

27TH DIVISION LAYS THIS MORNING

TENDENCY TO LET WAGES SETTLE TO DEFINITE LEVEL

Surplus of Labor Appears Smallest in South and in Southwest.

RESERVE BOARD ISSUES REPORT

Textile Industry Presents One of Most Difficult Problems.

Washington, March 6—Confidence that business conditions are re-adjusting themselves to a fairly satisfactory way, although not as fast as many interests wish, was expressed today by the Federal Reserve Board in a review of business reports for February. These reports were made by reserve agents in each district, based on specific surveys of commercial and industrial conditions.

The surplus of labor appears smallest in the South and Southwest. In those sections there are no indications of any reduction in the wage scale, while in the North and East employees are demanding higher wages, notwithstanding the existence of considerable unemployment.

There is as yet no general revision of wages downward, although there are indications of a tendency to let wages settle to a definite level which shall without question be higher than that existing before the war. There has been a tendency to provide labor for a greater number of persons by eliminating overtime or establishing short time.

The textile industry presents one of the most difficult problems, says the report. In New England, curtailment of woollen mill production still is in progress and in the Philadelphia district re-adjustment in textile production is proceeding with values unsettled. In New England the cotton market is reported at a complete standstill today by City Marshal T. J. O'Brien. The market is concerned, while mills are operating only a few days a week.

Raw material for leather and shoes is reported higher than when the armistice was signed, says the report, and by some it is predicted that the price of shoes will advance rather than decline.

Banking conditions in general show a condition of greater ease, the board said, "with some accumulation of funds at centers and a strong tendency on the part of money hoarded to return to the banks. According to some bankers' estimates the amount of hoarded money that has been returned to banks since the armistice would aggregate \$300,000,000."

REVOLT TO SPREAD ALL OVER WORLD

McDonald Makes Bold Revolutionary Speech in Boston.

Lawrence, Mass., March 6—A warrant for the arrest of John McDonald of Boston for alleged revolutionary remarks at a mass meeting of textile strikers last night was asked for in the municipal court today by City Marshal T. J. O'Brien. The warrant, issued by the court, states that McDonald made the remarks in the meeting. Among these was a call for "three cheers for the Soviet government of America."

PEOPLE MUST DEFEND HOMES

Berlin, Wednesday, March 6—(By The Associated Press)—The military situation on the eastern front is painted in black and white colors by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an interview printed here. He declares that unless the population rallies to the defense of their homes and families it will be impossible to ward off attacks by Bolshevik hordes.

Giant Transports Bring Troops Of 27th Division

Leviathan and Mauretania Arrive With 13,700 Men—New York Gives Great Welcome to Its Heroes—Other Units Will Arrive in Few Days.

New York, March 6—Major General John F. O'Ryan and several thousand officers and men of the famous 27th Division, former National Guardsmen of this city and other sections of the state, received their first welcome in home waters early today when the transport Leviathan picked up at Ambrose Channel Lightship mail, newspapers and an official letter of greeting from Mayor Hylan.

The Leviathan and the Mauretania, which also arrived today, carried 13,700 men of the 27th Division. Other units of the division, which fought with the British in France and Belgium, will arrive on other transports here within a few days. The triumphant parade of the entire division will be held on March 20, if tentative plans of the reception committee are approved by General O'Ryan.

The troops on the Leviathan number a few hundred more than 10,000. They comprise the 16th and 16th Infantry complete; 107th Infantry, Field and Staff and 1st and 2nd Battalions; sixteen officers and 633 men of the 16th Machine Gun Battalion; five officers and 24 men of the 53rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters; eight officers and 36 men of the division's headquarters troops, and one officer and six men of the policing department.

Also on the Leviathan are sixty casual officers of various branches of the service, 56 nurses and 81 civilians together with 1,173 sick and wounded.

The 27th's troops on the Mauretania totaled 2,726, comprising the 107th Infantry complete; 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters; and the 102nd Train Headquarters.

Bridgeport Telephone Girls Organize Union

Open Meeting At Stratfield Gains Enough Members For Charter—Other Locals To Be Formed in Connecticut.

Endeavoring to better working conditions among the telephone girls in Bridgeport, Miss Teresa M. Sullivan, of Boston, representative of the telephone operators' department of the I. B. E. W., and eastern organizer for local telephone operators' unions, called an open meeting at the Stratfield hotel last night and succeeded in getting enough members to secure a charter for the new organization. The meeting was attended by 35 girls and the plans of the union was discussed and preparation for another meeting made.

Over 300 girls engaged as telephone operators have already joined the organization of Connecticut which will have local unions in every city. Every state in New England has already been covered and wherever the unions were started, the girls found themselves surrounded by better conditions in the labor world.

An example of the work done in Boston by the girls as a result of the establishment of such a union, an adjustment board was appointed consisting of three members of the union and three of the telephone company who are taking care of all grievances and the girls are always given a fair deal. The wage scale has also been increased to meet the greater demands with the higher cost of living existing.

Working on a system basis, the girls have figured out a justifiable wage scale of \$22 per week and a committee was appointed to present the bill to President Wilson for further discussion.

REFERENDUM FOR PORT PROJECT

But Stratford Will Not Send Committee To Consult About Measure.

With the apparent declination of the selectmen of the town of Stratford to appoint a committee of five to confer with the harbor committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the committee made up of Aldermen McFadden, McManus, Hamilton and Cornell of this city, to discuss the Chamber of Commerce project, Bridgeport aldermen and the Chamber committee will meet in the near future to go over the measure that is being drafted to substitute the bill now before the Senate.

Just what new provisions will be contained in the substitute measure is not known at the present time, although "referendum" is sure to be one of the main changes.

While it is highly desirable that representatives of Stratford attend the meeting, it is declared by officials of the Chamber of Commerce it will be held without them if necessary.

Since the referendum clause won a place on the new document, and since it is definitely understood that a clause which will permit aldermen of Bridgeport and selectmen of Stratford to go over the records of the Port Commission at will, objection to the project in Bridgeport has dwindled.

The militant suffragists are making the most patient and heroic effort to prove that they don't know enough to vote.

Bitter Objection To Italy's Blockade Of Food Supplies

Food Shortage in Democracies Built Out of Old Austrian Empire is Creating Chaos—Relied on Entente Against Bolsheviks.

Paris, March 5.—The British and French delegates her have been bitterly outspoken in the Supreme War Council and the Supreme Economic Council in criticism of the food blockade which the Italian government is maintaining against Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. The new democracies built out of the old Austrian empire are relied upon by the Entente as a protection against the Bolshevik wave, and the food shortage in them is creating chaos.

While the American delegates are less outspoken than the British and French regarding the Italian action they are concerned over the situation which is stopping all American relief work.

Italy is entirely dependent upon the United States for food staples, receiving credits through the American treasury with which to make purchases. Italian relief supplies cost \$60,000,000 monthly, while the relief to the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Serbians posts the United States about \$30,000,000 monthly.

The persistence of the Italian blockade and what is charged as the efforts of Italy to obtain political advantages are creating such bitterness that some of the European representatives are suggesting the possibility of the discontinuance of American relief for Italy.

Early in February an Italian military mission penetrated Jugo-Slav populated territory at Laibach and settled in the town. The Jugo-Slavs feel that since their union with Serbia they are not the enemies of Italy and they resent the occupation of Plume and the Dalmatian coast by the Italian army. Consequently they forced the Italian mission to leave Laibach on February 19. The Italians retaliated by establishing a food blockade against all Jugo-Slav territory. Inasmuch as the railways to Czechoslovak territory cross the Jugo-Slav regions this blockade has also affected the American relief work for both Bohemia and Moravia.

NEW CONDITIONS FOR GERMANY

Supreme Council to Hear Military and Naval Reports on Them.

Paris, March 6.—The Supreme Council at its session this afternoon will first consider a proposal by the American delegation to invite the various committees to draw up articles embodying their reports with a view to the formulation of a treaty of peace.

The second question on the program is the discussion of military and naval reports on the conditions to be imposed on Germany.

The Council, after hearing a statement by Jules Cambon, decided unanimously yesterday to reject the demands of the minor powers with limited interests for greater representation on the financial and economic committees which are about to be formed. The minor powers, especially those from South America, followed Brazil in demanding earlier in the week, that the minor Powers have the same number of members on the commissions as the Great Powers.

Two days of futile unofficial conferences, M. Cambon laid the matter before the Supreme Council. Brazil was supported by Belgium, while Greece and Serbia took the opposite view in the discussion. The Supreme Council, asked the minor Powers to name their five representatives on the commissions today. The Great Powers will have ten representatives.

CARONIA BRINGS 3,905 TROOPS

New York March 6.—The transport Caronia arrived here today (from Brest) with 122 officers and 3,733 colored troops, a majority of them of the 92nd Division (National Army). The units included the 37th Engineers complete; a detachment of the 37th Engineer Train; the 35th Machine Gun Battalion complete; Batteries E and F of the 54th Field Artillery; Company H of the 54th Infantry; the 1st and 2nd companies of the 92nd Division detachments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Additional 92nd Division troops—24 officers and 709 men of the 35th Machine Gun Battalion—arrived on the transport Oriana which brought altogether 165 officers and 22,173 troops. The Oriana was chartered by the Army and other casual and civilians.

The steamship Malden arrived from St. Nazaire with 21 casuals.

ENGLAND HAS NOT DISMISSED MEN

London, Wednesday, March 6.—Frank George Killaway, parliamentary secretary for the ministry of munitions, gave some remarkable figures in the House of Commons today regarding the work of his department. On November 11, he said, there were 4,000 separate contracts outstanding which involved the liability of 225,000,000 pounds. The expenditures of the ministry of munitions during the war totalled 1,829,000,000 pounds. There are large surplus stocks to be disposed of, ranging from tanks to tin tacks and from guns to glue. They are scattered over three continents.

Apart from the work done by private firms, 123 national factories were established to get the best possible indemnities from Germany, and he emphasized the point that it was Great Britain's business to get every penny it could, but it was useless to hold out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's immense war debt.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed that it was urgent that peace be achieved quickly, because there was real danger of Germany sinking into Bolshevism. Moreover, he pointed out that there was the greatest necessity for the Allies to get their own trade and industry going again. Therefore, the sooner the blockade was ended, given the knowledge that some other weapon could be depended upon, the better it would be for Great Britain and the world in general.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the government realized the country expected to get the best possible indemnities from Germany, and he emphasized the point that it was Great Britain's business to get every penny it could, but it was useless to hold out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's immense war debt.

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Punderford Gives Recipes For Better Trolley Service

Says Safety Type of Car May Allow Company to Make Economies to Give Rapid and More Frequent Service.

J. K. Punderford, vice president and general manager of the Connecticut Company, speaking before the Kiwanis club at noon, the occasion being the club luncheon at the Stratfield, made a brief reference to the report of the Bridgeport Traffic Commission, when he said:

"Your Traffic Commission has just made its very comprehensive report and every good citizen should give it very careful consideration. The proposed traffic ordinances provide many good regulations which should maintain safety and also expedite all types of travel."

"Bridgeport has grown to such an extent that small town traffic methods can no longer be allowed. Like other of our New England cities, Bridgeport has many narrow streets, and a diversion of traffic is necessary. The new tracks through Housatonic avenue, Water and State streets should allow a re-routing of certain trolley lines to reduce the congestion on Main street."

"Many plans have been considered by the commission for the Plaza terminal near State and Water streets but as yet none has met with the approval of the commission. From an engineering point of view, it would be unwise to attempt any permanent construction at this point until the bill has thoroughly settled."

"City safety cars recently placed in use (1 Bridgeport) indicate that this type of car may allow us to make economies which will permit us to give a more frequent and rapid service to our patrons. I assure you the commission and the city of Bridgeport will have our most hearty cooperation in bettering all traffic conditions in your city."

NO ILLUSIONS ON BOLSHEVISM

Bonar Law Says Allies Agree Something Must Be Done for Russia.

London, March 6.—Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, replied last night to some questions raised in a debate on foreign affairs that have been in progress in the House. As regards Bolshevism, Mr. Bonar Law said that few people now had any illusions about it. The Allies were agreed that something must be done for Russia, but none of them, he declared, would recommend dispatching the necessary force to quell the anarchy there.

As to indemnities, Mr. Bonar Law said the government realized the country expected to get the best possible indemnities from Germany, and he emphasized the point that it was Great Britain's business to get every penny it could, but it was useless to hold out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's immense war debt.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed that it was urgent that peace be achieved quickly, because there was real danger of Germany sinking into Bolshevism. Moreover, he pointed out that there was the greatest necessity for the Allies to get their own trade and industry going again. Therefore, the sooner the blockade was ended, given the knowledge that some other weapon could be depended upon, the better it would be for Great Britain and the world in general.

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TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS WITH MACHINE GUNS

Recurring Street Fighting in Alexander Platz in Berlin.

SPARTACANS IN BARRICADES

Effort to Procure General Strike at Dresden and Magdeburg Fails.

Berlin, Wednesday, March 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The vicinity leading off from Alexander Platz in Alexander Platz continued today to be the scene of recurring street fighting between government troops and armed Spartacan rioters, comprising soldiers, sailors and officers.

At one o'clock this afternoon the troops and policemen fired heavily with machine guns on the crowds which surged back into Alexander Platz after having been driven off. Strong reinforcements were sent to police headquarters during the night, including a field battery of six pieces. Minor clashes occurred there almost hourly during Tuesday, the casualties being six dead and twenty wounded.

At ten o'clock this morning two persons were killed in a clash between troops and rioters in Huttenstrasse, in the Moabit district.

The Spartacans have constructed barricades in several side streets leading off from Alexander Platz and continue to plunder the shops in the vicinity. Herr Ernst, the police chief, declares that the strike wave is receding and that police headquarters is amply fortified against any attempt to storm it.

The strike situation in Central Germany is unchanged and a renewed effort by the Spartacans to secure the proclamation of a general strike at Dresden and Magdeburg has failed.

A leader of the Majority Socialist informed The Associated Press today that so far the general strike is a failure and will not receive the support which had been expected. It was stated that wherever workmen balked severely, the opposition to the strike was overwhelming and that the Independent Socialists decided themselves in estimating sentiment among the laboring classes.

Among the big plants shut down today were those of the General Electric Co.

Copenhagen March 6.—Both the Spartacans and the government forces lost a large number killed in fighting Wednesday before police headquarters in the Alexander Platz. According to the Berlin despatch to the Politikon, the fighting finally was ended by negotiation.

Amsterdam, March 6.—Employee of telegraph companies the postoffice and big stores at Berlin have resolved to protest against the general strike and the railway personnel has announced that it will not participate in the walkout.

Negotiations at Weimar have resulted in the German government proposing that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council be made an organic part of the governmental system under the new constitution.

Berlin, March 5.—(By The Associated Press)—The volunteer marine division and a portion of the republican military which have been supporting the government have gone over to the Spartacans.

An attempt by the Spartacans to storm police headquarters this afternoon was repulsed.

HARBOR TRAFFIC STILL TIED UP

Further Efforts Made Today to Settle Definitely All Questions.

New York, March 6.—With traffic in New York harbor still tied up and large consignments of freight accumulating at private railroads, terminals and warehouses, further efforts were made today by James L. Hughes, mediator of the department of labor, to effect a settlement with a part of the striking marine workers. Officials of the railroad administration and its employees, who operate 40 per cent of the harbor craft held another meeting at the office of A. J. Stone, Federal manager of the Erie railroad. These negotiations do not affect private boat owners and their men, who so far have steadfastly refused overtures looking toward a settlement.

Leaders of the strike condemn the separate negotiations and assert that even if an agreement with the railroad administration and its workers is effected, the strike will continue against the private owners. The strikers claim that the number of craft in operation has been further reduced, while the boat owners assert that progress has been made in manning the boats with non-union workmen.

TORNADO IN ALABAMA

Eufaula, Ala., March 6.—Reports today from the section swept yesterday by a tornado showed four dead here with many persons injured and local property loss estimated at \$1,000,000. The residential section here was wrecked by the storm.

In nearby towns and the country district the tornado did considerable damage, but detailed reports were not available because of the interruption of wire communication.