

THE BATTALION OF WILFUL 12 U.S. VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN RAIDING PARTY SCORED BY SWANSON

TWENTY-SIX PICKED MEN IN FRANCO-AMERICAN SALLY INTO TRENCHES OF GERMAN ENEMY DEFENDERS TAKEN IN HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE.

With the American Army in France, Monday, Feb. 25—(By The Associated Press)—Details of the Franco-American raid in the Chemin des Dames on Saturday show that 26 picked American soldiers participated after every member of the battalion had volunteered.

The Americans moved forward eagerly to the attack behind a barrage fire, the first time this has been done by our troops. Some Americans made captures and others chased Prussians through trenches.

Rehearsals for the raid were held the day before. The barrage fire began at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and continued until 6:35.

The Americans among the 100 in the attacking party were surprised at the precision with which the French shells fell and went hitting faster than they should have done and were within 30 yards of the dropping shells when they reached the enemy lines. Relief had just been completed in the German trenches and officers were making the rounds. The Germans took shelter in a dugout roofed with rails and sand bags. A French shell made a direct hit and the enemy sallyers hurled new and powerful shells into the American wire entanglements.

There was some hand to hand fighting but the entire enemy party at this point was captured. The raiders forced the enemy out of other shelters and communicating trenches.

The raiders and prisoners started back across No Man's Land on schedule time, but were caught in a German counter barrage. One enemy shell wounded five Germans and six Frenchmen, but no Americans. The prisoners were from 15 to 40 years of age. All apparently were under-armed.

The artillery contest in the American sector northwest of Toul grows more intense daily. The Germans fired a hundred or more shells during the last 24 hours and late this evening began to bombard violently some of our batteries with gas and high explosive shells.

The American artillery has replied constantly, doing most effective work against the enemy front line trenches, his battery positions and wire entanglements. Numerous enemy working parties also were shelled. Beyond observation by balloons there has been no aerial activity because of the low clouds and rain.

American machine guns last night and this morning fired many thousand rounds in the rear of the German positions where marked movement of men and material progresses. The enemy tried unsuccessfully to hinder the American patrol work by hurling new and powerful shells into the American wire entanglements.

STUDY REPLY OF VON HERTLING TO WILSON SPEECH

Washington, Feb. 26.—German Chancellor von Hertling's speech to the Reichstag was carefully studied today by President Wilson and state department officials without any official indication of how it was regarded or that it would be a basis for a further step in the president's custom of discussing the subject of peace in the open before congress. Intimations that the president would make it the occasion for another address immediately follow no official report.

Other officials who read the chancellor's address closely thought it served to emphasize a point made by President Wilson in one of his earlier addresses dealing with the peace aims of the powers, that while the Central powers appeared to accept the general broad altruistic principles for which the Entente allies and America were contending when it came to the management of details the Central powers appeared reluctant to apply these principles.

"SEND MORE LIKE THEM TO FRANCE"

An Atlantic City, Feb. 25—Maj. Gen. Adolph C. Wright, commander of Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., who has been making a tour of observation of fighting conditions in France, Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne, who has been Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's aide and was partly blinded in an explosion, O. C. Hayne of Pittsburgh, and M. Dunn of Philadelphia who have been serving with the American Red Cross on the Italian front, were among the passengers aboard a French steamer which arrived here today.

"All that we need is some more men just like them," said Maj. Gen. Cronkhite, in commenting on the splendid condition in which he found the American soldiers serving overseas.

CONDEMNED DISEASED HORSES.

Hartford, Feb. 25.—Cattle Commissioner Whittlesey has condemned two glandered horses found in New Haven in a shipment of nine horses from New York. The horses were found in a livery stable in New Haven and are now under quarantine.

SUBMARINE SINKS FREIGHTER.

New York, Feb. 26.—The British freight steamer Philadelphia, of 5,126 gross tons, owned by the Leyland line, has been sunk by a submarine. She left here with cargo for British ports on Feb. 11 and was torpedoed about Feb. 21.

News of the Philadelphia's loss was received today in marine insurance circles and confirmed at the offices of the Leyland line.

Administration Senator Blames Them For Boldness of Huns.

HITS POLITICIANS HELPING TEUTONS

Denounces Activities of Von Bernstorff and His Agents.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senators who participated in the filibuster that resulted in the defeat of the armed ship bill last session were assailed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, an administration leader, in a speech today, as having destroyed "the last chance for peace" between the United States and Germany. By this action, he said, Germany was convinced that we did not have the courage to defend our rights and that no injury she could inflict would result in warfare.

"This small group of wilful senators," Senator Swanson declared, "were responsible for the creation of this belief in Germany and deserve severe condemnation for misrepresenting and thwarting at this critical time the will of the American people. Convinced by defeat of the measure for armed neutrality that the United States was too craven to fight, hardly had congress adjourned before Germany commenced the enforcement of extended submarine warfare."

Senator Swanson after reviewing the causes that led to America's entrance to the war declared there is "an insidious and treasonable propaganda now conducted in this country designed to produce dissatisfaction and patriotic lethargy in order to obtain a German made peace."

Engaged in spreading this pernicious propaganda, he said, is a motley crew composed of fanatics, German spies and persons corrupted by German gold and promises, offered by a few selfish politicians who foolishly think they see an opportunity for self-advancement although it may result in the wrecking of the country.

The activities of former German Ambassador von Bernstorff and other German agents despite our neutrality in attempting to cripple our industries, instigate plots and to influence the congress in the interest of the German empire also were denounced by Senator Swanson.

NEARLY ALL IN DEVENS CARRYING WAR INSURANCE

Hartford, Feb. 26.—Figures on the amount of government war risk insurance taken by men in the service have been procured by the Connecticut State Council of Defense, which, through its local agencies in all towns and cities in the state, is conducting a campaign among relatives of soldiers and sailors appealing to them to urge men in the service to take advantage of this insurance. With the extension of time for filing applications to April 12, the campaign for War Risk Insurance has taken a new lease of life. The total amount insured to date now exceeds \$9,000,000,000.

The Army camps show an especially good return. Every one of them has more than 92 per cent. of its men insured, while five have 99 per cent. and upwards. From the camps, more than 1,000,000 applications, representing insurance of over \$5,500,000, have been received by the War Risk Insurance Bureau in Washington.

Cable reports from France show that most of the men over there have applied for insurance. Including this insurance from overseas and the insurance at the arsenals, flying schools, barracks, recruiting depots, and other military and naval stations, the total amount of insurance is approximately \$9,200,000,000, with an average policy of \$1,177.

There is now active rivalry among the camps to see which shall first reach the goal of 100 per cent. insured. There is also rivalry among the camps to see which shall take out the largest total amount of insurance and which shall take out the largest per capita amount. In totals Camp Logan, Texas, leads with \$216,000,000. Camp Greene, North Carolina, is a good second with \$213,000,000. In per capita ranking, Camp Devens, Massachusetts, comes first. In per cent. of men insured Camp Dodge, Iowa, leads with 99.9 per cent. Camp Devens has taken \$248,814,560 of this insurance, its percentage of men insured being 97.3.

The total amount of government insurance in force is more than three times as much as the total ordinary life insurance in force with any life insurance company in the world. The State Council of Defense announces that full information can be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. together with the proper blanks. Beneficiaries can easily fill out the blanks themselves and send them directly to the government. The person in the service must sign an authorization for this, or may apply for insurance himself directly through his commanding officer.

POWDERED GLASS IN CHEWING GUM

Stonington, Feb. 25.—Dr. James H. Weeks, local representative of the State Council of Defense, has had reported to him a case of ground glass found in chewing gum here and has sent samples of the gum in question to the Council in Hartford for a more thorough examination. He has made a thorough report of his investigations here and awaits further instructions from the State Council of Defense.

When the matter was reported to him he started an investigation at once under instructions from Hartford, getting samples of this particular make of chewing gum from all stores in the borough. On Sunday, Dr. Weeks and Dr. Thuber made an examination of one package and found what was undoubtedly ground glass.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

For the past two months it has seemed that each time the hens in the laying contest at Storrs got fairly under way and just ready to lay a lot of eggs they have had to face adverse weather. The sixteenth week of the contest is a nice example of the case in point. The hens laid at a rate of 40 per cent. as compared with 34 per cent. for the previous week. The total number of eggs amounted to 2301 or a gain of more than 100 over the previous week's production. Thus all the signs look good except that the last day of the contest week brought a below zero temperature with a drop of nearly 50 degrees in twenty-four hours. Richard Allen's Rhode Island Reds from Pittsfield, Mass., were an easy first for the week with a yield of 51 eggs. Joseph M. Rothschild's Barred Rocks from Katanah, N. H., were second on the list with a production of 45 eggs. Laurel Hill Farm's White Wyandottes from Bridgerton, R. I., and A. P. Robinson's White Leghorns from Calverton, N. Y., tied for third place with 44 eggs each.

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The Storrs Experiment Station has just published bulletin No. 35, entitled "Factors in Incubation." This is a pamphlet of about fifty pages and will be sent gratis to those who are interested in incubation are incorporated in this newest bulletin on the subject.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
West Hampton Beach, L. I. 468
Rock Rose Farm, 440
Katonah, N. Y.
Tom J. Adamson
Laurel P. O. Quebec, Can. 416
Joseph M. Rothschild, 416
Katanah, N. Y.

White Wyandottes
Obed G. Knight, 554
Bridgerton, R. I.
Brayman Farm, 479
Westville, N. H.
J. Frank Dubois, 455
East Lynn, Mass.

Rhode Island Reds
Richard Allen, 475
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pinecrest Orchards, 441
Groton, Mass.
Chas. H. Lane, 366
Southboro, Mass.

White Leghorns
J. O. LeFevre, 486
New Paltz, N. Y.
Braeside Poultry Farm, 442
Stroudsburg, Pa.
Hollywood Farm, 417
Hollywood, Wash.

Miscellaneous
Cook & Porter, (Buff Wyandottes) 439
Easthampton, Mass.
Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon) 488
Corvallis, Ore.
H. P. Cloyes (Buff Wyandottes) 412
East Hartford, Conn.

FENG YUS HIANG HELPING SOUTH

Peking, Wednesday, Feb. 20.—Gen. Feng Yus Hiang, in command of 10,000 northern troops, has rebelled against a recent mandate of President Pao Kai Shing ordering the general to act as a northerner, to attack the southern rebels. Gen. Feng is said to have established himself near Kuliang on the border of the provinces of Hepeh and Hunan, and is giving help to the southerners.

The capture of Ichang, a strategic position on Yangtze River, by the southerners, is confirmed officially.

PIND GERMAN BOMBS IN NORWAY

Christiana, Feb. 25.—Fresh discoveries of bombs of German origin have been found in Norway. A large store of bombs intended to blow up ships carrying iron ore to England was uncovered a few days ago at Kirkenes, a seaport. Nine large bombs and a number of smaller engines of destruction are located at Finde, a room formerly occupied by alleged accomplices of Baron Reutenfels, whose operations were extensively aired several months ago.

BOY BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—Karl Wilke, a 17-year-old schoolboy who burglarized the German emperor's castle at Wilhelmshohe last November, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the German courts. At the trial he stated that he needed money to pay a \$50 restaurant bill incurred in celebrating his birthday. He thereupon committed seven successive burglaries at the imperial castle, obtaining art objects and other valuables worth \$25,000, which he took from the private apartments of the emperor and his family. The whole lot was sold to an antique dealer for \$65,000.

CRUISED IN PACIFIC 8 MONTHS

Beri Beri and Scurvy Rake Hun Prison Ship Long in Hiding.

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.—The Spanish steamer Igutz Mendí, with a German prize crew from the Pacific ocean on board, is ashore near the Skaw Lighthouse. Two of the prisoners aboard are Americans.

The prisoners on the Igutz Mendí were taken from six ships that had been sunk. Several of the prisoners had been aboard the vessel for eight months while she cruised in the Pacific ocean.

Twenty-two persons, including nine women, two children and two Americans, have been landed by the Danish authorities here. The Danish authorities have interned the German commander. The German prize crew refused to leave the ship.

There has been an epidemic of beri beri and scurvy on board the vessel.

The Igutz Mendí was captured by the German auxiliary cruiser Wolf nine months ago in the Gulf of India. The German navigators who were placed aboard had been following the Wolf ever since.

STATE COUNCIL ADVISES CITIES BE ECONOMICAL

Recommends That Towns Give Up Spending Money For Improvements.

WILL CONTROL ALL CHARITABLE FUNDS

Dr. C. C. Godfrey Explains Plans for State Charities Conference.

Hartford, Feb. 26.—Control of the time and plan for collecting all charitable and philanthropic funds in the various communities of the state by local agencies of the Connecticut State Council of Defense should result from action taken by the council at its weekly meeting yesterday at the state capitol. This action was taken in an effort to avoid conflict in the time and plan of solicitation for worthy causes.

The council members discussed the numerous appeals for funds for many causes in all parts of the state. It was pointed out that these campaigns frequently conflict in date, a condition detrimental to both the conflicting causes. To avoid this situation, the State Council voted that its local agencies be instructed by the chairman "to control during the present emergency, the time and plan for collecting funds by public appeal for all local charitable and philanthropic work in their several communities."

Bryan F. Mahan of New London, a member of the New London War Bureau, made an informal report to the council on the need of relief in housing conditions in that city. He will make a formal report at the meeting next week. The problem will be taken up by the council with the Housing Committee of the United States Department of Labor.

George L. Warren, secretary of the Connecticut Conference of Charities and Correction, appeared before the council to explain the plan for the state conference to be held April 21, 22, and 23, 1915, in New Britain. Approval of the conference plans was voted by the council at Mr. Warren's request, and a special committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the conference concerning all possible co-operation. The committee members are: Dr. D. Chester Brown, Dr. C. C. Godfrey and Miss Margaret T. Corwin.

The Committee on Woman's Activities reported that patriotic food exhibits had been held in eight cities, with 22 additional exhibits arranged and tentative plans for 11 others.

The State Defense Council also voted "that the Council of Defense recommends to all towns, cities, boroughs and districts in Connecticut that they do not engage in public improvements that are not absolutely essential to the general welfare," for the period of the war. The vote was passed as the result of an inquiry from the board of finance of West Hartford, asking for the advice of the Council on the construction of macadam on residential streets, not trunk line highways. C. J. Bennett, state highway commissioner and chairman of the Council's transportation committee, reported to the Council that the policy of the state highway department is to confine its work to main thoroughfares, refraining from work on side roads, for the period of the war.

The Council heard a report from George M. Landers, chairman of its committee on food supply and conservation, outlining plans for the use of food labor on farms this year, talking of the success of the Litchfield County farm survey covering more than 2,500 farms, just completed, and giving details concerning other work of this sub-committee. Decisions will be made next week on the proposition of similar surveys in the other seven counties in Connecticut.

HOLDS MANY "FIRSTS"

Norwich, Feb. 25.—Walter P. Moran, reported severely wounded in action by Gen. Pershing on Saturday, was the first to be drawn in Norwich for the selective draft, the first to be examined, the first to be sent to Camp Devens, the first to be sent abroad, and the first Norwich boy to be wounded. He is the son of John A. Moran, a real estate dealer.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR COMPLAINS ENEMY IS IN WAR TO CONQUER

MEANWHILE HUN HORDES PRESS ON IN RUSSIA — "DEFENSE OF FATHERLAND" KAISER'S AIM IN SEIZING TERRITORY AND EXECUTING UNRESISTING SLAV SOLDIERS.

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—The Central powers intend to give self-government to the provinces of Courland and Lithuania, Imperial Chancellor von Hertling declared in his address to the Reichstag yesterday.

The Chancellor said the Central powers had freed Poland with the intention of calling an independent state into existence. The constitutional problem involved still was being discussed in its narrower sense, he said, by the three countries.

SENATOR REED IN ATTACK ON FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

Washington, Feb. 26.—Responsibility for the coal shortage was placed squarely on the fuel administration by Senator Reed of Missouri today in a "statement of facts" submitted to the senate sub-committee on manufacturers as a basis for a report of its recent investigation of the fuel situation. Senator Reed's statement was not the report of the sub-committee, which investigated the coal and fuel administrations, but a statement of his individual conclusions on the facts.

"The chaos now existing in the coal business," the statement said, "must give place to stability or we will in the near future be confronted by a coal shortage of the most disastrous character."

For this reason, Senator Reed said, there should be an immediate announcement of prices and contracts which would be allowed to succeed present coal contracts, of which virtually all terminate on April 1.

The statement also advocated the announcement of a fixed time in which the business world may safely adjust itself to the new contracts and added: "It is plain that the prices allowed to be charged must be reasonably remunerative. If this is denied, the maximum of production cannot be expected."

Senator Reed declared the recent fuel order closing industries east of the Mississippi river was issued by the fuel administration "without warrant or authority of law" in order "to extract itself from its self-created dilemma." The senator made it plain that there was no excuse for such a condition to exist as the government on August 19 took over the control of coal with authority to commandeer mines and ample powers to meet any emergency.

The transatlantic shipping tieup, as far as was due to lack of bunker coal, also was blamed on the fuel administration by the Missouri senator. His statement asserted that the entire business machinery for bunkering ships, built up by "practical experts, not theorists or dreamers," had been put out of commission or completely subordinated to the fuel administration so that it can be fairly said that the fuel administration was substituted for the machinery theretofore existing.

To add to the confusion the statement said the prices fixed by the Lane committee were "swept aside by the fuel administration" and this mistake finally was discovered and admitted by Dr. Garfield. Senator Reed declared multiplicity of priority orders resulted in tying up thousands of freight cars and in creating embargoes in many of the great terminal yards of the country.

"Obviously," the statement concluded, "this great fundamental business ought not to be wasted from experienced hands and taken over by those who, however good their intentions, are utterly lacking in that knowledge essential to its successful conduct."

The statement was taken under consideration today and a report on the finding of the recent inquiry is expected soon.

Senator Lodge, whose resolution caused the coal investigation, has given notice that he will discuss the coal situation in the senate tomorrow.

LEARN HUMBERT HAD HUN CASH IN BANKS HERE

New York, Feb. 23.—Further disclosures in the investigation conducted here into the activities in America of Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death in France for treason, were made public today, indicating that Charles Humbert, the French senator who was arrested subsequent to Bolo's conviction in Paris, had German money amounting to \$170,000 on deposit in this country.

This money was placed with J. P. Morgan & Co., here on instructions of Bolo Pasha, who, according to the evidence, had it transferred from his own account in the Royal Bank of Canada to Senator Humbert's account with the Morgan firm.

"The world is longing for peace," he said, "but the governments of the enemy countries again are inflaming the passion for war. There are, however, other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped that these voices will multiply."

"The world now stands before a final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin a discussion—or they will continue the insanity by their criminal war of conquest.

"Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and sufferings of peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

"The prospect of peace on the whole eastern front is now within practical reach. The world, especially the neutral world, is asking whether the gate is not open to a general peace, but France, England and Italy still seem, as unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

"From the beginning, 'Le Entente' has pursued aims of conquest. It is fighting for the delivery of Alsace-Lorraine to France. I can add nothing to what previously has been said—there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense."

"The operations of the Central powers in the east, the chancellor said, were carried out with the sole aim of securing peace with Ukraine. He said: "Our war aims from the beginning were defense of the fatherland, maintenance of our territorial integrity and freedom of our economic development," said the chancellor. "Our warfare, ever since, has been aggressive in action, it is defensive in aim. I lay special stress on that just now in order that no misunderstanding may arise in regard to our operations in the east. Their sole aim is to secure the fruits of our peace with the Ukraine."

London dispatches say Chancellor von Hertling's reference to a statement by Walter Runciman, former president of the board of trade, concerned remarks made by Mr. Runciman in a speech in the house of commons on Feb. 13. Mr. Runciman said the greatest agreement that could be made to the peace of the world would be that the representatives of opinion in the belligerent countries draw together and exchange views.

Concerning Mr. Runciman's statement, the chancellor said: "I can only say that Mr. Runciman if he meant we should be much nearer peace if proper responsible representatives of the belligerent power would meet in conference for discussion. That would be a way to remove all international agreement that could be made to the peace of the world would be that the representatives of opinion in the belligerent countries draw together and exchange views."

Signing of a Russo-German peace will not be the final solution of the German problem, he said. The German problem and the final settlement will come when the peoples of Courland, Estonia, Livonia and Poland take matters into their own hands, according to M. Kamenoff, one of the Bolshevik delegates to the Brest-Litovk negotiations, in an interview in the London Daily News. Mr. Kamenoff arrived in London after a three weeks journey from Petrograd. He is on his way to Paris as Bolshevik plenipotentiary to France.

With the handing over of the land and factories to the peasants and workers, M. Kamenoff said, they had begun to realize as they could no longer the old regime, that a German invasion of Russia would injure their vital interests. Consequently the consciousness of the necessity of defending the country was growing among the Russians.

The suspension of Petrograd M. Kamenoff added, would not be enough to restore the monarchy. Any attempt at restoration would entail fighting in every town and village for the peasants and workers were well aware that restoration would involve the loss of their land and political rights.

The four bases of a just peace, announced by President Wilson recently, and referred to by Hertling as his own sentiments with a qualification follow: These are the four principles set forth by President Wilson in his address to Congress on Feb. 21:

First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be subjected to sovereignty by sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

Third, every territorial settlement involves in the war must be based on the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of rival states; and

Fourth, that all well defined national aspirations should be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently the world.