

# WAR MINISTER TALKS OF BIGGER GERMANY AFTER THE WAR

has officially declared that in the event of an unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the German Army must be brought immediately to a high state of efficiency for a new war.

Herr Noske, who expressed these views to German newspapermen in explaining and defending the bill for a provisional army introduced at Weimar, qualified his attitude by expressing the hope that some form of a League of Nations, in which Germany would have an equal right and footing, would ultimately be evolved and some arrangement for Alsace-Lorraine and other problems be reached with which the Germans could be content and which would obviate the necessity of a new war. He said that in this case the proposed measures to develop a hardy outdoor race would make the Germans more efficient for peaceful pursuits than their rivals.

Should France take Alsace-Lorraine temporarily, said Herr Noske—adding that he used the word temporarily intentionally—a reaction against this would necessarily come to establish a correction, in which case Germany, with its population of 60,000,000 and the prospect of another 10,000,000 from German-Austria, would have a great advantage in numbers over France, the population of which he figures has receded to about 36,000,000.

Herr Noske predicted pessimistically extended restrictions upon Germany's military forces by the Peace Conference. He said the re-creation of the army, even under the assumption that it was only a defensive militia force, would be further extremely hampered by the charge that it was nothing less than a restoration of militarism, and he asked the newspapermen not to render his task more difficult than it was under the present sentiment in Germany against militarism by criticizing the new measure.

It is only fair to reiterate that Herr Noske's hopes and views as far as determinable by six weeks of study in Germany by the correspondents are not shared by the great masses of his compatriots, notably the Socialists. The idea of a big army or a resumption of conscription even under the guise of a militia on the Swiss plan being at the present time repulsive to the average German in the midst of the morning—after "moral latsenjammer" over militarism.

The views of Herr Noske with regard to a future correction of the Alsace-Lorraine settlement also do not correspond to the prevailing German sentiment, which, while it calls for a plebiscite as a preliminary to annexation of the provinces, believes that such a plebiscite would surely go against Germany at the present time and has adjusted itself to the loss of the provinces.

## ERZBERGER PLANNED HEAVY INDEMNITIES IF GERMANY WON

Munich Leader Declares Chairman of Armistice Commission Wanted Large Annexations.

BERNE, April 5.—Matthias Erzberger, Chairman of the German Armistice Commission and a member of the German Government, was accused of being the author of a document written in 1914 showing that Germany's peace terms, if she won, would include large annexations and indemnities, Herr Landauer, a representative of the Munich Soldiers and Workmen's Council, declared in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaria, according to a despatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung. Landauer said he had a copy of the document.

Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said, were: Annexation of Belgium, French Normandy and several towns on the southeastern coast of England. Annexation of the territories on the eastern frontier of Germany which have since become separate states. Establishment of a large German colonial empire.

Payment of a war indemnity calculated to cover Germany's expenses during the first ten months of the war, as well as the entire German debt before the war.

Herr Landauer asserted that these terms were approved in principle by Gen. von Falkenhayn, Gen. von Moltke and Admiral von Tirpitz.

Oil Burners on Cunard Ships. LONDON, April 5.—The Daily Express says it understands the Cunard Company contemplates changing its ships to oil burners. Any such change, it was said, would be made gradually, one vessel probably being dealt with at a time.

**"Eat 'em up and call for more, my pa says."**

**POST TOASTIES**

A food all boys like Bobby

## WILSON ABOLISHES AIRCRAFT BOARD ON PRODUCTION

Consolidated With Military Aeronautics Bureau—Peace Time Squadron Fixed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The War Department to-day announced the following three important moves to bring the air force of the army to a strong peace time basis.

Twenty-one air squadrons will be retained as the flying arm, with a personnel of 15,000 men.

To obtain the 15,000 the War Department will institute a recruiting campaign throughout the country, all men now enlisted or drafted for the emergency being permitted their discharge unless they elect to remain in the service.

By Presidential order the Aircraft Production Board has been abolished and this branch consolidated under the present Bureau of Military Aeronautics.

During the coming Victory Loan campaign, when flyers are sent throughout the country to boom the loan, recruiting officers will be sent along to enlist volunteers, according to one plan of the War Department.

The following aero squadrons will be retained in service: Pursuit Squadrons 27, 54, 95 and 147; Bombardment Squadrons (day) 11, 20, 96 and 166; Army Observation Squadrons 3, 24 and 51; Army Artillery Squadrons 39, 125 and 253; Corps Observation Squadrons, first, 12, 60 and 83; Surveillance Squadrons 8, 30 and 104.

Men in these organizations who were enlisted or drafted for the emergency will be discharged without delay upon their return to the United States if they so desire and are eligible. Their places will be taken by volunteers.

Production of Liberty-12 airplane engines for the army reached a total of 20,478, final deliveries having been made by the manufacturers during the week ending March 21. Deliveries by the manufacturers on war contracts follow: Packard Motor Car Company, 6,500 engines; Lincoln Motor Company, 6,500; Ford Motor Company, 3,500; General Motors Company, 2,523; Nordyke-Macdonald Company, 1,000.

Contracts for additional airplane engines and engine spare parts of a value of \$266,971,771 have been cancelled. The total value of air service material contracts cancelled up to March 22 was \$500,000,000.

The value of the Army's ordnance material contracted for and remaining to be completed after cancellations up to March 13, is given as \$127,235,130. The largest item is in gun contracts at \$55,829,486, and there is included more than \$16,000,000 in automatic rifles, small arms and ammunition.

Appropriations for the air service of the Army were reduced 51 per cent for the fiscal year 1918-19, or from an original total of \$944,204,758, to \$459,204,758, according to a table published by the War Department showing the effect of the act of Congress scaling down the proposed expenditures.

## GERMAN-AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY BANISHES HAPSBURG FAMILY AND CONFISCATES PROPERTY

Also Passes Bills Abolishing Nobility Titles and Changes Capital Punishment Law.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The German-Austrian National Assembly has passed the bill banishing members of the Hapsburg family and confiscating their property, according to Vienna advices. Other bills doing away with certain titles of nobility and abolishing capital punishment, except under martial law, have also been passed.

Russian and Finnish prisoners of war and civilians of those nationalities who have been interned are freed by another measure which has been approved.

The bill dealing with the former reigning house of Austria-Hungary decrees the abolition of the rights and privileges of the House of Hapsburg-Lothringen in perpetuity, together with the banishment of all members of that family, as well as of the House of Bourbon-Parma, of which former Emperor Zita is a member. The German-Austrian republic was proclaimed the owner of the real and personal estate of the former Emperor Charles, but the private property of former Emperor Charles and members of the Imperial household was to remain untouched.

NO GERMAN STATE CHURCH. National Assembly Cause Favors Sunday as Legal Holiday.

PARIS, April 5 (Havas).—The Commission on Constitution of the German National Assembly has adopted a clause stipulating that there shall be no state church, a despatch from Weimar says, Sunday is maintained as a legal holiday.

L. W. W. Trials Here Next Week. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Next week L. W. W. deportation cases, pending in Federal Courts in New York City, will be tried next week. A. W. Parker, counsel for the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor, will appear in New York on Monday for the opening case the following day.

FOR COLDS AND GRIP. THE LAXATIVE BROMO-CRISP TABLETS. Look for the W. W. Trade-Mark on the Box. 25c. 50c. 1.00.

## U. S. ARMY FORCE NOW 2,055,178; FOE HAS 1,125,000

Only 25 Per Cent. of Allied Strength Has Been Demobilized, Says Gen. March.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Figures on the latest status of the military forces in Europe, Gen. March announced to-day, show that the armies of the Central Powers are now organized, constitute about 15 per cent. of their strength when the armistice was signed, while Allied forces still organized comprise 75 per cent. of their total strength on Nov. 11.

Official despatches show the aggregate strength of the Central Powers now as 1,125,000 men against their combined strength in November last of 7,630,000 men. The Allied armies in November totalled 13,662,000, of which only 25 per cent. have been demobilized.

The German Army estimated officially at 4,300,000 on Nov. 11, has been reduced to 650,000; the Bulgarian Army has dropped from 500,000 to 125,000, the Austrian from 2,230,000 to about 60,000, the Turkish from 400,000 to less than 20,000.

Declaring that the Archangel situation from a military view was well in hand, Gen. March said it was "incredible that the Allied force there can be driven into the sea by any body." He announced that the War Department's plan was to have the American forces out of that portion of Russia by the end of June.

The Chief of Staff's statement was made in connection with reports from England that the Allied and American forces combating the Bolsheviks were in a serious situation. Several months ago, when the plan for sending a contingent of railroad engineers to reinforce the force in Northern Russia was first announced, Secretary Baker said the duty of the engineers would be to prepare for the withdrawal of the American forces "in the spring."

Gen. March's statement is the most definite announcement of the Government's purpose.

The strength of the American Army on April 15 was estimated at 2,055,718. This represents, Gen. March said today, a demobilization of 44 per cent. of the enlisted and 48 per cent. of the commissioned personnel.

Saltings from France since Nov. 1, 1918, Gen. March said, numbered 627,519. During the month of April to date 70,000 men have embarked for home.

The chief of staff added that he was aiming at a monthly return of 210,000 men, as against the maximum reduced in shipments overseas of 209,000. He said the demobilization machinery was amply sufficient to take care of the maximum number of men possible to return from abroad.

Reserve commissions have been issued to 20,606 officers and applications for commission in the regular establishment have been received from 15,091 officers.

Enlistments under the call for 50,000 volunteers for overseas duty so far reported from the regular enlistment officers total less than 5,000 men. Gen. March pointed out, however, that this represented only half a month's work since the enlistment machinery has just been organized. He expressed confidence that the plan would be successful.

Demobilization of the American Army including incomplete reports to to-day, has reached a total of 1,624,174, of whom 91,574 were officers, the War Department announced. Total troops ordered for demobilization are 1,536,500.

## FIRE SHOTS IN BAKK HOLDUP; ONE BANDIT IS CAPTURED

Five Raid Randolph Institution and Flee in Auto With \$13,000—Car Breaks Down.

RANDOLPH, N. Y., April 5.—The State Bank of Randolph was robbed by five men soon after the doors were opened to-day. The robbers got \$13,000 in cash and several thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds. One of the robbers was captured when their automobile broke down near Kenneth. The other four took to the woods.

The men drove up and three entered the bank, while two stood on the sidewalk holding off all citizens who changed to bank that way.

Two of the trio in the bank herded the clerks into a corner with threats to shoot them, while the third went into the cashier's cage and took the money and bonds.

As the robbers were leaving the building J. A. Crowley, cashier, opened fire with a revolver through a glass partition, but did not hit any of the bandits, who entered their machine and sped away, exchanging shots near by with Crowley as they passed the windows of the bank on a side street.

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## Principals in Alleged Plot To Get Aged Woman's Riches



GEORGE STOW

## WIFE OF GOVERNOR CHRISTENS "EAST SIDE"

Despite poor weather conditions the yesteryear East Side was successfully launched from the yards of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation on Shooter's Island this afternoon. Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of Gov. Smith, was sponsor. The governor and Mayor Hylan were unable to be present. Many other State and city officials attended.

After the boat was launched the crowd sang "The Sidelwalks of New York."

The East Side, built for the United States Shipping Board, displaces 7,500 tons, is 201 feet long, 32 feet beam and 25 feet deep.

MISS MAY HAVILAND

## PARADE DEPENDS ON GETTING DIVISION HOME AT ONE TIME

(Continued from First Page.)

the opportunity to pay due tribute to the gallant men of the 77th Division and that such tribute can only be adequately paid if the division parades as a division in this city before its demobilization and discharge.

Martin Conboy, head of the draft organization in New York City, stated that it was imperative that the 77th be reviewed in New York before its discharge and that demands for the parade came from all sources. A general meeting of the selective service personnel will be held next Wednesday evening at the Bar Association to consider what steps are to be taken.

Mrs. H. C. Campbell of No. 225 West 80th Street, a member of the 77th Division auxiliary, issued an appeal in the name of the women relatives of the men. She said:

"Speaking as a mother who sent her son to war with the 77th Division, I will not be satisfied with anything less than a great parade of the heroes.

"The women of New York have been watching the work of the division and have given it their moral and material support. Their greatest happiness will soon be realized when the boys return and are reunited with their loved ones.

"Their greatest pleasure of all will come when they see their sons, husbands and brothers parade in New York just as they marched in France. It will mark an epoch in New York history, something that will be looked back on by coming generations. Viewed in the light of all these things the expense is nothing."

In announcing that the War Department was unwilling to go counter to the views of patriotic citizens, who look exception to the ruling that units must be mustered out within forty-eight hours after arrival, Secretary Baker said the War Department had never objected to the parade of the 77th, and that when he reached France he would try to arrange to have the division come home in a body. From the other side came word that the embarkation officials would make every effort to compress the shipments of the 77th into no short a period of time they will arrive practically together.

Secretary Baker intimated the men themselves would have something to do with the final decision, many of the replacements being from other States. He said:

"I understand the 77th Division will be moved home as a complete division and, if it is possible, New York City will be privileged to pay homage to the organization in full divisional strength, just as was done in the case of the 27th Division.

"If the New York Division returns home as a division, as Col. Campbell indicated, I have no doubt but that it can be arranged to have them parade in New York City. If it is at all possible, the complete division will march in review, and I personally hope that it can be arranged.

"It will not be possible, however, for the department to hold in the service men who come from States distant from New York and are now a part of the division if they desire immediate demobilization and return to their original points of origin."

We will try to adhere to our policy of quick demobilization of troops, and at the same time accede to the desires of friends and relatives of the soldiers to pay them tribute in a general demonstration.

The solution of the problem seems to be in getting the division here approximately at the same time. It is believed if other arrangements should fail, Secretary Baker will order a special convoy to bring the division from Brest. If there should be a lack of accommodations for the men of the division in camps around New York, the State will throw open the armories in the city to them.

The transport Amos Cortes with five casualties of the Ordnance Department was also due to-day.

TALK WITH EX-KAISER DECLARED TRUTHFUL

British Writer Stands by View, Despite Denial by Count Carlos Bentinck.

The New York Times issued the following statement last night:

"Harold Begbie, whose account of the German ex-Kaiser's opinion, cable from Amersong and published on Sunday, evaded the denial from Count Carlos Bentinck that Mr. Begbie had an interview with the former Emperor as any authorization to publish the Emperor's views, cable to-day to the New York Times:

"I stand by every word I wrote in my Amersong despatch.

(Signed) "HAROLD BEGBIE."

PARIS BIDS FAREWELL TO AMBASSADOR SHARP

Dinner to the Retiring United States Envoy Attended by French and Latin American Officials.

PARIS, April 5 (Havas).—William G. Sharp, retiring American Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a banquet given last night by Latin-American and French friends.

Representatives of the French Government and various Latin-American republics were present, including the Ministers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba and Uruguay.

In speeches delivered by Mr. Sharp, Deputy Charles Gurnand and Alexis Calli, newspaper editor, the hope was expressed that the union of France, the United States and the Latin-American republics would become more intimate daily.

SOVIET REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN MUNICH

Communists Who Lost Power After Assassination of Eisner Again Reported in Control.

SPA, April 5.—Matthias Erzberger of the German Armistice Commission to-day received a wireless message announcing the proclamation of a soviet republic in Munich.

## FAR WEST TROOPS OF 40TH DIVISION HOME ON 2 SHIPS

California Movie Men Among Guardsmen Back From War—Other Ships in.

The Edgar F. Luckenbach from Bordeaux landed 2,281 A. E. F. soldiers at the Bush Terminal to-day. She was followed by the El Oriente, also from Bordeaux with 65 casuals.

The troops on the Luckenbach were commanded by Col. Leonard M. Farrell of San Jose, Cal. of the 159th Infantry. Two thousand men of that regiment were abroad, with the Headquarters troop of the 40th Division of which the regiment was a part, and the 115th Headquarters train. This is the Sunshine Division which has the shoulder insignia of a blazing sun on a blue field.

The 159th Infantry was made up of the Second and Fifth California Infantry. It sailed from the United States August, 1918, and after being moved to Amiens furnished three-fourths of its strength to organizations, suffering casualties of from 12 to 15 per cent., Col. Farrell said.

Many moving picture men of the Los Angeles region were members of the 40th Division, notably Joseph S. Keaton, familiar to movie fans as to his face if not as to his name as a counterfoil of the fat Arbuckle person. Keaton had the most prominent part in the entertainments organized abroad.

Private Thomas Fitzsimmons was anxious for news of the baseball situation; he played shortstop for the Brooklyn Nationals in 1917.

Other units of the 40th Division came in later on the transport Wilhelmnia which brought a total of 1,721 soldiers. These were the 79th Brigade Headquarters and detachments of the 167th Infantry, 115th Sanitary Train, 115th Supply Train and 160th Field Hospital.

The ship also brought 26 officers and 630 men convalescing from wounds or illness, several hundred casuals and a detachment of base hospital No. 12.

New Yorkers on the Wilhelmnia were Lieut. H. R. Brown, Medical Corps who has been with Essex Hospital No. 25 at Allport and Private R. W. Davies of the 107th Infantry, whose home is at No. 2078 Bathurst Avenue; he was gassed at Cambrai.

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## GERMANY FIXES UP TERMS SHE EXPECTS THE ALLIES TO GRANT

Wants Negotiated Peace Union With Austria, Return of Colonies and a Few Other Things.

COBLENZ, April 5. INFORMATION was said to be in the possession of American army officials to-day that Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau proposes to insist on the following principles for Germany:

A negotiated peace. Union of Germany with Austria. Admission of Germany to the League of Nations on the basis of equality.

Return of the German colonies, or their value deducted from the indemnities.

A referendum for Alsace-Lorraine.

CHAUFFEURS GIVE CLUE FOR WILKINS DEFENSE

Tell of Man Who Said They Would Read of Long Beach Murder, in Papers Soon.

Affidavits by two chauffeurs, one of whom is said to claim he drove a man who appeared to have knowledge of the murder of Mrs. Julia Wilkins at Long Beach on the night of Feb. 27 before the news was printed in the newspapers, are in his possession, Charles N. Wysong of Minnola, attorney for Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, who is charged with the murder of his wife, announced to-day.

Mr. Wysong declined to name the two chauffeurs, who, he said, would be called as witnesses, but stated that their affidavits relate of their being approached by a roughly dressed man at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, at 1:45 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 28 and asked where he could get a drink.

The chauffeurs refused to take him to a saloon, but one of them, according to Mr. Wysong, took him to the Hotel Braddock, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue after he showed a roll of bills.

Just before the chauffeur deposited his change, contacted the lawyer, the passenger said, "As soon as you get the morning paper you will read a sensational story about a big murder at Long Beach."

'GEN. DUCAGE,' STOWAWAY, SALUTED BY SOLDIERS

Crippled Alstian, Found on Transport, Says Germans Injured Leg in Belgium.

The transport Orient, which arrived in the harbor to-day, was visited by the transfer boat, Inaugural, which received a little crippled boy of fourteen, saluted solemnly by the sixty casual soldiers aboard the ship as M. le Gen. Jacques Ducage.

He was discovered stowed away by Capt. Delehaney of the transport two days after the ship left Bordeaux. He was attired in the coat of a United States Sergeant, the chopped off red breeches of a French officer and an American General's overseas cap. His right leg was helpless. He did not look over ten years old.

"I went with my mother from my home in Alsace," he said, "to visit my grandmother in Belgium. The Germans came. They killed grandfather and grandmother, and my mother died on the road when we were trying to get home. The Germans caught us. That is what is the matter with my leg.

"The Red Cross sent me to Bordeaux and I have sold newspapers and run errands for several years, but I am going to see America, so I came. I do not know why the nice American soldiers caught me, but I am proud that they honor me."

The General was taken to Ellis Island.

## 'SOCIAL BLOCKADE' CHARGED AS PLOT TO GET BIG FORTUNE

(Continued from First Page.)

of her weakened condition. Stow and Miss Haviland, the papers state, moved my mother from her old home to new surroundings in White Plains and New Rochelle where she knew no one. They surrounded her with new faces from among their acquaintances and barred the old-time friends."

The court was requested to appoint an administrator who was physically and mentally powerful so he might cope with Stow, "well in physically powerful and of violent and unscrupulous language, and will try to overbear and intimidate any one who is not feeble." The court appointed a temporary administrator.

Mrs. Stow's first husband, John Tracy, left her an estate valued at \$1,000,000. Her second husband, Alan Robinson, who had been a neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt and an acquaintance for years, left her another million, and her third husband, Leopold Freedman, a real estate operator, added another million to her fortune. These three millions, according to the papers, were invested in various enterprises until finally she died with only between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 left.

Stow is a member of the New York Athletic, New York Yacht and Tennis and Racquet clubs. His attorney, Joseph C. Levi, has stated in papers placed before the court that the charges against his client are unfounded and that when he handled his wife's money it was at her request.

## HARBOR STRIKERS IN NEW SPLIT WITH RAILWAY OFFICIALS

Pilots Reported Attracted by Boatowners' Offer of Increase Pay.

Railroad Administration officials will insist that the Marine Workers' Affiliation live up to its signed agreements and permit railroad tug-tow all coal barges, railroad or privately owned. Thomas L. Delahanty, strike leader, says no boats on which members of the Tidewater Boatmen are working will be pulled by union tugs working for railroads. The Affiliation will repudiate its agreement in so far as the Tidewater Boatmen are concerned, he said to-day.

As a result a new split between the railroads and the Marine Workers' conducting the harbor strike has arisen. A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads, wrote to Mr. Delahanty demanding a decision in the matter. Mr. Delahanty replied that the unions had ordered captains not to move barges operated by members of the union led by John Brennan, who withdrew from the Marine Affiliation.

T. V. O'Connor, International President of the Longshoremen's Association, told his men to refuse to follow by non-union tugs and the longshoremen will still handle the cargoes. John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen, said all coal barges are union members and he had always had their boats pulled by railroad tugs. Refusal by the Marine Affiliation to allow tug captains to handle them now is a repudiation of signed agreements, he said. The fight between the forces led by Delahanty and O'Connor is again in full swing after a lull of a few days.

Insurgent pilots and captains met last night and demanded the right to meet a committee of private boat owners to hear a compromise offer. These are the "key" men and if they accept an increase in pay and hours—which has been offered—the strike will be broken quickly.

Italian Cabinet Entertains Daniels

ROME, April 5.—Secretary Daniels was the guest of honor at a banquet given to-night by members of the Italian Cabinet. Admiral DeBono, Minister of Marine, paid