BAKER'S MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

"On every hand I am told that you are prepared to fight to the end and I see this spirit in your faces. Depend upon us at home to stand by you in a spirit worthy of you. Strike hard and shoot straight!"—Secretary Baker's speech to the American troops on French soil.

SCOTT NEARING INDICTED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Charge Based on Pamphlet, "The Great Madness"—Socialist Society Also Named.

Scott Nearing, Socialist and college professor, prominently identified with anti-war movements before the entrance of the United States into the war and a peace advocate since then, was this afternoon indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Espionage Act.

Two indictments were returned. One was against Nearing and the other against the American Socialist Society, which is charged with using the United States mails for non-mailable matter. Both indictments are based upon the publication and distribution of a pamphlet entitled "The Great Madness," prepared, it is charged, by Nearing for the American Socialist Society and printed by the Rand School of Social Science.

Names of the officers of the American Socialist Society are not given in the indictment and neither is it stated whether Nearing is a member. A copy of the pamphlet complained of is made part of the indictment. It was first printed last September, it is said, and additional issues were produced from time to time up to March of this year.

"The Great Madness," which is intended to be an argument against war as a means of settling international disputes, is, according to the opinion of the Federal Grand Jury, a violation of the Espionage Act in that its publication by Nearing and the American Socialist Society tends to hamper the work of the Government in the prosecution of the war. In the conspiracy charge the indictment reads:

"From April of last year to the present time Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society unlawfully, knowingly and feloniously did conspire to violate the Espionage Act by conspiring to cause acts of insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States during war, through and by means of publication in this State and the United States of said pamphlet, containing arguments calculated to create and promote disloyalty and refusal of duty among persons of this country liable to military duty."

Nearing has not yet been arrested, but it is likely he will be served with a copy of the indictment some time this afternoon.

FREE JERSEYITE IN PANAMA.

Court Orders Release of J. Budd Smith.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—After confinement in a Panama jail for several weeks on a charge of contempt of court, J. Budd Smith, citizen of New Jersey and Panama representative of the Benefit Loan Society of Newark, was ordered released in a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals announced here to-day. Smith was charged with violating the Canal Zone Court's injunction against sale of property alleged to have been involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

Mrs. Reisinger Before Inquisitor; Tells About the Alien Suspects

Admits Acquaintance With "Count" and Mme. Nix—Says She Dropped Latter.

IS EXAMINED IN SECRET.

Newly Discovered Letter Sheds Additional Light on the "Undesirables."

MRS. HUGO REISINGER — Count ROBERT de CLAIRMONT.

For an hour and forty-five minutes this afternoon Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, daughter of Adolphus Busch and widow of a wealthy friend of the German Emperor, was questioned by Charles F. DeWoody of the Department of Justice.

She denied repeatedly that she had been in any way cognizant of the affairs of the four persons arrested Monday in New York and now awaiting deportation to France. But she admitted having known in a social way "Count" Robert de Clairmont and the mysterious German woman, Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, whose husband is a Captain in the German secret service.

Mrs. Reisinger said she met the "Count" and that he introduced her to Mme. Nix, but she said she had been warned later about Mme. Nix and had ceased to meet her.

The examination was conducted behind closed doors in Mr. De Woody's office. If Mrs. Reisinger was questioned about the two other members of the imprisoned band, Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch and Baron Henri de Beville, the fact was not made known. At the close of the inquiry Mrs. Reisinger went away with a woman who had accompanied her from Atlantic City. When reporters sought to question her she referred them to her counsel.

It was the second time since the United States entered the war that the Department of Justice had occasion to question Mrs. Reisinger. The first time was when a wireless was found installed in her home in New York. She said then that the wireless belonged to her butler and that she knew nothing about it.

U. S. AUTHORITIES WORKING ON NEW LETTER.

To-day Mr. De Woody said his agents were working on a letter hitherto unmentioned in connection with the suspects. He intimated that it was highly important, but would not disclose anything more about it.

Local officials, in conjunction with British and French Secret Service agents, were busier than ever to-day running down clues, and said they had evidence that might involve other persons, several holding important positions in the American social and financial world.

There was an intimation that since the names of some of the friends of the prisoners had become known, there has developed a tendency in certain quarters to minimize the importance of the arrests.

Count de Clairmont added a new chapter to the story to-day. He is desperately ill in his apartments in West 58th Street from cancer of the stomach, and constantly guarded by Secret Service men. He was known in Paris as "M. Robert," and representatives of the French Government have been unable to associate him with any valid title of nobility.

In a statement to a friend he denied he had ever aided the Central Powers in any way. He said his sympathies for France had cost him the woman he loved, and revealed that he and Mme. Nix had been estranged for months.

SAYS DIFFERENCE OVER WAR BROKE ENGAGEMENT.

"I still love Mme. Nix," he told his friend. "I was engaged to marry her, but for eight months we have not spoken because we quarrelled about our opinions of the war. She, of course, was arguing for Germany, while I was heart and soul for France."

He declared he did not know Mme. Storch, the Turkish woman, and never saw her. He said he did not know Mme. Nix was married, as reported, to a German secret agent, and did not believe it. He explained his friendship with Mrs. Reisinger, whose sympathies were reported with Germany before the United States entered the war.

"That is something difficult to explain. Some of us carry our hearts on our sleeves and, well, it is easier to fall in love than to make your theories conform to the object of your affections."

Mme. Nix is reported prostrated on Ellis Island. She pleaded so tearfully for her two children that the Government brought them to her from their school in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. They probably will go with her when she is deported. She has revealed nothing about her income nor the $3,000 she admitted she received from von Hernstorff. The Government has information her husband is a captain in the German army, attached to the Intelligence Department in Berlin.

Little has been done to clear up the affairs of Mme. Storch, who fitfully raves, pines and weeps in the Ellis Island detention pen. The authorities have been told she was married several years ago to a British officer, James Hesketh, and that this explains her use of the name "Mme. Hesketh." He seems to have dropped out of her life several years ago, but there has been found no record of a divorce, nor have they discovered any record of the marriage she claims to have contracted with a French officer. At one time, however, she appears to have been friendly with a young French naval attaché.

LOVE NOTES OF A NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT IN SEIZED PAPERS.

The despatches from Washington that Department of Justice officials regard the four as "highly suspicious characters," but do not class them as spies, state that many of the documents seized proved to be love messages written to one of the women under arrest by a neutral diplomat.

Mr. DeWoody called attention to the fact that all papers in connection with the case of Mme. Storch and the others have not been sent to Washington and many have not been decoded.

It was learned that many men and women of prominence, including representatives of foreign Governments, both of the Allied and neutral countries, are mentioned in the seized papers of Mme. Storch.

Major Norman Towsley of the British Secret Service in this country called on Mr. De Woody yesterday in connection with the case. While not officially stated, it can be said that Major Towsley turned over important evidence against the four prisoners, which will be used later.

It is understood that the prisoners, with the exception of de Clairmont, if he is unable to travel, will be sent to France on the first liner leaving New York for a French port.

PRIMARY REPEAL REPORTED.

Snyder Bill Favorably Returned to Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The Snyder Bill to reorganize political party machinery, eliminate direct primaries and provide for nomination for candidates by committees was reported favorably to-day by the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

PACKERS MAY DENY U. S. RIGHT TO FIX EGG PRICES

Investigation of Charge Against Swift & Co. Begun Before Examiner Miller.

It was intimated to-day that Swift & Co. may contest the right of the Federal Food Administration to fix prices for eggs.

This was the beginning of an investigation of the sale last January of twelve carloads of eggs at prices higher than that fixed by the Government. The hearing opened before Cyrus C. Miller, special examiner for the Food Board.

H. G. Clark, General Manager for Swift & Company in New York City, said the company had bought the eggs from C. H. Zinn & Company, paying 48½ cents a dozen. Afterward they were sold by the East Side branch of Swift & Company at an average price of 50 cents a dozen. The maximum price fixed by the Government for eggs at that time was 47 cents. Clark said he consulted the main office of Swift & Company at Chicago before undertaking the egg deal.

Two restaurants accused of violating food regulations were ordered to-day to close for one day. They were the Parisian Restaurant, No. 103 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Almighty Church Restaurant, No. 1085 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn. A complaint against the restaurant of L. Tanswitz, No. 2414 Broadway, was dismissed.

WOMEN SEE WHITMAN ABOUT PUBLIC NURSES

Suffrage Delegation Announces Bill Will Be Introduced in Senate Soon.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—A delegation of leaders of the State Woman's Suffrage Party conferred with Mr. Whitman to-day relative to their plan to introduce legislation to provide for public nurses in rural districts. They left the conference greatly encouraged and announced that their bill would be introduced by Senator Whitney shortly.

The measure would authorize one graduate nurse for every 15,000 of population in each county, exclusive of the inhabitants of cities, the nurse to receive a salary of $1,200.

In the delegation were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Acting Chairman of the party; Mrs. Helen M. Lewis, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Willis J. Mitchell of Hudson Falls, Chairman of the party's Committee on Rural Problems, and Mrs. Robertson Jones of New York, Chairman of the City Government Committee.

ARMED U. S. FORCE MAY BE SENT TO ROUT I. W. W.

"Men and Guns Needed to Cut Timber," Senator Chamberlain Tells Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Activities in the West of the Industrial Workers of the World were cited by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee to-day as making necessary passage of the Administration Bill giving the Government authority to commandeer timber and to conduct logging operations.

Opening debate on the measure, Senator Chamberlain declared it might become necessary to send soldiers into the spruce districts.

"Not until men with guns are sent can we get the necessary spruce," he said. "The I. W. W. will not allow men to work in the forests."

HERO OF VERDUN COMES HERE TO TRAIN BOYS OF U. S.

"With Help of America We Shall Win Over Brute Force," Says Gen. Boucher.

AN AMERICAN PORT, March 21.—He has snowy white hair and the eyes of an old eagle. Upon the breast of his tunic he wears ribbons of honor from the Franco-Prussian War, French campaigns in Africa and the present great agony of France. Fifty-four years of service as a fighter, and a great fighter still, this man of seventy-one.

His name is Gen. Arthur Boucher, and with many other officers of France he arrived in America to-day on a mission of instruction to the military cantonments where our army is in the making.

Gen. Boucher has seen fighting from Liege, the second day of the war, to a few weeks ago, when he was retired from the active service list. When the French stopped them at the Marne he was doing his part. At critical moments before Verdun, when the motto was "They shall not pass," Gen. Boucher was commanding his thousands. Five times he has been cited in general orders for bravery.

"It is my great regret that I am considered too old to fight longer for my country," was the only reply Gen. Boucher would make to inquiries for personal reminiscences of the red days through which he had passed. But other passengers aboard the French ship said that during a military dinner given at sea, when Gen. Wood and Gen. Bell were table companions of the French fighter, the old eagle spoke words which brought tears of emotion to many eyes.

He told of France surprised in her peaceful pursuits by the leap of the assassin across the Rhine; of France thrown onto her knees by the suddenness of the blow and almost prostrate; of France rising to contend bitterly with the invader.

"With the help of America," he concluded, "we shall establish a victory of morals over brute force."

The spirit of America was demonstrated aboard the French liner no less than that of fighting France by the presence of two returning Americans, temporarily out of the fighting by wounds, but eager to get back to the glory ground. These were Lieut. George P. Jouine of Houston, Tex., and Corp. Oscar Mouvet, a brother of Maurice, the dancer, and a resident of New York.

Jouine, French by birth though he was reared in Texas, went to France and enlisted at the outbreak of the war in the Eighty-first Artillery. He was wounded in the Year, at the Somme and twice before Verdun, all of them considered serious. But, to quote the lieutenant: "You've got to bury a French-American soldier before he's dead."

Lieut. Jouine had been operating a French tank for more than a year. This is his first leave of absence in four years.

"I have not seen one of these marvellous German tanks we've heard so much about," said he. "No Frenchman has seen one. If the Germans have tanks they're keeping them severely hidden."

Corp. Mouvet joined the Foreign Legion in August, 1914, the first month of the war. Since that time he has seen the Legion filled and refilled until 50,000 men have been on its rolls; to-day there are less than 2,000. Of the Americans who enrolled in the Legion at the same time he did, Mouvet is the sole survivor.

To-day he wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor across his breast. The fact that the Foreign Legion had been cited seven times for bravery gave him the privilege. Three bars on the sleeve of his jacket indicated three wounds he had received in action. When asked to talk about these three chances Corp. Mouvet made a characteristic answer:

"A soldier's business is to fight; not to talk."

There were sixty French officers, non-commissioned officers and privates travelling with the Americans. Almost to a man they wore the scars of honorable wounds. All were coming to serve as instructors in the cantonments.

HARLEM SOLDIER IS KILLED AS HE PLANS TRIP HOME

Sergt. Samuel Gilman, Battery C, 328th Field Artillery, Accidentally Shot in Camp.

The body of Sergt. Samuel Gilman, Battery C, 328th Field Artillery, accidentally killed at Camp Upton, near Yaphank, Long Island, is expected to-day at his home, No. 59 East 116th Street, where his parents and two sisters had been making preparations to entertain him on his furlough. He was only sixteen when he enlisted a year ago.

Last night the family received a telegram that an army pistol in the hands of an officer was accidentally discharged Tuesday, the bullet killing Sergt. Gilman. No further information was given except that the officer was prostrated and that the authorities would not tell his name.

Sergt. Gilman will be given a military funeral.

Miss Hay, Suffrage Leader, President of Women's City Club

Despite the claim of some members of the Women's City Club that patriotism was the issue in its annual election yesterday, only 424 members voted out of a total of 2,600. Miss Mary Garrett Hay was elected President without opposition. Others elected were: Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, First Vice President; Mrs. Edward Dreier, Second Vice President; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Third Vice President; Mrs. William Hays, Fourth Vice President; Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Treasurer. Mrs. Frances Perkins was elected director for the one-year term and Miss Mary Dreier for the two-year term. Directors elected for the three-year term include Mesdames Willard Straight, Robert Bruere, Ernest Poole, Irene Andrews and William B. Willcox.

At an early hour this morning the returns were incomplete in the race for Secretary and for Fifth Vice President.

LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE BRINGS ONLY $450,000

Bought at Auction by Manhattan Life Insurance Co., Whose Claim Was $520,000.

The Lexington Opera House at 51st Street and Lexington Avenue was sold at public auction to-day to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for $450,000 under a foreclosure order issued by Justice Hotchkiss. Henry W. Kennedy, representing the insurance company, was the only bidder.

The company's mortgage on the property, with accrued interest and taxes, amounted to about $520,000 when the foreclosure suit was begun. The referee in the proceedings was Franklin B. Mills and Arthur C. Sheridan acted as auctioneer.

Oscar Hammerstein built the Opera House and valued it at $2,000,000, when he transferred his interest to the Gerstenberger Syndicate in June, 1915. The building has a frontage of 250 feet on East 51st Street and 58 feet on Lexington Avenue. It was leased for the last year by the Chicago Opera Association, which reported receipts amounting to $250,000 during its recent series of performances.

"KING ALF'S PAL" IN COURT; ADMITS ONE U. S. CHARGE

Rousselot's Stay Before Judge Is Short, However, and Crowd Is Disappointed.

Edmond Rousselot, who called himself a Count and a chum of King Alfonso of Spain, but who forgot to include him in a list of Lord of the Telephone Booths on his visiting cards, pleaded guilty to one of the charges against him before Judge Mayer in the Federal Court to-day.

Rousselot dapper and diminutive, was in the court only a few minutes and a crowd that had gathered in the hope of being entitled by a revelation to witness to which a Sth a week reputed clerk painted himself off in high social and financial circles as a German diplomat were disappointed.

The prisoner's counsel said Judge Mayer had Rousselot arraigned on the charge of stealing government property. The charge was based on Rousselot's use of stationery of the Treasury Department.

Rousselot lived high but on a wind on his pretensions as a German diplomat. He tried to borrow $10,000 of John P. Morgan & Co., and succeeded in getting the Rhodes from W. E. D. Stokes. He was arrested in Federal agents last month.

TEN STATES FOR "DRY" U. S.

South Dakota Latest to Ratify Federal Amendment.

PIERRE, S. D., March [illegible] — [illegible] the National Prohibition Amendment [illegible] legislative ratification [illegible] special legislature having [illegible] ratification.

TALLAHASSEE, Miss., March [illegible] — Governor Theodore G. Bilbo [illegible] has passed the [illegible] resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. The bill [illegible] the senate and now goes for signature. The measure [illegible] prohibition [illegible] the sale of alcohol [illegible] per month.

TAKES STEPS TO GET RAISE FOR 6,000 STREET CLEANERS

Commissioner MacStay Expects to Present Schedule to Board of Estimate To-Morrow.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Arnold B. MacStay to-day took steps to obtain a wage raise for the 6,000 members of the laboring force of the department, consisting principally of sweepers and drivers. Increased pay schedules will be submitted to the Board of Estimate as soon as completed, probably to-morrow.

The application is expected to be referred to the board's Committee on Salaries and Grades, of which Aldermanic President Smith is Chairman. Messrs. Smith and MacStay conferred on the subject until late last night.

"I believe the men ought to get increases," said MacStay, "but, some of them are scrapping among themselves, and if they continue to do that they are going to get in bad, that's all. They have ignored me, so far, and have presented no written demand. I am strong in favor of a raise for all of these men, who work very hard, but I am sorry to see them go about getting it in the wrong way."

The first intimation of the organization of the men into unions was made at the Board of Aldermen meeting last Tuesday by a Socialist Alderman.

NEW EXPLOSIVE A SUCCESS.

"Rupturina," Brazilian's Invention, Passes Tests.

RIO JANEIRO, March 21.—"Rupturina," the new explosive invented by a Brazilian, has undergone successful trials. Its peculiarity is the small radius of its effect.

Col. C. De Witt Willcox Recovering From Operation.

NICE, France, March 21.—Col. Cornelius De Witt Willcox, U. S. A., recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Cannes. He will soon be convalescent.

'WAR MUST BE WON IN AIR,' SAYS U. S. EXPERT, BACK

"With System of Defense on Western Front, Germans Can Laugh at Allies."

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 21.—Paul Keith, an American expert on explosives who has been making a three months' tour of the fighting line in a Governmental capacity, was a passenger on a French steamship that arrived here to-day. He had this to say:

"With their systems of defense on the western front the Germans can sit back and laugh at the Allied armies. The only way the war can be won is in the air and the use of explosives dropped from aircraft. Against that the Germans have no defense."

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The World	74,103
The Herald	51,822
The Times	37,967
The American	26,414
The Sun	5,253
The Tribune	2,170

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