from approaching the crater by showers of hot ashes and cinders and the movement of molten lava.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN A WRECK ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Harriman, Tenn., April 6.—Southern railway fast train No. 2 was derailed at New River, 40 miles north of here this afternoon at 2.45 o'clock, and the engine and three coaches and three sleepers were turned over. Two persons were killed and 25 to 35 slightly and seriously injured. The two killed were passengers. The derailment was caused by a buckled track, it was said.

The injured were taken to Somerset, Ky., 50 miles north of the scene of the wreck.

A $20,000 CLAIM IS ALLOWED LAWYER SAUL S. MEYERS

New York, April 6.—Judge Charles M. Hough in the federal district court, today allowed a $20,000 claim of Saul S. Meyers against Arthur Berensen, one of the five lawyers designated to share an $835,330 award for services in the recent restitution suit of stockholders against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

When the judge made the award to lawyers, nine others filed claims for participation, but all were denied except Myers.

PLEASED WITH TALBOT AS THE VICEROY OF IRELAND

Rome, April 6.—A sefi-official vatican statement says: "The appointment of Lord Edmund Talbot as viceroy of Ireland has produced a good impression because of the abrogation of an unjust law, which prohibited a Catholic from becoming viceroy over that Cotholic population.

"Regarding the effect this act of the British government may have on the present situation in Ireland it is impossible to make any prediction."

MEMORIAL SERVICES OVER 1,222 BODIES FROM FRANCE

New York, April 6.—Memorial services over bodies of 1,222 soldiers brought back to America from their burial ground in France were held today at Hoboken, where the remains were taken off the transport Cambrai.

Nearly half the dead were men from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina who fought with the thirtieth Division. Most of the others were from the Twenty-seventh, New York, division.

AUTOMOBILE STRUCK BY TRAIN AT PITTSFIELD

Winstead, April 6.—Henry Heuer, 42, a traveling salesman, of West Haven, was fatally injured late today when his automobile was struck by a Pittsfield to New York express train near Ashley Falls, Mass. He was taken aboard the train and first aid was administered at Canaan. Then he was brought to the Litchfield county hospital here, where he died tonight.

AN ABANDONED AUTO FOUND IN THE HOUSATONIC RIVER

Southbury, April 6.—An enclosed automobile bearing Confnecticut registration marker 54,487, was found today in the Housatonic river here. Apparently the machine had plunged over a 75 foot embankment along the edge of the river. It was partly under the water, but investigation failed to disclose any bodies in or near the car. There were red marks on the running board and one wheel that had the appearance of blood.

AGREEMENT BY TUG BOAT OWNERS AND EMPLOYES

Washington, April 6.—Sea going tug boat employes agreed tonigh at a conference with the employers and Secretary Davis to accept whatever wage reductions are agreed upon by employes of trans-Atlantic ships upon the expiration of the agreement between seamen and ship owners on May 1.

D. L. & W. SEMI-SKILLED MEN REJECT 27 PER CENT. WAGE CUT

New York, April 6.—Representatives of approximately 10,000 organized skilled and semi-skilled employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad today flatly rejected a proposed 27 per cent. wage reduction.

HACKETT TO PLAY "MACBETH" IN NATIONAL THEATRE, PARIS

Paris, April 6.—James K. Hackett, the American actor has accepted the invitation of the French government to play "MacBeth" in English in a national theatre in Paris this spring.

GUGGENHEIM DOMINATES AMERICAN SMELTING

Jersey City, N. J., April 6.—The organization slate of directors, representing the Guggenheim interests, was elected at the annual meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company here today.

Silent watches of the night are those we forget to wind.

Peonage Testimony by Negro Farm Boss

He Helped Kill Eleven Negro Farm Hands For Fear of His Own Life.

Covington, Georgia, April 6.—Fear for his own life was the motive that prompted Clyde Manning, negro farm boss, to help kill eleven negro farm hands employed on the Jasper county plantation of John S. Williams, the negro told the jury today in the trial of Williams in Newton county superior court here. Manning asserted on cross-examination he did not want to help kill them, but was afraid to disobey Williams, who, he declared, was trying to do away with the negroes for treachery might testify regarding alleged peonage conditions on the Williams farm.

"They wasn't a bothering me," said Manning, a coal black, short, stocky built man of about 150 pounds, "and I didn't want to get 'em out of the way, but he added later, "Mr. Johnny said, 'it's their neck or yours.'"

The negroes met death shortly after federal authorities started an investigation of alleged peonage on the farm. Six of them, according to Manning, being chained to rocks and thrown alive into the rivers, and five knocked in the head or shot and buried on the farm.

Williams is on trial charged with the murder of Lindsey Peterson, one of three negroes alleged to have been brought into Newton county and drowned, and the defense sought to confine the witness to his account of Peterson's death and to bar him and two federal agents from testifying to peonage conditions. Judge John B. Hutcheson overruled both motions and Green R. Johnson, chief counsel for Williams, indicated he would appeal on these grounds in event of conviction of Williams.

The state put on four other witnesses besides Manning—two federal agents, Clyde Freeman, a negro farm hand, and a negro woman cook, and was expected to conclude its case tomorrow.

The defense indicated it would conclude its testimony in about one day and that the case should go to the jury Saturday.

Manning was the state's chief witness and during his testimony the courthouse was packed to capacity. He seemed little affected by his recital, and rarely changed the inflection of his voice. He is unable to read or write, he said, and about 29 years old, but does not know where he was born.

"When I first remember myself," he said, "I was in Jasper county."

During some three hours of direct examination the negro told in detail of the alleged murder of the eleven negroes, giving his description in simplest words.

"They was stubborn and a-begging," Manning said simply in his version of the death of Peterson and Willie Preston, and me and Charlie (another negro) rolled 'em over the banisters of the bridge."

The men, as were the others killed, he said, had been lured away from the farm by Williams on the pretext that they were being taken to trains and would be allowed to return to their homes in Atlanta, or Macon, where they had been taken from jail by Williams paying their fines. Peterson and Preston, Manning said, were found together by a trace chain around their necks to which was fastened a sack containing about one hundred pounds of rocks. Their hands were bound together by wire, he said. Williams drove the automobile in which the negroes were carried, Manning testified.

Harry Price, another negro taken to be drowned, jumped off the bridge himself, Manning said, when he found there was no hope for him.

'Don't throw me over; I'll get over," Manning quoted Price as saying, and added that the negro, with a cry of "Lord have mercy," flung himself into the river.

Manning then went into details of the alleged murder of other negroes.

He declared Williams was present at the various drownings and had ordered the killings when defense counsel sought to make him admit he was the instigator in the alleged killings. He said that on one occasion he tried to "break away" from Williams place where he had worked for the last fourteen years, but said "Mr. Johnny jumped on me, and I ain't tried it no more."

Hitch in Settlement of British Coal Strike

Government Insists That the Mines Be Operated Pending Negotiations.

London, April 6.—(By the A. P.)—A day of great excitement, which looked as though it were leading to an immediate negotiations to find an issue to the wages dispute in the coal crisis, closed with still another hitch owing to insistence on the part of he government that resumption of pumping operations at the mines must be preliminary to any negotiations.

The first meeting of the government with the miners and mine owners had been set for eleven o'clock tomorrow morning at the board of trade.

Then the prime minister made the announcement in the house of commons that the miners' federation had informed him that it was unable to see its way clear to instruct the pump men to resume work during the negotiations. Mr. Lloyd George added that th enegotiations could not proceed unless this obstacle was overcome.

Whether the hitch is as serious as appeared from the premier's statement is not quite certain. Frank Hodges, one of the leaders of the miners, referring to the matter, said he did not regard as hopeless the question of negotiations. Another favorable indication is that the premier has written to the miners' executive asking them to meet him early tomorrow morning at his Downing Street residence.

The general feeling is that the trouble about pumping is due to suspicions harbored by both sides, but that it is not serious enough to prove a permanent obstruction to negotiations.

WOULD PUT EX-SOLDIER RELIEF UNDER ONE HEAD

Washington, April 6.—Consolidation under one head of all government bureaus dealing with ex-soldier relief to function directly for the president will be the chief recommendation made to President Harding by the special commission which concluded its inquiry into government relief work here today. Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, chairman of the commission, announced tonight that actual drafting of the report to be submitted to the president would begin tomorrow in executive session.

The new bureau probably will be known as "The Veterans Rehabilitation Administration." Its head will be selected by President Harding from among the most able men possessing a knowledge of all ex-service men's problems.

Commission members were agreed today that the crux of the problem centered in the phrase "veteran rehabilitation." While it was a single problem, they said, it naturally was divided into three needs which must be fulfilled for the ex-soldiers by the government. They were, first, those of a physical nature; second, those of finance, and third, those dealing with industrial phases.

New legislation will be asked by the commission in its report to accomplish consolidation of the existing bureaus and decentralization of the field service, so that those in need may apply to relief stations and boards in their home districts rather than to Washington or other more distant bureaus.

TWO WITNESSES ARRESTED FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY

Detroit, Mich., April 6.—Arrest of two witnesses for refusing to testify and issuance of a bench warrant for another witness for the same reason marked the trial in United States district court here today of seven Detroit, Brooklyn and Bridgeport, Conn., men on a charge of conspiracy to violate the federal automobile theft act

A bench warrant was issued for Harvey Loye of Detroit, a government witness, when he disappeared from the court room late today just before he was to take the stand. His disappearance followed the arrest of Henry King and Edward Heffron of Detroit, government witnesses, who refused to give certain testimony on the ground they would incriminate themselves. It was announced by government attorney King and Heffront would be prosecuted.

The men on trial are alleged to have been members of a ring that conspired to send stolen automobiles abroad for sale.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER FOR NEW PRESIDENT OF YALE

New York, April 6.—New York, New Jersey and New England alumni are to give a dinner to Dr. James R. Angell, the new president of Yale university at the Hotel Astor, New York city, April 15. James R. Sheffield, class of '87, is to preside. The speakers will be: Former President of Yale Arthur T. Hadley, former President William H. Taft, '78, former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, '56, and Dr. Angell, University of Michigan, '90. Dr. Angell is to take office as president of Yale in June. The purpose of the dinner is to make a Yale man of him.

All alumni and non-graduates are welcome if they communicate with Wilcommittee, 50 Vanderbil Avenue, New York city.

Some 9,500 invitations have already been issued.

At this dinner Dr. Angell is to make his great public address. Within a short time the Chicago Yale alumni and the Pittsburgh Yale alumni are to have similar dinners in honor of Dr. Angell.

TO CONSTRUCT BRIDGE FROM MANHATTAN TO WEEHAWKEN

New York, April 6.—Decision was reached here today to incorporate the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association to enlist public support for the great double-deck highway and railroad bridge which it is proposed to construct from Manhattan to Weehawken, N. J., with terminal facilities for passengers and freight on both sides of the Hudson river.

Plans for the new association were formed at a meeting of railroad executives, financiers and business men at the Railroad club. Sponsors include Charles M. Schwab, Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, Thomas F. Ryan, Otis H. Cutler, Thomas Dewitt Cuyler, Philip T. Dodge, Coleman Dupont, Elon H. Hooker, Otto H. Kahn, Ogden L. Mills, William Fellowes Morgan, George H. Post, Former Governor Alfred E. Smith and more than three score other railroad executives, financiers and business men.

FORMER EMPEROR CHARLES HAS ARRIVED AT LUCERNE

London, April 6.—The former emperor Charles arrived at Lucerne about eleven o'clock tonight, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange telegraph. He was accompanied by the former Empress Zita, who met him at Buchs. Charles appeared to be in a very exhausted condition.

UNITED STATES ASSERTS ITS RIGHTS TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE SETTLEMENTS

Brief Telegrams

Municipal ownership of the local street car lines was voted by Detroit citizens.

Prince Albert of Monaco will sail on the steamer France Saturday for the United States.

Twenty-six railroads submitted wage disputes to the railroad board, at Chicago within the last month.

Strike at Patton Coal and Mining Co., Pittsburgh, Kans., in progress since March 22, was settled.

Without debate the New York assembly passed the Martin bill giving World war veterans civil service preference.

Marconi Co. of London has secured operating control of the Peruvian telegraph and wireless systems for 25 years.

During the month of March there were 3,310,000 standard silver dollars coined, 2,243,000 nickels and 7,164,000 one-cent pieces.

George M. Kelly, known throughout the world as he champion leaper, died at the city hospital at Binghampton, N. Y. aged 3 0years.

Osmonde Gratton Esmonde, described as Sinn Fein envoy to Australia, was arrested at Vancouver, B. C., on orders of Mayor Gale.

Two men were seriously injured in an explosion of dynamite which destroyed the Tiple House of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., at Harlan, Ky.

The British steamer Impoco of 2,000 tons went ashore on Blonde Rock off Cape Sable according to a radio message received at Boston.

President Harding accepted an invitation to pitch the first ball at the opening of the American league baseball season at Washington on April 13.

Pope Benedict received a group of sailors from the United States cruser Pittsburgh. They were presented by Chaplain Edward A. Duff of the cruiser.

Captain J. A. Leroyer, who blazed the trail through the Northwest for American army airplanes that flew to Alaska was killed in an accident at Camp Borden.

A negro porter who sought treatment of a physician in Boston was declared a leper and isolated, pending his removal to the federal leprosarium in Louisiana.

Mysterious articles containing explosives have been discovered during the last twenty-four hours by the police in various sections of Berlin.

President Harding promised conditionally to attend the celebration at Plymouth, Mass., on August 1, marking the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

White Star liner Olympic which will leave Southampton this week, will have on board $1,500,000 in gold, transshipped from India, and consigned to New York bankers.

Major General Leonard Wood was elected by the executive committee of the Near East Relief to succeed Charles Evans Hughes as a member of the board of trustees.

United States Assay Office is now occupying its new building at Wall and Nassau streets, New York. Opening of the office was delayed by the Wall street explosion last summer.

Captain Frederick F. Williams who escaped in September 1919 from Governor's Island while under sentence of five years for fraud in army contracts, was captured in Cleveland.

Eugene De Forest, 70 years old, general agent in New York of the Penn Mutual Insurance company of Philadelphia, jumped to death from the attic window of his home in Montclair, N. J.

Judge E. H. Gary, in Chicago, declined to discuss conditions in the steel industry or general business prospects until after conference with heads of sugnidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Rene Viviani, in a statement to the Associated Press, said the purpose of his visit to the United States was to sound publi copinion in America and inform the American people of conditions in France.

Alfred E. Ottinger, ex-state senator from New York county, went to Washington to confer with Attorney General Daugherty. He is said to be considered for an assistant to the attorney general.

Greek archeologists have unearthed an imposing temple at Rerras, Thessaly. The structure is in an excellent state of preservation and is stated to be as large as the temple of Jupiter at Olympia.

Charges of graft will be lodged against 80 customs inspectors or approximately 8 0per cent. of the entire personnel of the New York office, it was announced by Byron R. Newton, collector of the port.

Additional land required to beautify the immediate surroundings of the great cemetery of the Argonne, where 30,000 American soldiers were buried, will be given to the United States government by France.

Applicants for employment at the public bureau maintained by the state department of labor and industries in Boston reached a higher total last month than in any like period of which there is a record.

The Greek legation in Paris denied reports that Prince Andreas, brother of King Constantine, had died from wounds received while fighting in Asia Minor. The prince has not left Athens, the legation declared.

The idea of preserving in motion pictures the distinguishing eccentricities and "ray-ran ways" of each class at Yale for historical and amusement purposes at class reunions will be voted on next week by the junior class.

Senator Simpson and Assemblyman Brundage introduced a bill in the New York legislature for the abolishing of the state being commission and providing for the appointment of an unpaid commission with paid assistants.

Efforts of Edwin B. Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft evader, to obtain his release from the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were defeated when Federal Judge Pollock denied Bergdoll's application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Secretary Hughes Addresses Notes to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, Informing Them That the United States Has Never Vested Either the Supreme Council or the League of Nations With Any Authority to Bind the United States or to Act in Its Behalf—Declares That Failure to Ratify the Peace of Versailles Will Not Be Allowed to Detract From This Country's Rights—Disputes the Authority of Granting to Japan Mandate Over the Island of Yap Without the Assent of the United States—Maintains That the Island Should Be Nationalized for Cable Purposes.

Washington, April 6.—Failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of Versailles will not be allowed to detract from this country's right to participate in peace settlements, Secretary Hughes declares in notes addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The note to Japan differed from the other three in that it referred more specifically to the Japanese mandate over the Island of Yap. All four of them reiterated the contention that the United States had sacrificed no rights in the peace settlement by reason of its unwillingness to join the league of nations.

The text of the note to Great Britain, which is similar to that to France and Italy, follows:

Text of Note.

"With respect to the mandate to Japan, purporting to have been confirmed and defined in its terms by the supreme council of the league of nations, of the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the equator, this government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles which, in its view, are determinative.

"It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the allied and associated powers, and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the British government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the allied and associated powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, now under consideration, without the assent of the United States.

United States Reserves Rights.

"This government must, therefore, point out that as the United States has never vested either the supreme council or the league of nations with any authority to bind the United States or to act on its behalf, there has been no opportunity for any decision which should be deemed to affect the rights of the United States. It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States through the victory in which it has participated could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered to Japan, or to other nations, except by treaty, and that no such treaty has been made.

Treaty Ratification Not Essential.

"The fact that the United States has not ratified the treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any rights in the overseas possessions of Germany, save as an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary, Article 119 of the treaty of Versailles provides:

"'Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.'

Question of Mandates.

"It will not be questioned that one of the principal allied and associated powers, in whose favor Germany renounced her rights and titles is the United States. Thus, not only could the position of the government of Japan derive strength from the treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the government of the United States.

"Further, the draft convention relating to the mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific Ocean, north of the equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same view, purporting on behalf of the United States as one of the grantors to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States and the fact that the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United States as one of the principal allied and associated powers.

L. of N. Exceeded Its Authority.

"As the United States did not enter this convention or into any treaty, relating to the subject, this government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the league of nations was without any authority to bind the United States, and that the confirmation of the mandate in question, and the definition of its terms, by the council of the league of nations in December, 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficiency with respect to the United States.

"It should be noted that this mandate not only recites Article 119 of the treaty of Versailles, to the effect that 'Germany renounced in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over her oversea possessions, including therein the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the equator,' but also recites that 'the principal allied and associated powers agreed that in accordance with Article 22, Par. 1, (covenant of the league of nations), of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon his majesty the emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated, as set forth. While this last quoted recital, as has already been pointed out in previous communications by this government, is inaccurate in its terms, inasmuch as the United States as one of the principal allied and associated powers had not so agreed and proposed, the recital again recognizes the necessity of the participation of the United States in order to mage the proposed disposition effective.

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision on May 7, 1919, binding the United States, it is deemed to be unnecessary again to examine the brief minutes of the meeting of the supreme council on that date. It may, however, be proper to say that the minutes of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the supreme council and without taking account of the reservations which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the supreme council on April 21st, April 30th, and May 1st, 1919. The attitude of President Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the department of state on March 3, 1921: "I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese government, which I have read, in relation to the proposed mandate covering the Island of Yap.

Never Consented to Assignment of Yap.

"'My first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the council of four assigned to Japan a mandate for the Island of Yap was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the Island of Yap to Japan.

"'I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention. I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned, made specific reservations regarding the Island of of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power but should be internationalized for cable purposes.

"'I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations. I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the Island of Yap, and I did not agree on May 7, 1919, or any other time, that the Islands of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan.

Consent of the U. S. Essential.

"'Asa matter of fact, all agreements arrived at regarding the assignment of mandates were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached as to the specific terms of the mandates and further, upon their acceptance by each of the principal allied and associated powers. The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates, after agreement as to their assignment or allocation.

"'The consent of the United States, as you know, has never been given on either point, as to the Island of Yap.'

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the Island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the supreme council on May 7, 1919, did not and in the nature of things could not, have finality, this government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this government to make immediate protest with respect to the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights. It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of this government in connection with the conference on communication in October last, this government informed the government of Japan and other governments (by notes of November 9, 1920), that it was the understanding of this government that the Island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

Trusts Action Will Be Reconsidered.

"It is a cause of regret to this government, that after and despite this protest, there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific islands including Yap an dthat a mandate should have been approved, or attempted to be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States. This government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a mistake apprehension, will be reconsidered.

"In particular, as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the island, this government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the supreme council or of the league of nations. Any action of the supreme council or of the league of nations, and cannot recognize theallocation of the island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"In this view, this government deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so-called "C" mandates, or the discussion with respect thereto.

"This government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges accorded to other powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the government of Japan and of the governments of the other allied and associated powers, this government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved."

At the request of counsel for Philemon W. Johnson, former town treasurer of Norfolk, his case was continued today by Judge Isaac Wolfe to the June term o fthe superior court. Johnson's bond remains at $10,000.