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New York Tribune

First to Last — the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably snow or rain; increasing south winds.
Full Report on Page 13

VOL. LXXVII No. 26,028 [Copyright 1918— The Tribune Ass'n] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918 * * * TWO CENTS {In Greater New York and within commuting distance | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Shipworkers Are Warned To Speed Up

Aid Needed to Keep War Industries Going, Says Labor Director

Wilson Approves Appeal to Loyalty

All Strikers in East Are Expected Back at Work To-day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Unless workers in ship yards give their fullest co-operation to the Shipping Board in speeding up ship construction an enforced general slowing down of war industries is inevitable until the needed ships are built, according to a statement issued to-day by William Blackman, director of labor of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The statement was issued, it is believed, with the full indorsement of President Wilson.

The President's intervention has terminated the Eastern ship-yard strikes. Reports to-night to the Shipping Board from union heads in all districts in which carpenters are out said the strikers would be back to work at noon to-morrow.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who was due here to-day, did not arrive, but is expected to-morrow to take up the situation with government officials. Although, heretofore, Hutcheson has declined to leave to the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board a settlement of the carpenters' demands, officials believe that after President Wilson's message of last night he at least will be willing to renew relations with the board.

Cause of Trouble at Seattle

The carpenters' brotherhood, it was brought out to-night was made a party to the creation of the Adjustment Board by the signature of its vice-president, but President Hutcheson overruled his subordinate's action. This fact, according to V. Everit Macy, chairman of the Adjustment Board, is causing the present trouble at Seattle, where carpenters are trying to enforce a closed shop. All carpenters in the Western yards agreed to the Pacific Coast wage award, Mr. Macy said, until they learned recently that Hutcheson repudiated it.

Director of Labor Blackman's statement, issued to-night, read:

"It is only through shipyard labor that relief to labor throughout the country can come. Therefore, uncalled for strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but the very heart of labor itself, through the reduction in employment which is faced by millions of men not engaged directly in shipyard work.

"For this reason a shipyard strike is in effect a lockout, aimed at all labor in the country, and threatens the very life of organized labor itself.

"On the shipyard workers depend the ability of other labor to obtain steady employment. If a group of shipyard workers tie up the shipyards or fail to give a full day's work not only will the resulting stoppage of each man's work throw them out of employment, but this stoppage also will affect the employment of the 6,200,000 war workers, as well as the employment of the entire 13,000,000 workers throughout the country.

Compact of Labor Leaders

"Because of this fact the labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement with the Navy Department, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, an agreement which has been kept with scrupulous care by its signers and enforced by a board the very personnel of which insures fairness.

"I wish, therefore, now that the President has personally taken action in the carpenters' strike, to point out to employes and to the members of organized labor throughout the country that their own interests are vitally at stake in this shipping matter and that the whole force of their mighty influence must, for their own protection, be used to keep the shipyards running full time and block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes and trust the labor adjustment board to deal fairly with them.

"This war can be won through the construction this year of 9,800,000 tons of shipping by the United States and the Allies. This amount will not only overcome the submarine, but also will leave a margin necessary to transport and care for 1,500,000 American troops overseas.

First Need Is Build Ships

"There is but one thing ahead—a forced slowdown in American factories until the ships are built. Not only are ports and docks now jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are also in Atlantic coast terminals alone more than 30,000 cars loaded with supplies for Europe. No greater surplus of supplies can possibly be permitted to accumulate, even though the estimated amount of war supplies needed this year for overseas shipment will total 8,500,000 tons."

There was a report to-night that the New York metal trades engaged in shipbuilding had requested that the new Delaware River wage award be made to apply in the New York district, but members of the adjustment board said it had not reached them. If they want the Delaware scale it probably will be given to them, it was said, although the board will hold hearings first.

Baltimore carpenters, as well as metal trade workers, already have received the opportunity of accepting the Delaware award.

(Shipworkers here resume work—on Page 4.)

U. S. Guns Repel German 'Planes

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 18.—There has been a considerable increase in aerial activity in the American sector since last night. Enemy 'planes again flew over the town where a few days ago an American field hospital was located and dropped bombs, but without damage. One hostile machine was driven to earth in a damaged condition by an American aviator.

The activity of the American anti-aircraft gunners, machine gunners and battery operators kept the enemy machines from flying low enough to get a good aim. One attempted to come lower, but was hotly engaged and driven off. Another was chased down after it had been hit by anti-aircraft fire. All day hostile 'planes were over the American position.

The artillery action also was lively and a number of casualities are reported. One shell dropped on a cook tent and wounded six men. Three men in the trenches were wounded by shrapnel, including a second lieutenant. Several others were injured when a town was shelled.

Bright moonlight assisted the work of the American patrols last night, but no Germans were seen. A portion of the sector was subjected to a slight gassing by the enemy, but the men put on their masks and there were no casualties.

Collector for German Bond Owners Seized

Assistant Purser on Nieuw Amsterdam Cashed $75,000 in Coupons Here

Johannes Hendrik Woerkhoven, assistant purser on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which was held up and thoroughly searched for spies when it arrived here ten days ago, was arrested yesterday under the trading with the enemy act. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building, held under $25,000 bail, and locked up in the Tombs last night.

Woerkhoven, a native of Holland, is charged with secretly bringing to this country coupons of securities owned by Germans, and by cashing them here lending important financial aid to this country's enemies. Woerkhoven admitted cashing interest bearing coupons worth $75,000, representing bonds valued at approximately $3,000,000.

Scheme Long a Mystery

Woerkhoven's arrest, according to United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews, is the first step in the solution of the mystery regarding "the most insidious form of aid to the enemy."

One of the strangest phases of the discovery is the fact that most of the bonds brought here by Woerkhoven were war loan certificates issued by the Japanese government. Special significance is attached to this large German financial interest in issues of an allied nation, in view of Germany's exploded attempt to line up Japan against the United States by the infamous alliance with Mexico.

When the Holland-America steamship Nieuw Amsterdam reached this port on February 7 there was started one of the most searching investigations ever conducted by the Federal authorities here.

The search continued for more than forty-eight hours, and one steward was arrested for bringing in a strange letter, thought to be in code. Woerkhoven, it is alleged, has admitted that he walked off the boat with bond coupons worth $7,000 in his possession. Reports have come to the authorities that he may have brought in the valuable slips of paper—fourteen in all, of $500 each—hidden in cigars.

It was known to the Federal authorities that the purser had engaged in the coupon traffic before this country entered the war, and he was trailed by agents of the Army Intelligence Bureau. For ten days no evidence could be obtained. Yesterday, when Woerkhoven appeared at the banking house of Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad Street, and sought to negotiate the sale of a United Fruit Company "bearer bond" for $500, he was promptly arrested by Wiliam H. Randolph, of the military police.

Bought From Neutrals

Woerkhoven told United States Attorney Matthews that he had been buying the coupons in Holland ever since the war began at a rate a little lower than their face value, and had sold them here, pocketing the profits. He denied that he bought the coupons from Germans and indignantly repudiated the charge that he had aided this country's enemies. Friends in Rotterdam had sold him the coupons, the prisoner stated.

After he had been arraigned and was about to start for the Tombs Woerkhoven broke down and wept. He made a clean breast of his part in the affair to Mr. Matthews, who, nevertheless, asked that he be dealt with as severely as the law allowed.

The government, he said, will urge the maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Bronx Landlords To Buy Coal Mine

Bronx determined last night to buy or rent a coal mine rather than again go through the guerrilla warfare they have waged with their frostnipped tenants this winter. They came to this decision at the Hunt's Point Casino, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, where they met and organized into the Bronx Real Estate Owners' Association.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of purchasing a coal mine, capable of supplying the members of the association with enough coal to last them through the coming winter. It is the plan of the organization to begin stocking early in May and to fill their cellars so full that not even the most bitter weather may bring a recurrence of this season's feuds with tenants.

The association also resolved to appeal all cases decided in favor of tenants during the lengthy heat controversy, and to protest to the Board of Aldermen against pending ordinances requiring lessees of property to obtain bonds guaranteeing heat and also providing that landlords shall attach to rent receipts a statement showing what proportion of the rent was expended for heat and light.

Morris Morgenstern was chosen president of the association, Emil Lightner vice-president and Bernard Deutsch attorney.

Navy Aviator Woos in Clouds, Lands, Marries

Lieut. L. B. Sperry Weds Miss Allen—Their Honeymoon a Flight

Two human birds flew over to Governor's Island yesterday afternoon, perched for a marriage ceremony at the Post Chapel, and then prepared to fly to their newly made nest at Massepequa, L. I.

The military men who saw Lieutenant Lawrence B. Sperry, naval aviator and son of Elmer A. Sperry, the inventor of the gyroscope, land his Curtiss triplane on the Parade Grounds early in the afternoon, first thought he was making an aviation test. But when pretty Miss Winifred Allen, dressed in the leather costume of an aviatrix, followed him from the machine, they knew Lieutenant Sperry was making an experiment in wedding.

While the men stationed at Governor's Island spread the report that love-making in the air was perfectly feasible and delightful, Lieutenant Sperry was making arrangements with the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, the post chaplain, for a simple wedding to be held at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Curtiss model, which brought the couple to matrimony at the rate of eighty miles an hour, was tied with a rope to the steps of the barracks. The lieutenant and his bride stepped out of their machine with the nonchalance that good riders display in dismounting from their horses.

The two came back to New York later in the afternoon to tell a few of their chums that they were going to get married, and a party of twenty accompanied them to the island last night. The friends, thrilled at the idea of the honeymoon in the air, left the Battery with them in the General Hancock and attended the wedding in the church.

There was a little supper later. Then the friends left for New York. Lieutenant and Mrs. Sperry spent the night on the island as guests of the commanding officer. They plan to leave early this morning. At 6 o'clock they expect to seek the Parade Grounds, get their Curtiss, soar 3,000 feet into the air and ride the blast in bliss.

Lieutenant Sperry and his wife will descend at a Sperry hangar, where the lieutenant is doing experimental work for the United States Navy, at Massepequa. He will return to work at once. Lieutenant Sperry is making important tests in stabilizing for the government, and his leisure time is short. But with his triplane he is able to cover much distance in his spare moments. So the young couple expect to have a joyous, though intermittent, honeymoon in the skies.

Miss Allen, who until yesterday resided at the Algonquin Hotel here, met Lieutenant Sperry at the winter house parties near the lieutenant's hangar. She soon became interested in Sperry's profession; she consented to take a flight with him.

Lieutenant Sperry is twenty-five, and the bride is twenty-one.

U. S. Seaplane Shot Down; Pilot Missing

Navy Department Fears Ensign A. D. Sturtevant Lost His Life

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A naval seaplane on scout duty in European waters has been shot down, and its pilot, Ensign Albert Dallon Sturtevant, of Washington, D. C., is missing, the Navy Department was advised to-day by cable from England.

Ensign Albert D. Sturtevant was captain of the Yale crew of 1915, and is remembered not only because he led a winning organization, but because his choice as leader was made by the flipping of a coin.

Seth Low, 2d, of Brooklyn, was favored by many for the place, as Jim Sheldon and Sturtevant, other candidates, were both Sheffield Scientific School men, and it was thought the academic men on the crew would not vote for them. There was quite a fuss and the graduates were expected to take a hand.

The morning before the graduates arrived the crew leaders met with the object of settling the matter themselves. There were four of them—Sturtevant, Sheldon, Low and Allan McLane, the coxswain. They agreed to let Sheldon and McLane decide. Sheldon had declared himself out of the contest for the captaincy because he was going to play football, and McLane had said he was only a coxswain anyway. The two men argued an hour without deciding the point. Then they agreed to flip a coin—Sheldon won and chose Sturtevant. For the first time in history chance had picked the captain of a Yale crew.

Sturtevant was a member of the Yale Aviation Corps. This was organized in June, 1916, largely by Payne Whitney, Yale, '98, himself a former crew captain. Just before war was declared Sturtevant enlisted in the Naval Reserves. He was sent to England for duty last September.

Americans Eating More Than in 1914

Average Increase Per Person Ten Per Cent, Says Hoover

Saving Would Avert Rationing

Houston Tells of Expecting Bumper Crops in 1918

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Food consumption and production converged to-day. Mr. Hoover told the nation how little it must eat and Secretary of Agriculture Houston told it how much it must produce. Mr. Hoover's message came through the publication of his testimony before the House Agricultural Committee in private session last week and Secretary Houston delivered his message through the publication of the department's supplementary crop production programme for 1918.

Comparing the two chapters, it appears that if Secretary Houston can come through with his programme Mr. Hoover will not be so busy as a food conserver next year as he has been this.

Mr. Hoover's testimony is full of interesting and even startling sidelights on the food situation. For instance:

The average American ate 10 per cent more food in 1916 than he did in 1914, which means that, if we can now return to the plenty of 1914 and substitute it for the superabundance of 1917, there will, roughly speaking, be no difficulty in sparing the Allies all the food they require.

Allies Eating Less

The average Frenchman and Englishman is eating 30 per cent less.

If we give the Allies all the breadstuff supplies that they need we shall have to get along with about 100,000,000 bushels less of our ordinary breadstuff supplies and make it up chiefly from cornmeal.

The Allies require 450,000,000 pounds of beef from January to July 1. Our ordinary surplus is 100,000,000 pounds, so we must save 350,000,000 pounds—which is only 10 per cent.

The Allies demand 1,800,000,000 pounds of pork and pork products up to July 1. We can spare them perhaps a billion pounds. The rest we must take from our own tables.

The submarines "got" 5 to 7 per cent of all foodstuffs shipped from America to Europe. Between February 8 and February 11 they sank 18,000 tons of wheat.

It appears from Mr. Hoover's testimony that the shortage of transportation has bedeviled the distribution of corps. In the three months ending with January the railroads supplied 100,000 cars less for grain transportation than in the similar period a year before.

The transportation failure in respect to potatoes is even worse. To handle

Continued on Last Page

London Raided By Air 3 Times In 3 Nights

Twenty-Seven Killed When Single 'Planes Break Cordon Saturday and Sunday

Bomb Hits Hotel; Six in Street Die

Taxicab Is Smashed Just After Driver and Passengers Reach Safety

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Hostile airplanes are attempting a raid against London again to-night, making the third in as many nights. No damage or casualties are yet reported.

An official statement issued at midnight said:

"Hostile aircraft crossed the coast shortly after 9 o'clock to-night and proceeded toward London. None of the raiders penetrated the defences, and so far there has been no damage and no casualties."

Only one aeroplane each night succeeded in bombing London in the air raids of Saturday and Sunday. Eleven were killed and four injured on Saturday and sixteen killed and thirty-seven injured Sunday, War Office statements to-day said.

One of the bombs dropped on London Sunday night hit a hotel, killing six or eight persons who were in a street nearby watching the progress of the raid. No one in the hotel received worse injuries than a few scratches. Three servants, who went outside a few moments before, were killed, as were persons standing on the sidewalk, who were struck by the wreckage.

A taxicab, from which two "fares" had just alighted, and the driver of which had crossed the street to a refreshment stall, was smashed to atoms.

Six or seven airplanes took part in the raid of Sunday night. The first flew over London, dropping bombs in various districts. All the others were turned back.

Official reports issued to-day said:

"Last night's air raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven enemy airplanes, of which only one penetrated into London. The first raider passed the Isle of Thanet at about 9:45 p. m., and proceeded up the Thames estuary into London, crossing the capital from southeast to northwest. Bombs were dropped in various districts between 10:40 and 10:55 o'clock.

"The remaining raiders, which attempted to reach London from the northeast across Essex or from the east along the line of the River Thames, were all turned back.

"The casualties were: Killed—Men, thirteen; women, three. Total, sixteen. Injured—Men, twenty-seven; women, ten. Total, thirty-seven.

On Saturday night, when one of six raiders reached the city, the total casualties are officially announced as: Killed—Three men, five women and three children. Injured—One man and three children.

London is growing indifferent to air raids. On both Saturday and Sunday nights when the bright moon caused the people of the metropolis to believe that beyond peradventure an aerial attack would be made on the capitol, the people went about their business and their pleasures as usual. Nothing out of the ordinary happened even when the anti-aircraft guns began barking, the people remaining in the theatres, although the gunfire could be plainly heard. Sunday night the big restaurants were filled with diners, who calmly finished their meals and then quietly waited for the "all clear" signal to be given, after which they returned to their homes.

Large numbers of persons still take shelter in the subways and other places, which are better able to resist bombs than their flimsily built houses, but in the more substantially constructed hotels and residences the people remain indoors, listening to the gunfire and the bursting of bombs.

Germans Admit Only One Airplane Bombed London

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The official statement issued to-day by the German General Staff says that one German airplane last night succeeded in dropping bombs on London.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker Sings for Soldiers

CAMP MEADE, Md., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, stirred the patriotic fervor of more than three thousand men of the National Army at the opening of the Liberty Theatre here this evening when she sang "Uncle Sam," a patriotic song.

The soldiers expected that Mrs. Baker and many persons would attend the dedication of the big playhouse, which had been built for them here, but they never anticipated that she would sing for them.

The words were flashed on a screen and the boys joined in the chorus. The opera of "Princess Pat" was sung, and Major General Kuhn, just back from France, was given a tremendous welcome by his boys, as he affectionately calls them. There were invited guests from Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Germans Open Attack On Russia; Cross Dvina; Bolsheviki Capture Kiev

Kaiser Won't Attack Russia, Krylenko Predicted Last Week

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Feb. 12 (delayed).—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, responding to-day to an inquiry as to what would be Russia's action since the Bolsheviki had declared that they would not fight any more, said:

"That depends entirely upon Germany's attitude."

At a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet last night Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, was asked by members what Russia would do if Germany advanced against her regardless of Russia's refusal to fight. Krylenko expressed doubt that Germany would take any such action, and said:

"Germany does not want Russia's enmity. Furthermore, the taking of Petrograd would lengthen the German front and prove a hindrance to her operations."

THE LATEST BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

They spell bureaucracy with a "Z" in the Capitol now

Kaiser Thinks U. S. Has Only 30,000 Abroad

His American Dentist, Arriving Here, Tells Friends Wilhelm Is Dupe of Advisers

No one is being more hoodwinked concerning Germany's present status in the war than her supreme War Lord, Wilhelm Hohenzollern, himself. This is the opinion of Dr. Arthur N. Davis, formerly of Piqua, Ohio, and more lately of Berlin, who for years has drilled, filled, polished and scraped the teeth of the Kaiser.

Dr. Davis arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord. The Kaiser's dentist left Berlin on January 22. He was as mute when questioned by the reporters as though he had one of his own rubber dams in his mouth, but from fellow passengers with whom he talked on the way over, it was learned he believed the German Emperor was being consistently deceived by those in power in Prussia.

"America has never been able to take an active part in this war," he quoted the Emperor as saying, "and she never will be able to do so. My naval and military advisers inform me that American transports are being sunk almost as rapidly as they are sent out from American ports, and that only a few have succeeded in getting by our submarine blockade. They advise me that today (this was some time in the latter part of January) there are only 30,000 American troops in France."

When asked concerning food conditions in Germany, Dr. Davis said:

"I do not care to discuss conditions in Germany. I don't look starved, do I?"

Dr. Davis did not look starved, but his thin figure and pallid face were in marked contrast to the husky, rosy-cheeked Scandinavians who crossed with him.

Searched by Federal Officers

The dentist was obliged, nevertheless, to answer thousands of questions which were showered upon him by members of the Army and Navy Intelligence Department, who took him in charge before he was allowed to land. These submitted him to a severe cross-examination and search, requiring him to remove all of his clothing in the process. This ordeal lasted three hours. Other passengers also were searched.

To one of these passengers, Dr. Davis told of a conversation which the Kaiser had had with him only a few days before he left Berlin.

Passengers said Dr. Davis had told them the German people in general had long since ceased to pin any faith on a victorious U-boat campaign. Most of them believed, however, he is quoted as saying, that America had no serious interest in the war.

Americans in Berlin are being civilly treated, he told his shipmates.

"I myself had to report daily to the police," he said, "but I had no difficulty in leaving the country when I wanted to. There are still about twenty Americans in Berlin, and none of these has been interned."

Says Socialism Caused War

German diplomats with whom Dr. Davis talked, according to passengers' reports of his statements, admitted frankly that the war was brought on to quell the rising tide of Socialism. Not a man in power believed the war would last more than six months when it began. Nevertheless, the military leaders of Germany still think they can win the war. Dr. Davis, however, does not believe they can.

Details of the arrival of the Bergensfjord and the strict examination of all passengers on Page 5.

Kuehlmann to Speak In Reichstag To-day

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—According to the Cologne "Volkszeitung," the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, will address the Reichstag on Tuesday, when the first reading of the Ukraine peace treaty will be taken up.

38,000 in Petrograd Seek Bolshevik Divorces

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Feb. 9 (delayed).—According to the Petrograd newspapers, the Bolshevik government's action in simplifying divorce proceedings has resulted in 38,000 applications being made for divorce in the capital alone.

Teuton Forces, Unopposed by Russians, Advance on the Dvinsk Fortresses

4,000 Killed When Ukraine City Fell

Odessa Now Is Threatened by Rumanians; Poles Fight Lenine's Troops

Germany has resumed active warfare against Russia, says an official dispatch from Berlin. The Dvina has been crossed near the great fortress of Dvinsk. German troops are advancing from Kovel to aid the Ukrainians. Stockholm dispatches say the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Esthonia are to be occupied.

In the renewed warfare, says a Vienna dispatch, Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed that the troops of the former shall be confined to Great Russia (Russia proper) and of the latter to the new republic of the Ukraine.

Many delayed dispatches from Russia tell a confused tale of disorder and civil warfare. Petrograd reports Kiev was captured Friday, February 8, from the Ukrainian Rada forces by the Bolsheviki, the casualties being 4,000 killed and 7,000 injured.

Doubt is cast on this by the fact the Ukrainian Premier, according to a telegram by way of Vienna printed here Saturday, said fighting for the city was still raging and going in the defenders' favor.

Odessa was bombarded by warships Monday, February 4, and hundreds were killed in street fighting. The Rumanians threaten Odessa.

Contradictory accounts are received of the results of a battle between Bolshevik and Polish troops southeast of Minsk. The Bolsheviki are making extensive plans to combat General Alexieff's Cossacks.

In Petrograd wholesale robbery is the order of the day. The conflict between the Bolsheviki and the Orthodox Church continues.

Germans Cross The Dvina, Opening Attack on Russia

BERLIN (via London), Feb. 18.—Operations have been resumed on the Russian front. The Germans have crossed the Dvina. This announcement was made by General Headquarters to-night.

The text of the statement reads:

"On the great Russian front hostilities began to-day at noon with an advance on Dvinsk. The Dvina has been crossed without fighting.

"Called upon by the Ukraine to help in their heavy struggle against the great Russia, our troops have commenced their advance from the direction of Kovel."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Germans resumed war measures against Russia today, the "Social Demokraten," of Stockholm, states. Their first objective is the seizure of Esthonia and Livonia, it declares.

An agreement has been reached between Germany and Austria-Hungary whereby, in the event of military action being necessary, the German troops will be confined to the frontier of great Russia and the Austrians to the Ukraine only. This announcement is made in a Vienna dispatch, by way of Amsterdam.

Berlin continues to send reports throughout Germany and neutral countries, depicting the non-occupied parts of the Russian Baltic provinces as having been delivered up to anarchy, murder and robbery, and declaring that German settlers and others are beseeching the German troops to advance to their rescue.

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says the Imperial Chancellor has received a telegram from a representative of the Livonian nobility and people asserting that conditions in Livonia are as desperate as in Esthonia, and reporting innumerable arrests, exhausted supplies and robberies, and adding:

"Only the immediate occupation of the country, with a simultaneous threat of the sharpest reprisals, can save the men, women and children who are still alive."

A Budapest dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" (of Berlin), says that the Russians have evacuated the last section of Hungarian territory which