

Confessed Purpose of Hays Dinner Is To Tear Down World Peace

This Motive Stated in Official News of Affair Brought to The Times-Farmer by the Official Press Agent— "President Wilson's Revised League of Nations Covenant Will Be Subject of Attack By Senator James E. Watson."

The purpose of the Hays dinner, its actual purpose, is to gratify a limited clique, hatred of President Wilson and the League of Nations.

The Hays-King dinner, being well organized, as most of Mr. King's projects are, carries an official press agent, who brings to the newspaper offices items calling attention to the dinner.

The official press news, as brought to the office of The Times-Farmer today is printed below. The opening lines confesses the purpose.

"PRESIDENT WILSON'S REVISED LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF ATTACK BY SENATOR JAMES E. WATSON, one of the three principal speakers at the reception and dinner to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and John T. King, Connecticut member of that committee, which will be held in the State Armory this evening."

It will be fortunate for this meeting if some of the men who have come home from service and know what war means, do not show by appropriate means what they think of such a propaganda. German music by comparison is truly American.

According to the Hartford Courant this morning under the heading "Republican leaders will not dine with King," and with the added remarks that it is no disrespect to loyalty, none of the legislative leaders would attend the banquet tonight.

Among those mentioned as "not hungry" are Governor Marcus H. Holcomb and Chairman J. Henry Krombein of the republican state central committee will not be there nor will Speaker James F. Walsh of the House of Representatives, Attorney General Frank K. Healy, Major

Victory Total \$2,800,000 Many Individual Subscriptions

Bridgport fell slightly behind its previous efforts in the Victory Loan drive today, with an advance of only \$300,000 from the report issued yesterday morning. The grand total for the city announced at noon today was \$2,800,000.

Despite the apparent falling off in actual figures, great encouragement was received from the report of the Mercantile Committee of \$240,150 and subscriptions for \$160,000 each from the American Chain Company and the Connecticut National Bank. Both of these purchases are announced as preliminary ones.

The following report from captains of the teams in the Mercantile division were made public today: Woman's committee, \$151,500; W. P. Board, \$2,000; J. J. Brennan, \$7,100; George W. Crawford, \$500; H. E. Ellory, \$16,050; August Englehardt, \$12,000; J. L. Hanley, \$1,200; J. D. Hartigan, \$1,050; Daniel E. Johnson for the Fire Department, \$37,750;

KICKED AS SHE TRIED TO HELP SENATOR BORAH BLAMES CONGRESS

Agnes O'Malley Sues David J. Lane, Claiming He Abused Her in Store. Says Burleson Is Only Exercising Power Given Him.

Washington, April 29.—Blame for much of the severe criticism of Postmaster General Burleson was placed upon congress today by Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, who, in a statement said the Postmaster General is only exercising the laws which congress passed conferring drastic and unlimited powers under the guise of war powers. The best remedy, the senator said, would be for congress to repeal these laws.

ASK REPUBLICANS TO KEEP SILENT

No Criticism of Covenant Before Conference.

Washington, April 29.—Telegrams were sent to all Republican senators today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, floor leader, and Senator Curtis of Kansas, whip, asking that public expressions of opinion upon the League of Nations covenant be withheld until a Republican conference could decide on what attitude should be adopted. The message follows:

"We suggest that Republican senators reserve final expressions of opinion respecting the amended league in the covenant until the latest draft has been carefully studied and until there has been an opportunity for conference."

It was understood that no date has been fixed for the conference.

Washington, April 29.—Assignments of general officers announced by the war department today include: Major General Charles H. Mahr, to Camp Merritt, N. J., after demobilization of the 21st Division; Brigadier General Michael J. Lent-

GERMAN PENITENTIARIES ARE NOW AT VERSAILLES

GREAT INTEREST IN MEXICO'S CASE

Intimated That Diplomatic Investigations May Be Made.

Washington, April 29.—Unusual interest was manifested today in official circles as to the identity of the governments which are friendly to Mexico that have required the Mexican foreign office to express an opinion on the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, as announced in official dispatches from Mexico City. The publication of the signatories to the League of Nations covenant and the names of the countries invited to join the League caused officials to wonder which countries had made inquiries of the Carranza government on this matter. It was intimated in official circles that diplomatic investigations might be made.

Officials pointed out that Argentina, Chile, Salvador, Colombia, Paraguay and Venezuela with the only Latin American countries that did not break with Germany during the war and it was that the "governments friendly to Mexico" mentioned by the Mexican foreign office might be among these.

It is possible, according to a high official, that Costa Rica, as yet unrecognized by the United States and not invited to join the League of Nations, made the inquiry. The same authority stated Salvador, as a close ally of Mexico, would not have made the inquiry because her policy would be largely dependent upon Mexico's. Paraguay was eliminated because of her isolated territory and lack of interest in the subject. Colombia and Venezuela have, on a number of occasions, approved the application of the Monroe Doctrine, so it is considered unlikely they sought the information.

Thus the conclusion is that, if such an inquiry were actually made, it probably came from Argentina and Chile. Both of the countries would return to Paris after a brief period. The Italian parliament will meet today, and it is expected that Premier Orlando will at once appear and lay out the situation which arose at Paris when President Wilson made his public statement relative to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

Action by the parliament, which will be in effect, a mandate to the Italian government to request, there being an effort to secure an unanimous vote on the resolution demanding that Italy's claims on the eastern coast of the Adriatic be recognized. If this is done, it is probable that Premier Orlando and his colleagues will immediately reappear at Paris.

Advices from Rome state that the semi-official view of the situation there is that Italy has not definitely withdrawn from the Peace Conference, but has merely suspended participation.

There is, apparently, no thought for the present at least to annex Tripoli to Italy by parliamentary action, it being planned to demand action on the part of the conference. The national council at Fiume, however, has, according to report, handed over all the powers of the state to Italy by parliamentary action, it being planned to demand action on the part of the conference.

German government troops are slowly encircling Munich, which is held by Soviet forces, but it is probable that it will be several days before a general attack on the city is launched. Gustav Noske, the German minister of defense, is in command of all the government troops, Bavarian and Wuertemberg forces being placed under his control.

Rumanian attacks against the Soviet army of Hungary are making progress, according to reports, which state that the Rumanian army has admitted the troops under his command are being defeated. Hundreds of people are being arrested at Budapest and are being held as hostages by the Bolsheviks, who threaten wholesale executions if the Rumanians continue to advance.

The withdrawal of American forces from most of the front line positions in northern Russia is reported. It is said that they will leave the country as soon as practicable.

Washington, April 29.—Victory Loan subscription in New York district gained \$17,825,000 over night, the official total up to 10 a. m. today being \$219,199,450 with the loan campaign now in its second week. Subscriptions must come in a more far rapid pace to attain the district quota of \$1,350,000,000 before the close.

Rome, Monday, April 28.—President Wilson is challenged by the Giorno D'Italiano to "appeal to his parliament as Premier Orlando has done, and to show the world that his policy has not unanimous support, like that given the Italian premier, but that of a simple majority of congress."

Washington, April 29.—Upon the motions of the state officials the supreme court today fixed next Monday for hearing arguments in original proceedings brought by the state of Kansas against Postmaster General Burleson questioning his authority to interfere with intra-state telephone toll rates.

Hartford, April 29.—The largest Victory loan subscription thus far in this city was announced by the Travelers' Insurance Co. this afternoon. It was for \$6,500,000, of which \$4,000,000 is credited to Hartford, bringing this city's total to approximately \$15,000,000 considerably over its quota.

Believe Italy Has Merely Suspended Participation in Conference.

(By the Associated Press) The stage is rapidly being set for the final phase of the peace negotiations. Yesterday's plenary session of the Peace Conference stamped its approval on the Covenant of the League of Nations while today Germany's plenipotentiaries are expected to arrive at Versailles to join the members of the mission already there.

Eighty-seven members of the German peace commission arrived at that place this morning, being the second party to reach the scene of the presentation of the peace terms. Of these, thirty were women. The Germans included the commission on limitation of armaments, composed of Dr. von Becker and Schwell and Major Botticher and an official on ceremonial affairs. Sixteen of the latter commission are women. With the party were the official courier von Bismarck, a doctor, a barber and Rudolph Brand, the press representative. There was also a number of telegraph and telephone operators.

Some points in the Peace treaty to be presented the Germans are as yet unsettled, but it is considered probable that the clauses involved will shortly be ready for incorporation in the document, so that the completed treaty will be ready for the enemy delegates by the week's end.

Italy was not represented at the plenary session yesterday, but despatches from Rome indicate the probability that her delegates will return to Paris after a brief period. The Italian parliament will meet today, and it is expected that Premier Orlando will at once appear and lay out the situation which arose at Paris when President Wilson made his public statement relative to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

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RATHER TALK OF PEACE THAN WAR

Lieut. Keating Back in Office—Fought With T. R. Jr. in France.

Seated in the same chair he occupied in the Security building on Main street, before the call to arms sent him to the Officers' Training School at Plattsburg, where he was awarded a commission of first lieutenant, Attorney Vincent L. Keating, son of City Auditor Bernard J. Keating, just back from 15 months fighting with the American army in France, smiled this morning and said: "I'd rather talk about the glory of war than the glory of peace," when a reporter said, "Tell us all about it."

Looking hale and hearty, bronzed from the outdoor life, and with every taut muscle showing through his civilian attire, Lieut. Keating did not have the appearance of a man who had gone through the grueling defensive warfare that fell to the lot of the First Division, on the Picardy and Toul sectors. For he was a member of the 26th Infantry and Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., fell wounded while leading the first battalion of this unit. Lieut. Keating served in Co. L, and was wounded in the fighting in front of Cantigny, after which he spent several months in a hospital, having lost the use of his left hand. The surgical skill of the American doctors, however, now restored him to practically perfect health.

In speaking of his experience Lieut. Keating said: "When I first arrived in France I was sent to a training school where, under the eyes of French and British officers we worked hard for some weeks. The school was at Chateau, and had no sanitary improvements. The life and training at this place was worse than actual battle."

"I was finally assigned to the 26th Infantry of the First Division, and we were sent to the Toul front. Conditions here were very bad. We had to wear hip boots continually, and pull one foot out of the mud and then make an effort to get the other out."

"After two weeks on this front we were sent to aid the British in repulsing the Huns in their great offensive of March, 1918. The British had been retreating for sometime, until they had reached Montdidier and were put in the supporting trenches."

"As a matter of fact there were no trenches, practically all of them having been raked up by the German fire. The First Brigade of the First Infantry was put in the supporting trenches. This consisted of connecting existing shell holes, and making shallow trenches of them."

"We were finally sent to the front lines. Hopelessly outnumbered, the Germans having added twelve batteries of artillery to their normal force to scare us off, we fought under great handicap. There was no communication between front and rear trenches. If a man was wounded in the early morning he must lay with nothing but his first aid kit until he could be moved to the rear at night. We used to pray to be hit near the evening, if we must be wounded, so that we would not have so long to wait to get to a field hospital."

"In battle here, the Germans played havoc with our troops, and later our commander was forced to utilize cooks, mechanics and kitchen police to help hold the lines. Out of a company of 240, all but 3 were casualties and no relief in sight, but we pulled out, and at Cantigny the American First army with the aid of French tanks and flame throwers stopped the Hun. This was on May 27, 1918. Practically two companies of the 26th Infantry were wiped out."

"On June 9, the Germans began what is known as the Compiegne offensive and Company I of the 26th suffered 95 casualties."

"It was here that I was wounded, but I returned as a casual, but was out of luck for they sent me back to the hospital just before the battle at Chateau Thierry. After release they put me on clerical work."

Lieut. Keating arrived in New York from Brest on Friday, April 25, and was discharged at Camp Dix Sunday, and arrived back in Bridgeport Sunday.

He has reopened his law office, and as he said today, is "all ready to do business at the old stand."

RECEIVES HEAD OF JAP MISSION

Parl, April 29.—Before the meeting of the Council of Three this morning President Wilson received Baron Makino, head of the Japanese mission, and Viscount Chinda, his colleague. Their conference lasted nearly an hour. Presumably the question of Kiao Chau was under discussion.

The Council a its beginning of its session received a committee from the Belgian cabinet and gave it a hearing regarding the question of indemnities. Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda remained with the Council throughout its session which was protracted.

Permanent Machinery Safeguards Well Being Of Industrial Earners

Nine Clauses Proposed By Commission on Labor Now Part of Peace Treaty—Eight Hour Day—No Child Labor—Right of Association.

Washington, April 29.—The nine clauses proposed by the commission on international labor legislation for insertion in the Peace treaty as adopted by the Peace Conference in plenary session at Paris yesterday, were made public here today by the State Department.

Among the principles incorporated are a standard eight-hour day, a weekly day of rest, the abolition of child labor, equality of pay for men and women, and workmen's "right of association for all lawful purposes."

The text of the clauses as adopted, follows: The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical and intellectual, of industrial earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end. They recognize that difference of climate, habits and customs of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But holding as they do that labor remedies (probably error in transmission) be regarded merely as an article of commerce they think there are methods and principles for the ratification of labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of importance: "First, the guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. "Second, the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. "Third, the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood. "Fourth, the adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48 hours' work, as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained. "Fifth, the adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours which should include Sunday whenever practicable. "Sixth, the abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development. "Seventh, the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. "Eighth, the standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein. "Ninth, each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed. "Tenth, without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world."

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WANT PALESTINE ADMITTED

Amsterdam, April 29.—The international Socialist conference, in session at Arnhem, has passed a resolution that Palestine should be an independent state and be admitted to the League of Nations.

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SUNDAY MOVIES VETOED BY GOV.

Senate Will Try to Pass Bill Over Holcomb's Head.

Hartford, April 29.—Legislative activity reached its height today on what is the first day of what is expected to be the last business week of the general assembly for 1919. In the senate debate began about 1 o'clock on four so-called trolley bills originated by the special commission which investigated trolley conditions, three bills having unfavorable reports and one favorable. All were made the order of the day for noon, but this was delayed until the calendar could be cleaned up. The House, almost at the outset, indulged in a long debate on the bill to give women the right to vote for presidential and vice presidential electors, which the senate rejected last week.

A veto by Governor Holcomb of the bill to allow Sunday moving picture exhibitions, it was reported, would be sent to the senate this afternoon and if such a message was received it is said that an immediate attempt would be made to pass the bill, the veto notwithstanding.

The boxing commission bill was returned by the appropriations committee to the judiciary committee. Representative Eaton, the House chairman, saying that under the bill the state would be required to pay the salaries and expenses of the commission, and the appropriations committee believed the commission should be self supporting.

The railroads committee reported a bill granting a charter to Charles E. Graham, for a street railway in Danbury.

On the labor bill providing for a nine-hour day, of 50 hours in any calendar week for women and minors under 16 years in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, with the limitation of 55 hours in a week if the employer shall give not less than seven days' vacation with pay, the favorable minority report was accepted and the bill adopted without a dissenting voice. Among the senators who spoke for the bill were Bishop, Bowers, Bissell, Fox and DeLaney.

The bill to exempt the Danbury and Bethel street railway from taxation was adversely reported.

WILSON APPROVES CABLE REQUEST

Burleson Hopes to Return Wires By May 10.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson has approved Postmaster General Burleson's recommendation that the telegraph and telephone systems be returned to their owners upon the enactment of legislation deemed necessary, and that the American cable lines be restored to their owners forthwith.

The President's approval was announced in a cablegram today to the White House. Mr. Burleson stated yesterday that he hoped to effect the return of the cables by May 10.

TWO ARMEN DROWNED.

Cape May, N. J., April 29.—While descending in a hydro-airplane here today Lieutenant Berger and Ensign Barron were drowned when the plane fell into Cape May harbor. A third man escaped and swam to the wharf. The two men who lost their lives were caught under the machine.

Approval of the sale of the E. H. Smith Silver Co. plant for \$120,000 will be asked next Friday, when Attorney S. D. Bowers, counsel for Receiver John T. King, will appear before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court to submit the offer made by Harry Barth of New York.

If the court approves of the sale to Barth, there will be no public auction as previously announced and Harry A. Stocker of Watervliet, N. Y., a stockholder in the Smith Co., objected to the acceptance of the Barth offer and obtained an injunction in the United States District Court to prevent the public sale, originally scheduled for April 25. This injunction was dissolved last Saturday.