

# HEATLESS MONDAY ORDER SUSPENDED BY DR. GARFIELD

## General Holiday Ruling is Withdrawn and Question is Placed Before Local Administrators for Determination—New England May Continue Holidays for Some Time.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Fuel Administrator Garfield yesterday announced the suspension of the heatless Monday order. But he said State Fuel Administrators will have authority to keep the closing program in effect in any states where the fuel conditions seem to demand it.

The only section where this discretion probably will be exercised is in New England. James J. Storrow, special representative of the Fuel Administration for New England, has been called to Washington. It is understood he will recommend that the Monday closing order be kept in force in New England, where fuel conditions are still critical.

Reports received at the Fuel Administration office indicate that only 375 tons of bituminous coal moved daily through the New England gateway for the first ten days of February. This is wholly inadequate.

### Will Accelerate Shipments.

No surplus stocks of consequence have been created in the New England consuming centers. The Fuel Administration plans to exert every energy to improve that situation by accelerating rail transportation and by increasing water shipments from Hampton Roads.

With the continuation of freight embargoes and the preferential list for coal consumers, the Fuel Administration feels that the problem will be worked out without imposing further the hardship of Monday closing upon industries, except possibly in New England.

Reports from all states except the New England states indicate general improvement in the fuel situation. While the State Administrators in eastern territory a week ago were unanimous for the continuance of the heatless Monday order, Dr. Garfield said yesterday reports received from these same men now are all for its suspension, excepting in the case of New England.

This is due principally to the break in the bad weather conditions. Transportation conditions have improved to a marked degree, and the amount of fuel consumed has been reduced.

### Closing Down Resulted Well.

Dr. Garfield said yesterday that the statements he is receiving from all sections of the country convince him that the closing order brought universal improvement in fuel conditions. At the same time, he admitted that the freight embargoes have been a large factor in the general improvement.

While submitting no figures as to the amount of coal saved by the industrial shutdown, the Fuel Administrator presented figures bearing on transportation congestion and the effect of the order in reducing the rail blockade on eastern lines.

On Jan. 22 four of the trunk lines had on sidetracks 26,953 cars above the normal. This congestion of cars was divided as follows: New York Central, 7,275; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,450; Pennsylvania, 5,676; Erie, 5,552. On Feb. 12 the number of cars above the normal on the side tracks had been reduced to 13,768, distributed as follows: New York Central, 1,134; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,252; Pennsylvania, 2,527; Erie, 4,856.

### But Must Be Still Economical.

In commenting upon the suspension of the Monday closing order, Director General of Railroads McAdoo said:

"I concur heartily in this, but it should not be assumed that there is no further necessity for economy in the use of coal. There are still possibly six weeks of winter weather ahead of us, and the possibility of blizzards to interfere with railroad operations. Therefore every pound of unnecessary traffic that we can keep off the railroads during this period will help to restore normal conditions that much more quickly. The general industrial activity of the country should be maintained at the utmost limit that conditions will permit, in order that production may not be unnecessarily disturbed, and that labor may not unnecessarily be deprived of employment.

"The railroads are a fundamental important factor in the situation and the public may reasonably expect that they will be operated to the limit of their capacity and that every conceivable effort will be made to furnish the amount of transportation required to sustain the country's life and prosperity. With a few weeks of favorable weather I am sure that the railroads will be able to take care of their responsibility.

### Will Meet War Demands.

"I believe that there is every reason for encouragement and confidence about the future and that the resources of the country will prove sufficient to meet the great industrial and financial demands of the war.

"The prompt enactment by Congress of the necessarily railroad legislation and the war finance legislation will be extremely helpful. There is no ground for pessimism. We have only to clench our teeth, stand together and ultimate victory is certain."

Five ways of saving fuel in heating houses are recommended in a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau, estimates that there are about 20,000,000 homes in this country and that each by the use of ordinary intelligence and care can save a ton a year.

The report suggests that the temperature of houses be kept from 5 to 10 degrees below what is now customary. From 15 to 20 per cent of the fuel may be saved by heating the house only to from 62 to 68 degrees, and there will be no danger to health. Coal may also be saved by heating lower rooms.

## MRS. SHERWOOD GETS \$2,000 IN RAILROAD SUIT

After deliberation of about an hour and a half a jury in the Superior Court today returned a verdict of \$2,000 damages in favor of Lillian M. Sherwood of Fairfield, in her suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Mrs. Sherwood sued for injuries received June 29, 1916, when a signal lantern fell from a passing train and struck her upon the head and shoulder as she stood in the highway which crosses under the tracks.

Mrs. Sherwood claimed permanent injuries and sued for damages of \$15,000.

## PRAISE WILSON FOR CLEARNESS OF HIS VISION

London, Feb. 13.—President Wilson stands head and shoulders above all other spokesmen of the Allied peoples, in the opinion of the Manchester Guardian, mainly because he is able to keep firmly and constantly in view the reasons why America came into the war. The newspaper contrasts the president's address to Congress with the official report on the outcome of the recent session of the supreme war council in Versailles and instances the various times in which Mr. Wilson has come forward to remedy "our shortcomings, take up dropped stitches and repair all too palpable lapses of our own and allied diplomacy," and has done it with conspicuous and admirable effect.

President Wilson, says the Guardian, "finds himself in substantial agreement with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, but the president's criticism of Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, frank as it is penetrating, leaves him in doubt as to the attitude of the United States towards the methods he represents and the war aims he has fathered."

## BRYANT IS NAMED TO ORDNANCE POST

Waldo C. Bryant, head of the Bryant Electric Co. of this city, has been named civilian production manager of the Ordnance Department for Connecticut and Western Massachusetts. His duties will be to speed production in manufacturing of all kinds of war orders in this territory. Bryant's office and headquarters will be in New Haven, and he will assume his duties immediately. The position is under the production division of the Ordnance Department of which Col. Tripp is the head.

## CARDS REQUIRED TO BUY HORSES

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.—"Horse cards" are the latest things in the complex business of rationing Germany. Small farmers, tradesmen, and others to whom the possession of a horse is necessary for their livelihood, can now and then secure one if they are provided with a "horse card" properly signed and attested by the military authorities.

Only a limited number of horses will be available even for holders of the cards. They will be animals no longer required by the army, and some of them will only be lent for short periods at an assessed rental. Emaciated specimens will be auctioned.

## TO PROSECUTE LONDON WRITER

London, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced today in the House of Commons that action would be taken under the defense of the realm act against Col. Replington, the military correspondent of the Morning Post, for an article which appeared in the Post on Monday. The article complained of was submitted to the censor who refused his permission to publish it. The article afterward was published in a different form without being submitted to the censor.

Mr. Law announced that action also would be taken against the editor of the Morning Post.

## LETTERS BY JEFFERSON.

London, Feb. 13.—Two letters, one written by Thomas Jefferson and dated Monticello, April 17, 1821, and the other by General Lafayette and dated Lagrange, June 28, 1827, have been presented to the Consul-General Skinner in London as a gift to the American government. The donor was H. B. Gross, a Philadelphia manufacturer, who until recently had a home here. The first concerns certain books which the correspondent recommended to Jefferson and which he declared he was endeavoring to obtain, while the letter written by Lafayette speaks of the invention of a bee hive and of his interest in agricultural development generally. There is nothing to disclose the identity of the person to whom the letters were addressed.

## UNNECESSARY TO TAKE RAILROADS, ASSERTS KELLOGG

Washington, Feb. 13.—The opinion that President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads was unnecessary because as good results would have been obtained by the carriers with proper government cooperation was expressed in the Senate today by Senator Kellogg, a member of the Senate interstate commerce committee. He declared that had the railroad heads been given full measure of assistance the government would have escaped the necessity of guaranteeing the carriers an income for the use of the properties taken over.

Senator Kellogg spoke in support of the committee's amended draft of the administration railroad bill which he said "reflects the best judgment of the administration and the committee." Although he did not agree with the president and his advisers on the railroad question, the Minnesota Senator said he intended doing everything possible "to strengthen and facilitate government operation and insure justice to the people, the railroads and the vast army of security holders."

The executive committee of railroad heads, the senator said, greatly co-ordinated the transportation facilities and enormously increased traffic, but were hampered by certain laws and restrictions which should have been abolished.

"The railroads should have been supported by government authority," he continued, "to operate as a unit. Bearing in mind that the congestion was simply in the eastern and north-eastern territory, I am constrained to believe that as great service could have been obtained through the government's co-operation as by taking over the roads."

Senator Kellogg approved the compensation provided in the bill and said:

"A guarantee by the government of a permanent income on an investment would be reasonable at a very much lower rate, but the guarantee in this case is only for the period of the war and a short time thereafter and therefore it should, as near as possible, represent the carrying capacity of the roads over a reasonable term of years."

The plan submitted originally by the administration giving the president absolute power to fix rates was denounced by Senator Kellogg. "It is appalling," he declared, "to say that because we are at war the country's entire rate making structure and the absolute power to change a rate, affecting the billions of dollars of railroad property and hundreds of millions of dollars of commerce shall be placed in the hands of one man, without the right of appeal."

Senator Kellogg said he believed the provision in the bill terminating government control within 18 months after the war should be retained.

"I have no doubt that under the war power," he added, "congress may keep the railroads for a reasonable time after the termination of the war. But to keep them an indefinite time and pay them therefor as if remaining property by false pretenses so far as the American people are concerned, I am not yet prepared to take a step that will force government operation on the people of this country. That question should be met by the American people squarely and fairly, unhampered by any other legislation should the time come when the people deem it wise to take over the railroads, their mandate is final."

## STEAMER MAINE HAS TROUBLE IN SOUND ICE JAM

Saybrook Point, Feb. 14.—The steamer Hartford of the Hartford & New York Transportation Co. reached its dock here shortly before noon today after a struggle in the ice field which are almost continuous in Long Island sound east of New Haven. At seven o'clock the steamer was held up by ice opposite West Cornfield Point lightship station and tugs that had been backing the ice at the mouth of the Connecticut river went to her assistance. It is thought that they made a channel for the steamer, as she worked in later.

The first inquiries made after the Hartford docked were as to the whereabouts of the steamer Maine, from New York for New London. The Hartford sighted the Maine off South Norwalk at 1:30 a. m. in tow of railroad tug No. 2 and was understood from signals that the Maine had a broken rudder.

A great field of ice, half a mile long and of an average thickness of three and a half feet, broke from the Connecticut river flats on yesterday's flood and moved down the river. The ice carried away a pier at Lyme. The ice drifted toward Fenwick light. One corner of it nearly upset the tug Orust at the point here, disabled the steam digger used in unloading dock, and damaged the steamboat dock. The ice held has wedged itself in the channel which tugs had broken in the last two days, and the mouth of the river is sealed a broad expanse of ice. Navigation is almost impossible in the sound off this point.

## ODD FELLOW OF NINETY IS DEAD

Derby, Feb. 13.—David W. Boyd, who was probably the oldest Odd Fellow in Connecticut in point of years of membership, and one of the oldest Masons, died today, aged 90. He joined Osanstone lodge, Odd Fellows, Oct. 9, 1845, and had passed through the offices of the grand lodge and was grand representative in 1876 and 1877. He was raised in King Hiram lodge, A. F. and A. M., on Dec. 6, 1859, and had also filled chairs in that body and was an honorary life member of the executive board of the Masonic Home. Mr. Boyd 55 years ago was head of the grand encampment of Odd Fellows, and 50 years later he was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Boyd was probably the oldest man in Derby. He had held city offices. He leaves no immediate relatives.

## LLOYD-GEORGE POLICY UPHELD BY PARLIAMENT

London, Feb. 14.—A crisis that had threatened the existence of the present government was passed when a resolution introduced by Richard Holt was rejected in the house of commons by the very substantial majority of 131. The Holt resolution expressed dissatisfaction with the declaration that continued forcing of the war was to be the main object of the government. The event shows that, however dissatisfied the parliamentarians may be, they are in no mood just at present to force a change in the government.

Verbal shafts were directed at Premier Lloyd-George again from various quarters of the house. Herbert Samuel, former secretary for home affairs, voiced the opinion of the government's shortcomings prevailing in a discontented section of the house of commons. He suggested that the war cabinet was war weary and should be aided by special councils dealing both with war and home affairs.

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and Arthur J. Balfour, foreign secretary, came to the assistance of the hardly pressed premier. Mr. Bonar Law produced a stammer with the view of disposing of charges against the government of failing to carry out promises with regard to ship building, food and other matters. Like the premier, he challenged the house to change the government if it no longer had confidence in its policy.

The government's four supported strongly the premier's view concerning the speeches of Emperor William. Chancellor von Hertling and Count Czernin, saying they gave not the slightest indication of an approach to the Allies' war aims, but rather gave the impression that three years of war had produced no change in Germany's military policy.

The debate in the house was closed by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade. Contrasting the demands of President Wilson with regard to Belgium and a league of nations with the enemy's attitude on the same question, he said that Chancellor von Hertling proposed to leave consideration of a league until peace had been concluded.

That, he said, would not be the proper attitude for Great Britain to adopt. It was no mere phrase to say the government was giving the closest attention to the subject of a league of nations. Lord Robert added that he himself had gone so far as to prepare a scheme for it, and it was a matter concerning which they must have clear ideas before the peace conference met.

In rebutting arguments of the pacifists Lord Robert declared it was useless to attempt to discuss peace unless the enemy meant peace. The government recognized that its only duty was to put an end to this war. No man of sense or feeling could wish it to go on longer than was necessary. He believed it could not be said that a policy of cringing before the German nation had met with any great success. He added:

"If the government would not crawl before the enemy and offer peace or any terms, it is because they are convinced not only that such a peace would be repudiated by the country, but that it would not achieve a lasting settlement."

## HOW TO ENROLL FOR POSITIONS IN SHIPYARDS

Shipyard applicants are evidently misled to the method of enrolling through the Bridgeport War Bureau, as hundreds have called at the War Bureau for the purpose of enrolling in the United States Labor Reserve. This is entirely unnecessary as a written application stating their name, age, address and occupation and other qualifications for shipyard work is all that is required. Application blanks have not yet been received from the government but soon will be.

Persons desiring to enroll should address a letter to the Bridgeport War Bureau, care of Chamber of Commerce, First-Bridgeport National Bank building.

The War Bureau can give no information as to any particular job, rate of wages or conditions, but merely enrolls those who are interested in this work and information regarding any particular job will be taken up with the men directly by the shipyard board.

Certificates of enrollment will be sent out as soon as received from the United States Shipping Board, and each volunteer will also receive a button showing that he is a volunteer for this patriotic service.

## REFUSE SACCHARINE SUGAR.

Rome, Feb. 13.—Italy's supply of sugar mixed with saccharine has finally been consumed, not because anybody liked the mixture but because Food Controller Crespi forced the demand by withdrawing ordinary white or granulated sugar from the market. Under directions of the Controller a large quantity of sugar was mixed with saccharine in order to effect a sugar saving.

## RAID QUARTERS OF CLAN NA GAEL

Dublin, Feb. 13.—The headquarters of the Clan na Gael were raided last night. Twenty-eight persons were detained. No arms were found, but maps and drawings were seized. The premises have been closed for more than a year by military orders.

## REDDING MOVEMENTS OF DRAFTEES GOING OVER TO MARCH

(Special to The Times.)  
Redding, Feb. 14.—The beneficiary of the first Farm Loan grant in the section is George P. Williams of Lontown. The amount is \$4,000 and the transaction was effected through an association formed in Newtown last fall of which Mr. Williams is a charter member and which operates through the Loan Bank established in Springfield, Mass., under a measure enacted by the national government about two years ago for the purpose of enabling farmers to borrow on land security on terms more favorable than had been usually obtainable. The rate of interest is six per cent, but one per cent of this goes towards payment of the principal so that the debt becomes extinguished in 36 years. It is one of the conditions of these loans that the mortgagor takes stock in the bank, paying therefor immediately, to the amount of \$5 for each \$100 advanced. An important advantage feature of the system is that as long as the debtor keeps up interest payment he remains secure against foreclosure proceedings such as might confront him at any time in the case of a private or a savings bank loan. Mr. Williams will use the funds placed at his disposal to discharge two existing mortgages amounting to \$4,000 which represent loans made to him by individuals. He has had such a discouraging succession of business misfortunes since locating in Redding about ten years ago that all will be glad to hear of his success in his recent venture.

Last week the selectmen had about decided to declare exemption from payment of the personal tax to members of the Home Guard, basing such proposed action in an opinion by the attorney-general of the state. That official, however, further advised that each town be guided by the advice of its own attorney in the matter. At the instance of the selectmen, therefore, Attorney S. C. Shaw proceeded to make some further inquiries. He learned that Bridgeport's city attorney disregarded with the attorney-general to grant blanket exemptions, although in disregard of this view the Bridgeport selectmen voted exemption. As the legislature, at its special session to be held next month, will probably take some action definitely on the exemption question Mr. Shaw thought it would be well to have the matter of collecting the tax from Redding Guardsmen open until after the anticipated pronouncement. The tax became due Feb. 1 and the list for this town has been turned over to the collector with instructions to make no demands on the Guardsmen until further notice.

The county committee of the State Council of Defense has arranged for a war rally to be held in the town house at Redding Centre on Wednesday evening of next week. Another rally is scheduled for Miller's hall in Georgetown on the evening of the 26th. According to present arrangements, which are subject to change, the speakers at both meetings will be Judge Booth of Danbury and Miss Fitzgerald of Hartford. Unless the conditions are especially bad as to weather and travel both meetings will doubtless have crowded audiences.

The assembly before the Board of Relief last Thursday were Arthur J. Todd of New Haven and George O. Sanford. The former asked reduction of the assessment on the land and buildings comprising his former lime burning plant in West Redding which the assessors valued at \$2,500, an increase of \$1,000 from last year. Mr. Todd said that the value of the land on the land had been practically exhausted and that the buildings were of little value. He expressed a willingness to sell the entire property for \$300. Mr. Sanford desired a reduction on the assessed valuation of his barn and silo.

Two coasting accidents occurred Monday afternoon. John Garry of a Sanford school pupil, was pitched from his sled in consequence of the runners breaking through the crust and suffered a broken wrist. On a bend in the hill west of the Center a double ripper went straight ahead to a collision with the stone fence, resulting in a broken leg for Richard Bunell, a Bethel boy, who was one of the passengers. The practice of night coasting on hills having bends is a dangerous one and several parties whose teams have just missed being struck by sleds feel that the authorities should endeavor to put a stop to it.

Some of the town's housewives felt much aggrieved over the 50-50 flour regulation that they threatened their grocer with the transfer of their entire trade to a more complaisant dealer unless an exception was made in their favor. Of course the effort to obtain the desired concession elsewhere proved a failure and regulation sources downward. Consequently the complaining ones became resigned to the new order of things for the very good reason that they had to be.

In consequence of imperfectly defined boundaries choppers in the employ of the water company recently encroached upon woodland in Pleasant Valley owned by Mrs. Edward Ryan. By agreement of the parties the amount of damages the company should pay for the trespass was left to George S. Banks for adjudication. He estimated 10,000 feet, all dead timber, as the quantity of timber which had been cut and awarded Mrs. Ryan damages in the sum of \$150.

That corporations as well as individuals are sometimes careless was evidenced by a deed recorded in the town clerk's office last week. The document is a deed made in 1850 by Mr. Gregory and makes conveyance of a right of way on the west side to the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad Co. An adjoining property owner recently had occasion to establish one of his boundary lines and his efforts in that direction led to the discovery and recording of the old deed.

The local branch of the Fairfield Chapter of the Red Cross has issued an appeal for additional subscriptions with which to obtain material for the making up of hospital supplies. The chapter needs about \$300 a month for this purpose and has exhausted the funds allotted it last July. Monthly contributions for a stated sum are suggested as the demand is a continuous one. Redding contributors should make their payments to Mrs. J. B. Sanford.

George S. Banks is preparing to resume lumbering operations, having purchased for this purpose the steam sawmill which was in use on his land last year. The tracts to be worked up cover an extensive area, comprising besides a large quantity of his own and several hundred acres in this

## MOVEMENTS OF DRAFTEES GOING OVER TO MARCH

Washington, Feb. 14.—Movements of men to complete the first draft, beginning on Feb. 23, will not be completed within the following five days, as originally planned, but will extend over into March.

## WILSON GREETES EARL READING

Washington, Feb. 14.—The exchanges of greeting between Earl Reading, the new British ambassador, and President Wilson, when the former presented his credentials yesterday, were made public today by the state department.

On behalf of King George, Earl Reading expressed the highest gratification that relations between the United States and Great Britain were to be strengthened by participation in a common cause.

President Wilson, replying, said: "I believe that the righteous cause we are now prosecuting will serve to bind more closely the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, and the people of all the other nations which desire the triumph of justice and liberty, and the establishment of a peace which shall last."

Mr. and Mrs. George Warneke and infant son are ill with severe colds. Miss Mary E. Nichols has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. St. John Constant of Wilton.

Miss Grace Scofield has returned home after a visit with her grandparents in Weston. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller and daughter, Mrs. L. R. Ambler, left for their southern home at Camden, South Carolina, on Monday.

A new telephone, 58-5, has been installed in the home of George F. Brown. Sunday morning, Feb. 24th, Rev. Minor Harwood of Georgetown, will occupy the pulpit at the Zion Hill M. E. church. Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Wing entertained Oscar Mills of Rowayton. George F. Brown has been quite ill for the past week.

## FRANCE EXPECTING BIG WHEAT CROP

Paris, Feb. 14.—The condition of winter wheat in the departments of France that give the largest yields is reported by an expert who has just finished a tour of inspection to justify the most optimistic hopes for the 1918 crop. Nowhere did the frost do any damage and the prospects are good for a greater crop per acre than in any year since 1914.

## KING'S PALACES FOR WAR USES

London, Feb. 14.—King George, the Daily News says, has offered three royal palaces for national use. They are Balmoral castle for wounded soldiers and Buckingham palace and Kensington palace for public offices. The government has not yet taken any action on the offer.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The Boston branch of the National Equal Rights league sent a telegram to President Wilson today protesting against the action of a mob in East Springs, Tenn., in burning a negro, James Melherton, at the stake last night. "Torture for confession" the message said, "and burning alive are not civilized methods for a convicted, much less an untried person."

town, Easton and Weston purchased by the water company last year from Henry Sanford 2nd. One alien enemy was registered at the Ridge post office last week. There were no registrations at the center, West Redding or Georgetown offices. Presumably because some fault had been found with the manner in which he performed his services as janitor of the town house Albert A. Gorham resigned the position last week and the selectmen engaged Beach Baldwin as his successor. After one day's service Baldwin also gave up the job on the plea that his strength was not equal to janitorial for both the Center school and the town house. Harry Iles was then engaged as town house janitor.

Misses Fox and Waterman have returned from a trip to the Pacific coast and are at their home in Pleasant Valley for a brief stay. Mrs. I. A. Judd of Georgetown, was operated upon for tumor at the Danbury hospital last Saturday and is convalescing favorably. The engagement is announced of Fred Wood of Sunset Hill, to Miss Catherine Nichols of Bethel.

In returning in his auto from Bethel last Friday afternoon, H. C. McCallum was halted near the Putnam Park entrance by the breaking of an axle, due to a sudden drop through the snow. Mrs. Edward Ryan is slowly improving from a severe attack of pneumonia. Bert Kelly has moved from Bethel to the house on the Ridge, recently vacated by Charles Williams.

## CHENEY EXPLAINS CONFUSING ORDER ON W.S.S. STAMPS

Hartford, Feb. 14.—Because of a ruling announced by the Federal Reserve Bank to the effect that Thrift Stamps would cease to become an obligation of the government on December 31, 1918, many persons have been confused into thinking that any Thrift Stamps they had on hand at the close of the year would be valueless.

Howell Cheney, state director for Connecticut of the war savings campaign, has secured from the Federal Reserve Bank information to the effect that Treasury Department officials at Washington have ruled that "thrift stamps outstanding in the hands of purchasers either at the time the entire issue of War Savings Stamps is sold, or on December, 1918, will either be accepted in exchange for War Savings Stamps of another series, or provisions made for cash redemption."

## ARREST TORRINGTON ALIEN

Torrington, Feb. 13.—Frederick M. Beno, a German alien, charged with violating the terms of his permit to enter barred zones, is locked up at the police station here on complaint of a federal agent. He will be taken to Hartford today.

## GERMAN PAPERS HIT AT WILSON

Amsterdam, Feb. 14.—President Wilson is accused by the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin as wishing to act as world judge so that the coming peace may be an Anglo-American compact.

"President Wilson's beautifully sounding words cannot make us forget the decisions reached in Versailles," the Tareblatt says. "The president seems to wish to continue the conversations, but this is only possible if the Entente modifies its war aims."

"The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says: 'President Wilson may have the chance of bringing about a peace conference if he induces his allies to take a more moderate mood.' 'The peace Germany wants,' it adds, 'is just, because it is based on the eighth commandment (Thou shalt not steal).'"

## N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, lb. 52 @ 52 1/2c; extras, 51 1/2c; dairy, tubs, finest, 50 1/2 @ 51c; good to prime, 48 @ 50c. Eggs—Fresh, gathered extras, dozen, 58c; extra, 57c 1/2-3c. Apples—Red, York Imperial, \$3.75 @ \$5.50; Rome Beauty, \$4 @ \$5; Stayman Winesap, \$4 @ \$5.50; Winesap, \$4 @ \$6; Black Twig, \$4 @ \$5.25; Twenty Ounce, \$4 @ \$5.25; King, \$4 @ \$5.50; Northern Spy, \$4 @ \$5.50; Baldwin, \$3.75 @ \$5.50; Ben Davis, \$3.25 @ \$4.25; greening, \$4 @ \$7. Hay and Straw—Large baled, Timothy, No. 1, ton, \$28 @ \$32.50; No. 2 to No. 2, \$22 @ \$28; shipping, \$25 @ \$32; fancy light clover mixed, \$25 @ \$28; No. 1 clover mixed, \$22 @ \$25; clover mixed, lower grades, \$20 @ \$23; No. 1 clover, \$24. Straw—Rye, No. 1, ton, \$22; No. 2, \$21. Small bales about even with large.

Household Products—Cucumbers, doz, \$1 @ \$1.50; Asparagus, white, lb, 60c; cream, lb, 40 @ 50c; brown, lb, 30 @ 40c; buttons, lb, 20 @ 30c. Radishes, 100 bunches, \$2 @ \$4. Hubbard, bundle, 50 @ 75c. Tomatoes, No. 1, lb, 22 @ 25c. Potatoes—Bermuda, bbl, \$5 @ \$8.50; Virginia, late crop, bbl, \$1.50 @ \$4; Maine, 1st, 100 lbs, \$2.50 @ \$3.50; Long Island, 100 lbs, \$2.62 @ \$3.00. Poultry, Dressed—Turkeys, young toms, fancy, 35c; young hens, fancy, 33c. Chickens, 17 lbs to dox and under, 24 @ 35c; 15-24 lbs, 23 @ 24c; 25-29 lbs, 20 @ 30c; 30-36 lbs, 28c; 37-42 lbs, 28c; 43-47 lbs, 28c; 48-55 lbs, 28c @ 30c; 56 lbs and up, 32c. Squab broilers, 2-3 1/2 lbs to pair, 75c @ \$1. Capons, 8 lbs and over, each, 40 @ 52c. Fowls, 4-8 lbs and over to dox, 32 @ 35c; 20-47 lbs, 27 @ 30c; under 30 lbs, 25 @ 30c. Geese, 25 @ 30c. Spruce, prime, white, 6-10 lbs and over to dox, per doz, \$3.25 @ \$7.75; dark, per doz, \$1.50 @ \$2; culls, per doz, 75c @ \$1.

Rabbits—Cottontails, prime, sound, pair, 50c; poor to fair, 35 @ 40c; down, pair, 25 @ 35c. Vegetables—Beets, old, bbl, \$4 @ \$5; 100 bunches, \$3 @ \$7. Cabbages, \$3 @ \$2.50 @ \$3.50; ton, \$50 @ \$90; red, bbl, \$6 @ \$7.50. Celery, standard case, 750 @ \$2.25. Onions, white, 100 lb bag, \$2 @ \$3; yellow, \$1.50 @ \$2.75; red, \$1.50 @ \$2.25. Squash, 30 lbs, bbl, \$3 @ \$3.50. Hubbard, bbl, \$3 @ \$3.75. Turnips, rutabaga, bbl, \$3; white, washed, bbl, \$4 @ \$5; unwashed, bbl, \$3 @ \$4.50.

## N. Y. Live Stock Market

Beeves—Steers, \$11.00 @ \$13.50; bulls, \$5.50 @ \$11; cows, \$5 @ \$9.50; tall ends, \$4.50 @ \$4.75. Dressed beef, 16 @ 19c for native sides. Calves—Veals, \$14 @ \$18 per 100 lbs; few, \$18.25; culls, \$11 @ \$13.50; burry-yard calves, \$7 @ \$8.50; yearlings, \$5.50 @ \$7; Westchester, C. English, \$3 @ \$5. O'Rourke, \$3 @ \$5. Sheep—Ordinary to prime stock, \$17.25 @ \$18.50 per 100 lbs. Dressed mutton, 17 @ 21c lb; dressed lambs, 22 @ 25c. Hogs, \$17 @ \$17.25 per 100 lbs; roughs, \$16.

## DIED.

SHIPPEE—In this city, Feb. 7, 1918. Herbert B. Shippee, aged 26 years. ENGLEHART—In this city, Feb. 6, 1918, Frederick C. Englehart, 53 years. O'BRIEN—In this city, Feb. 6, 1918, Ellen Sheehan, beloved wife of Charles H. O'Brien. HANNAN—In this city, Feb. 9, 1918, Anna B. wife of Patrick Hannan, aged 53 years. NICHOLS—In this city, Friday, Feb. 8, 1918, Frederick C. Nichols, 63 years. GRIFFIN—In this city, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1918, William F. son of Martin F. and Helen Griffin, aged 22 years 9 months, 8 days.