

RUSSIAN CONGRESS APPLAUDS WILSON'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

NEW GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLYMEN DRAFT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHETIC NOTE— LENINE GETS BIG OVATION.

Moscow, Thursday, March 14—(By the Associated Press)—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was received with marked applause when it was read tonight at the opening session of the all-Russian congress of soviets. The congress immediately adopted a resolution of appreciation.

The resolution reads: "The all-Russian congress of soviets expresses its appreciation to the American people and first of all the laboring and exploited classes in the United States for the message sent by President Wilson to the congress of soviets, in this time when the Russian Socialist soviet republic is living through most difficult trials. "The Russian republic uses the occasion of the message from President Wilson to express to all people who are dying and suffering from the horrors of this imperialistic war, its warm sympathy and firm conviction that the happy time is near when the laboring masses in all bourgeois countries will throw off the capitalist yoke and establish a Socialist state of society, which is the only one capable of assuring a permanent and just peace as well as the culture and well-being of all who toil."

The congress is being held in the splendid banquet hall of the Nobility club, where former emperors often were entertained. Soldiers, sailors and peasants formed a majority of the 1164 delegates present. M. Sverdlov, chairman of the central executive committee of the congress, presided. The Bolshevik members number 732 and there are 28 Social Revolutionists. Premier Lenin made the principal speech and received a great ovation. He reviewed the history of the revolution and emphasized the necessity of signing a peace treaty. M. Tchitcherin, the acting foreign minister, read the peace terms. It was decided that peace should be considered first and after that the permanent removal of the capital from Petrograd and the election of a new general executive committee.

Strong forces of guards were about the hall, but there were no attempts at disorder. Moscow is quiet. Bolshevik control apparently being absolute.

A caucus of the Bolsheviks, while favoring a signing of the German peace treaty, has resolved to approve the course of the peace delegation of the council of people's commissaries. The caucus also condemns the German peace terms and declared it was necessary to restore order and organize for defense.

GERMANS FIGHT CZECH DEPUTIES IN PARLIAMENT

Copenhagen, March 16—Czech and German members of the lower house of the Austrian parliament engaged in a wild scuffle in which several were injured Thursday during a speech by the Czech deputy Soukop, says a Vienna dispatch to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The disturbances became so serious that the chairman had to dissolve the sitting.

Deputy Soukop complained that Prague, the capital of Bohemia, had been for several days without food, including potatoes. Deputy Wolf, a German member, jumped to his feet and shouted: "The Czechs have not given out proper quantities of food. The Czechs will starve us. They are the allies of the British."

The German deputy's harangue was interrupted by Deputy Rydziaz, a Czech, who threw him to the floor. The tumult thus begun soon spread throughout the house.

GIVES EXTRA PAY TO OUR AVIATORS

Washington, March 15—Legislation to repeal laws giving extra pay allowances averaging 50 per cent to men in the aviation service, recommended by General Pershing and by Secretary Baker, was unanimously disapproved by the Senate Military Committee. A clause in the omnibus bill amending the National Defense Act providing for repeal of the allowances was stricken out.

Senator Hitchcock said that over-sanguine reports had been put out concerning the aviation program and that the department was investigating the question.

CONFLICT BETWEEN COUNCIL MEMBERS

London, March 15—A conflict between Maximalist and Social Revolutionists of the left members of the council of people's commissaries occurred in Moscow, Friday. The Social Revolutionists refused to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany and said they were resolved to resign the moment the treaty is ratified by the all-Russian congress of soviets.

GRANTS WAGE INCREASE.

Pittsfield, March 15—Berkshire county woolen mills have announced a voluntary increase in wages of 10 per cent to take effect March 25. More than 8,000 employees will be affected.

CALL OUT TROOPS TO SUPPRESS THE I. W. W. RIOTERS

St. Maries, Idaho, March 16—Arrival of United States troops and Idaho state guardsmen, ordered here by Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the western army department, and Gov. Alexander as a precaution against possible renewal of violence by Industrial Workers of the World, was anxiously awaited here today. Armed civilians, deputized yesterday by Sheriff A. L. Noland after he was set upon and beaten by a mob of Industrial Workers and their sympathizers, who are declared to have threatened to deliver one of their number from jail here, patrolled the streets during the night to prevent any fresh outbreak.

GOV. HOLCOMB'S PROCLAMATION FOR FAST DAY

Hartford, Conn., March 16—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb has issued the annual proclamation setting aside the Friday before Easter as a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation follows:

By His Excellency, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor. A PROCLAMATION. In compliance with custom, the governors of Connecticut have designated the Friday before Easter as a day of fasting and prayer, in commemoration of the day when the Savior of mankind made the supreme sacrifice. On that day for the three years last past we have prayed that this nation be spared from an active participation in this great world war. It was a selfish and unanswered prayer. It was decreed that this country, founded upon the divine principle of the equal rights of man, should do its part in defeating a foe which by force of arms seeks to subjugate the weaker. We should be willing to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to ensure the preservation of human liberty. I therefore, appoint Friday, the twenty-ninth day of March next as a day of fasting and prayer and exhort the people of this state to bend the knee to Almighty God, and fervently and devoutly pray for the success of our cause, the preservation of our young men who are fighting on the side of right, and the early and conclusive victory, and that a permanent peace be established.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the Capitol in Hartford, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, By His Excellency's command, FREDERICK L. PERRY, Secretary.

NAVY FORCES OUT NEWPORT SALOONS

Newport, R. I., March 16—The Navy department order prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the Newport naval station went into effect today with the result that 49 saloons and wholesale liquor stores in this coastal town were closed.

Efforts by dealers to gain an extension of time so that they might dispose of their stocks more profitably were unavailing and the authorities announced that every establishment would be closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and that the order would be strictly enforced.

BELIEVE VALUABLE HORSES POISONED

Covington, Ky., March 16—With 125 horses dead and 115 others that will probably die, the investigation into the alleged poisoning of a large consignment of government horses here yesterday continued with unabated zeal today.

AMERICANS ROUT HUN PATROL

U. S. Snipers Shoot Down Advance Men As They Crawl Through Fence.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, March 13—(By the A. P.)—Active artillery firing continues on the American sectors north of Toul and east of Lunville. A considerable number of gas shells has been falling intermittently on the Toul front. An enemy patrol was discovered this morning in the American wire entanglements northwest of Toul. The Germans were driven off with rifle fire and several of them were hit. One body was left hanging in the wire.

American snipers have been very busy on both sectors. East of Lunville six enemy snipers were silenced by the Americans. On the Toul front during last night and today considerable talking, and even singing, was heard within the enemy lines. Several times the Germans stuck their heads over the parapets to see what the Americans were doing.

After several of their number were hit the Germans stopped looking.

At one place last night an American sentry saw a figure slinking through the darkness. The man halted when challenged and was found to be a German prisoner who had escaped and was trying to get back to his own lines.

The place where the German was captured was not far from where an American one pounder was busy firing on a large nest of enemy snipers. The Germans withdrew.

The American artillery in the Toul sector again battered the German lines and caused an explosion, probably of an ammunition dump. Hundreds of big shells were sent into three new German trenches where weapons resembling gas projectors had been erected.

TRYING HARD TO ENTER SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY

Boston, March 16—If any American is trying harder than Almon Dingman of Barton, Vt., to help his country by getting into war service, it is Captain Dingman of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service at the Boston Custom House has not heard of him.

Dingman applied here for enrollment on a shipping board training ship, to be drilled as a fireman for the new American merchant marine. In his earnestness he is ready for the trans-Atlantic service as soon as possible, he had sold his 14 head of cattle and 400 chickens at Barton, and left 1,000 sugar maple trees "to take care of themselves," he said.

Dingman was greatly disappointed when shipping board physicians were unable to accept him as a merchant marine apprentice, owing to a slight affection of the muscles of one arm. "Well," he remarked, "I've got one more chance left. I've tried to get into the navy, the artillery and a merchant marine. Perhaps they'll take me in the army. If they don't I'll go back to farming and do the best I can there."

WANT MECHANICS AS DRIVERS OF TANKS AT FRONT

Men of military age are now being accepted at the regular army recruiting stations in this state for tank service, announced Major W. A. Mercer, commandant of the Connecticut recruiting district, today. Before their acceptance, applicants must have their applications approved by the Chief of Engineers or by a commissioned officer of the 55th Engineers. The tank service is one of the most interesting of army branches and hundreds of men are volunteering throughout the country for it, report army officers.

The British tank is an American invention. It has aided wonderfully in pushing back the Hun in Flanders and other famous sectors. But the big improvements on the Yankee tractor. Speed is one of these factors.

Recruiting officers urge young men between the ages of 18 and 21 and 40, inclusive, to volunteer for tank service at once. It is predicted that scores of Connecticut men will flock to the recruiting stations to get into the tanks. Each recruit, however, must come with his application approved by the above mentioned officers.

Army recruiting continues brisk in this state and the countries available to be forwarded to the recruit depot by the New Haven, New London, Waterbury, Hartford and Bridgeport stations.

GERMANY FEARS AN ECONOMIC WAR

London, March 16—Germany must count as accomplished the fact of economic war after the war and control by Great Britain and the United States of sea borne traffic in raw materials, declares the Pan-German Taegliche Rundschau of Berlin, says a dispatch from The Hague. The Taegliche Rundschau adds: "Germany must make up her mind to exploit the countries available to her and these are the Balkan and Black sea districts, followed by the Caucasus, the trans-Caspian district, Persia and Siberia."

20 BURN TO DEATH IN A LUMBER CAMP

Truro, N. S., March 16—Word reached here today that 20 persons were burned to death when the lumber camp of A. A. Sutherland in Alvin Siding, N. S., was destroyed by fire last night. The dead included the wife and six children of one of the lumbermen.

WILLIAMS IS NAILED AS THIEF

Alleged to Have Smashed Window of Michaels' Jewelry Store Dec. 11

LOUNGED AROUND BEACH IN SUMMER

Lived Life of Prince in Hotels During Winter—Never Worked.

Frank Williams, 33, who is said to be one of the two men who early on the morning of December 11, threw a large rock through the display window of Michael's jewelry store on Main street, was arrested a couple of days ago in Springfield, Mass.

He arrived in Bridgeport today to answer the charge of stealing \$3,000 worth of jewelry, and it is hinted that there will be another charge against him for a similar crime in New Haven.

Williams was arrested in Springfield on March 14, on a charge of theft of the person, and when he was brought to the Springfield police headquarters, Captain Quilty noticed the resemblance to the man whom Captain E. O. Cronan of Bridgeport was looking for. Quilty immediately got Captain Cronan on the telephone and in the exchange of notes which followed it was definitely established that Williams was the man they were searching for.

It was immediately arranged with the Springfield authorities to have Williams brought to Bridgeport and when he arrived today he was given a severe grilling by the members of the detective bureau, who believe that in the arrest of Williams they have rounded up one of the most daring of window smashing thieves.

When brought before Captain Cronan, Williams refused to talk, and no amount of threatening, diplomacy or inducement could get him to answer questions. Captain Cronan is rather sure that Williams will fit into the description of the man who has been wanted by the police all over the country for the past several years, and is getting busy with the bureau heads of other cities where similar crimes have been committed.

In discussing the case today Captain Cronan said: "It will be remembered that this man Williams made his first appearance in Bridgeport about a year ago. He always seemed to be plentifully supplied with money, and at any time he was in danger of running short he used to leave town for periods not exceeding two weeks, but invariably he returned with a new bank roll. As far as we have been able to find out he never worked, but spent the summer down at the beach. In the fall he moved to town and lived in hotels mostly.

The morning he selected for his break was a cold snowy day and there were few people stirring around 5:30 when the alleged thief and a companion went to the show window of the jewelry store and calmly broke it in with a large rock. The people who were around at that hour looked on while the thieves cleaned out the window of diamond rings, watches, lavaliers, stick pins and other valuables. When they had secured everything in reach they saluted two women who were on the opposite sidewalk and made a sign of silence to them. They then departed for an unknown destination."

Trouble Maker In Home Guard Jailed

Hartford, March 16—William J. Lackey of Plainville, a private in Co. I, First regiment, Connecticut Home Guard, is in the Hartford county jail serving a sentence of 18 days for violation of the 61st, 63rd and 95th articles of war of the United States, which govern the Connecticut Home Guard also. The sentence imposed by a special court martial convened in this city on March 4, and approved by Maj. Gen. Lucien F. Burpee, commanding the state troops, and by Gov. Holcomb, went into effect Friday.

Lackey attempted, over a long period, to stir up trouble in the company. He would not attend drills and tried to keep other members of the company from attending.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, March 16—"Harassing activities by the opposing artilleries were more frequent in the zone north of Ponte della Prata and south of Zenson (on the Piave)," says today's war office report. "Hostile patrols were put to flight."

"In the Asiago region our bursts of fire repeatedly disturbed enemy rear line movements."

SWISS SHELTER 26,000 ALIENS

Berne, Switzerland, March 16—Switzerland now shelters 26,000 interned war prisoners, says a recent census. Sixteen thousand are French, English and Belgian, while 10,000 are German. In addition, 7,000 relatives of interned men are visiting here.

Owing to the scarcity of food no further visitors for a long stay will be accepted.

Colonel Roosevelt cabled to his son, Captain Archie, that he was "more proud than can be imagined for his receiving the war cross."

WANT JUST PEACE OR NONE

Most Critical Stage of War Reached, Henderson's Opinion.

London, March 16—The most critical stage of the whole history of the war has been reached, in the opinion of Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor party. Speaking in London at a woman suffrage celebration yesterday, Mr. Henderson added:

"I have been imagining during the last few days, having regard to what has taken place in Russia, that some German emissary might come along and say: 'Why do we fight? Why cannot we settle it? We are prepared to come to a compromise with you regarding colonies and we are prepared to make considerable concessions to France with reference to Alsace-Lorraine.'"

"That would be a cynical peace, containing the seeds of future war. It would not be a clean peace and it would not be an honorable peace. It would be the desertion of Russia and the women of this country must stand against it like flint."

"We are anxious for peace and the sooner it comes the better. But let me say it must be a peace consistent with the ideals for which we entered the war. No one deplores more than I the collapse of Russia, but I do not believe that represents a majority of the Russian people. The Russian people were very anxious for peace. I am anxious for peace, but never in any speech that I have made or in any suggestion that I made privately have I committed myself to a position similar to that in Russia."

"By all means let us try for peace, but let us have international justice and that only."

FRENCH CLIMATE HAS NO TERRORS FOR OUR TROOPS

Summer in France Is Cool As Compared to Most of the United States.

Washington, March 16—American soldiers on the battle fronts in France will probably escape our American torrid hot spells of summer and our blizzard winters, extremes of heat and cold in France being less severe. They may expect, however, periods of sustained cold in the trenches, cold of the moist penetrating character peculiar to the continental climate of northern Europe, but in general no startling change from weather conditions at home.

An exhaustive study of the subject by Preston C. Day, chief of the climatological division of the Weather Bureau, shows that winter in northern France is not so severe from the standpoint of low temperatures, but there is a constancy of moderately cold weather which is not usually experienced in the United States. Rather low temperatures sometimes occur there, but such extremely cold weather as has been experienced this winter in the United States, is unknown. The coldest weather of record in northern France ranges from about zero, Fahrenheit, to 10 degrees below.

Summer in northern France is cool, as compared with most of the United States, the average temperature for July and August, the warmest months, being 63 to 65 degrees, even lower than along our northern border. Moderately hot weather sometimes occurs, but extremely high temperatures, such as occasionally are experienced in much of the United States, are unknown in France. Temperature as high as 100 never has been reported in France, while in the United States 100 to 110 degrees have occurred generally.

With the transition from winter to spring the rapid warming up, familiar to residents in most sections of the United States, is not so noticeable in France, the average temperature for March being only 2 to 4 degrees higher than for February. April and May are moderately cool and unpleasant, the length of the day increases much more rapidly than in most sections of the United States, and there is a corresponding large increase in the amount of sunshine, while rainfall is comparatively light, although occurring rather frequently.

The summers are pleasant as compared with much of the United States, the day temperatures being moderate and the nights cool. Occasionally hot weather is experienced, but the heat is not so excessive and the heated periods are usually of short duration.

Fall also is usually pleasant, especially in September and October. The rainfall usually becomes heavier, however.

The battle fronts of France lie in a latitude north of the United States. Paris is farther north than any point in the United States, being 500 miles nearer the North Pole than Chicago. Along the northern coasts of France temperatures are very similar to those of our northern Pacific coast, the monthly average at Dunkirk, France, and Seattle, Washington, being identical for nearly half the months of the year and differing only slightly for other months.

Not considering the higher mountains, rainfall in the eastern half of the United States, especially in the South, is much greater than in France. Compared with Paris, the average rainfall at Chicago is one and one-half times as large; at New York, more than twice as large; and at New Orleans, nearly three times as large.

Over the lowlands of northern France snow is fairly frequent and may be expected from November to April.

HENRY CROSBY EMERY FORMER CHAIRMAN OF TARIFF UNDER ARREST

CAPTURED WITH PARTY OF BRITISH AND TAKEN TO GERMANY, SAYS SWEDISH MINISTER IN REPORT TO STATE DEPARTMENT—WOMEN HELD.

Washington, March 16—A report on the arrest on the island of Henry Crosby Emery, a former chairman of the tariff board, said to have been captured with a party of the British by the Germans and taken to Germany, was made to the State department today by Minister Morris in Stockholm.

WHEAT SITUATION ASSUMING MOST SERIOUS ASPECT

Washington, March 16—Further limitation of wheat consumption in the United States is under consideration by the Food Administration to make certain that the sub-normal visible supply will tide over the American people and their allies until the next harvest.

Plans for accomplishing the additional saving are being worked out carefully and the only bar to success feared by officials is the senseless hoarding which may be practiced by unthinking and selfish persons.

The seriousness of the wheat situation was shown today by a Department of Agriculture report on the supply in country elevators and mills, which was supplemented by a frank admission that the food administration that existing four stocks are only 30 per cent of the normal quantity needed until July 1. Food administration officials though the department's estimate of 180,000,000 bushels of wheat in elevators and on farms March 1 was optimistic and said their best information was that 125,000,000 bushels was the greatest amount that could be expected.

The Allies have been promised 90,000,000 bushels of grain between Jan. 1 and July 1. The only alternative to failure to carry out this program in the opinion of food administration officials is sacrifice by individuals.

JAMES STILLMAN CITY BANK HEAD DIED YESTERDAY

New York, March 16—James Stillman, chief owner of the National City Bank, which means the chief stockholder in the greatest financial institution in the world under private ownership, died yesterday at his home, 8 East Seventy-second street, in the 68th year of his age. He was one of the strongest figures that the world of finance has ever produced and it was to his efforts largely that the great banking house was brought to its commanding position.

Mr. Stillman's death occurred at 8:30 o'clock last evening, of heart failure. Since 1907, when he went to Paris to get relief from what his physicians called "grippe of the intestines," his health had not been good, but he recovered from periodical attacks with the determination of a fighter and his death, even at his advanced age, came as a surprise to the city.

Mr. Stillman was born in Brownsville, Tex., the little frontier town that stands as a sentinel on the Mexican border, June 9, 1850. His early youth was passed at Hartford, Conn., and he was educated at a private school at Ossining, N. Y. He married Miss Elizabeth Burdick and began early a career that was marked by success from its start.

As a mere youth he entered the employ of Smith & Dunning, cotton commission merchants, and he had hardly attained his majority when he became a partner in the cotton commission firm of Smith, Woodward & Stillman. This connection was made in the year 1871. In 1873, when James Smith, the veteran cotton man, retired, William Woodward and Mr. Stillman continued the business.

Early in his career Mr. Stillman gained the friendship and confidence of Moses Taylor, merchant and banker, and their friendship was lasting and important. With this sagacious millionaire Mr. Stillman engaged in many projects, among them the building of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and through Mr. Taylor Mr. Stillman became interested in many financial and industrial enterprises.

It was in November of 1891 that Mr. Stillman succeeded Percy R. Pyne, a son-in-law of Mr. Taylor, as president of the National City Bank, and from that time until 1909 the great institution grew under the personal direction of its new head. No commercial bank in the United States had ever known such volume of deposits as came to the City National. It became an institution that was a part and parcel of the nation itself.

King Honors the Newfoundlanders

St. Johns, Nf., March 15—The highest possible recognition of the Newfoundland regiment has been accorded by King George V. Official announcement was received today that the king had conferred the prize "royal" on the body of troops representing this colony because of its bravery on the battlefields of Gallipoli, France and Flanders.

NO LIVES LOST IN COLLISION

Dublin, March 16—No lives were lost in the collision late Thursday night between the liner and the steamer Rathmore in St. George's channel, according to the owners of the vessel. The Rathmore, which was on its way to Dublin from Wales, carried 732 passengers and a crew of 30.