



American Troops Mutiny on the Archangel Front; Monroe Doctrine Clause Put Into League Covenant

City Tenants at Mercy Of the Renting Profiteers

Threats of Strikes and Pending Legislation Fail to Check Increase in Apartment Rentals

Thousands May Have to Leave City

Owners Declare They Are Making Up for Losses Incurred for the Year

Here is the acute housing problem: New York's population includes three families for every two apartments in the greater city. The city's population is increasing at the approximate rate of 150,000 annually. Building operations are at a standstill. Apartments are going to the highest bidder. Thousands of families probably will have to seek homes outside the city within the next few months because of their inability to meet the constantly soaring scale of rentals. Many a New York family is paying one half of its total income for the roof over its head. Pending legislation aimed at apartment profiteers, threats of rent strikes and other drastic action to halt the soaring of prices have failed to check rent increases. Experts who have been asked what can be done about it only shake their heads and give a one-word reply: "Nothing."

A Landlords' Year

The day an apartment becomes vacant it immediately goes upon the auction block. From ten to twenty prospective tenants bid for it. "It's a landlords' year," say the apartment owners. "For a long time tenants have had everything their way." Rents are now actually dispossessing tenants. In many cases the rental is so disproportionate to their earnings that for tenants to pay them would mean sacrificing other essentials of life. In New York City rent averages have doubled in four years. Owners no longer figure rent on a basis of investment and real estate values. The maximum is represented by the willingness or ability of the tenant to pay.

Congestion Is Acute

The congestion among the apartment dwellers is most acute, of course, in Manhattan. Here every known makeshift has been resorted to in an effort to provide roofs for the increasing population. Lofts that once housed garment makers and manufacturing institutions have been hurriedly converted into apartments. Such arrangements admittedly are but temporary, and the tenant does not ask for new decorations, luxuries and comforts that he once required before making an initial payment on a lease. But they furnish places to live and are welcome to the tired and despairing home hunter. The Bronx is almost as overpopulated as Manhattan. Many apartments hold two families and a "for rent" sign is almost unknown. Nearly every building superintendent has a private waiting list, the prospective tenants listed having agreed privately, of course, to pay a bonus on which they get their first information as to apartments about to be vacated. The desperation of those who are seeking places to live is reflected in advertisements that cover every possible solution of the problem. Many short cuts to comfortable homes appear to have been devised, but with only questionable success. From \$10 to \$50 in bonuses have been offered to those who will acceptable apartments for those who apply. Other advertisements have asked for householders who would rent a cooperative plan, under which five or more renters might erect their own buildings.

Brooklyn Filled, Too

Neither Brooklyn nor Queens can offer relief for the overflow from Manhattan and the Bronx because both boroughs are filled to their capacity now. Even far out into the suburbs the same conditions prevail. In many of the outlying districts, houses are being withdrawn from renting lists in order to offer them for sale at unheard-of prices. Because of these conditions, investigation has shown that building owners are laying their plans for new increases. Well managed, well filled apartment houses that once were expected to yield a maximum of 12 per cent dividends now are bringing their owners three times that figure and more.

A recent advertisement offered for sale a building that promised to pay a net profit of 44 per cent on a total investment of \$20,000. One uptown apartment agent boasted that all of the buildings in his control were being managed on a basis that netted 30 per cent profits annually to their owners. An officer of a large insurance company recently sounded a warning to property owners against the abuse of their present power to extort unheard-of profits. Not only rent strikes, which might readily be controlled, but social upheavals that would result in disorder and great property loss were pictured as possible results of a continuation of a policy of charging "all that the traffic would stand."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE, HOTEL COLONIAL, 2 P. M. SATURDAY—Delivered by Mrs. E. M. B. B. of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, Boston. All welcome. Seats free. Advt.

Drug Crusaders Take Five in Brooklyn Raid

Health Department Clinic To Be Kept Open Nights and Sundays to Treat Thousands of Addicts

Crime Wave Is Feared

Federal Official Tells of Physician Who Wrote 271 Orders in Two Hours

Posing as drug addicts, detectives were able to obtain evidence which resulted in a raid and the arrest of five persons, physicians and druggists, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The raid was made by Internal Revenue Inspector Charles Perry, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshal Hyman Schorenstein, Detectives Boylan, Higgins and Moog, and Lieutenant Henry Scherb, of the Narcotic Squad.

New York authorities fighting the drug evil said yesterday that developments against physicians and druggists for violating the Harrison anti-narcotic act have convinced them this city is facing the gravest narcotic menace in its history. Hundreds of reputable physicians prescribing narcotics legitimately were frightened into abandoning their patients, and drug clinics established by the Health Department and those conducted by private enterprise literally were besieged by addicts. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, announced last night that his clinics will be kept open nights and Sundays.

The authorities fear suffering addicts will resort to crimes of violence and that the "underground drug peddle" will resume his activities in handling smuggled drugs.

Major Porter said the narcotic evil is the worst in the country. He said that in six months New York physicians have written 1,500,000 prescriptions for narcotics. He said one doctor had prescribed for 271 addicts in two hours, and worked about ten hours a day on an average. His office furniture, Major Porter declared, consisted of a dry goods box and a chair. The druggists, he said, who fill these prescriptions get from \$80 to

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Spain to Help Transport U. S. Army From France

MADRID, April 10 (By The Associated Press).—It is stated that details of a convention between Spain and the United States have been settled, providing for the transportation of troops by Spain. The condition is that the Spanish ships which are to convey the troops shall stop at Bordeaux on the western voyage and take on board American troops awaiting repatriation, and also war material to be returned to the United States.

Saar Valley Plebiscite In 15 Years

Society of Nations in Meantime Will Have Complete Control of Big German Coal Field

Geneva Will Be Seat of League

Japanese Amendment to Society of Nations To Be Brought Up Again

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—The league of nations commission adopted tonight a new section to the covenant, specially providing that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected by the provision of the covenant.

The Monroe Doctrine amendment was prepared by Colonel Edward M. House.

Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the league, according to announcement here.

PARIS, April 10.—Provision that the league of nations shall exercise general supervision of the Saar Valley for a period of fifteen years was contained in the settlement of the Saar problem Wednesday by the Council of War.

This important change in the plan for the political administration of the region became known to-day. At the end of the fifteen year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitants regarding the future form of government.

France is given economic control of the coal fields of the Saar Valley up to an amount to recompense her for the losses sustained from German occupation of the coal fields of northern France.

President Wilson attended the morning and afternoon sessions of the council to-day. The council had under consideration the remaining details of the Saar settlement and the Rhine frontier. There were reports that the Italians were disposed to accept the plan for the Adriatic settlement.

Other Peace News on Page 3.

Ultimatum From the French Senate

PARIS, April 10.—After to-day's session of the Senate, the Senators signed the following resolution:

The members of the Senate of the French Republic, once more voicing their desire that the international conferences at present in session draft a treaty worthy of the victory of the allied armies and of such a nature as to establish peace and justice throughout the world, express the hope that full restitution will be exacted from the enemy, together with reparation for damage caused to persons and property, and that the full cost of the war will be imposed on those responsible for the greatest crime of history.

The Senators are resolved to insist that the peace treaty and league of nations provide legal and territorial guarantees sufficiently strong to prevent future wars and preclude all provocations which might lead to war.

'Not at War; Won't Fight,' Say Soldiers

Company Refuses to Advance on Reds, Contending They Were Drafted to Fight Huns

Ask Government For a Statement

Finally Go to Front, but Assert They Will Not Oppose the Bolsheviki

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A mutiny among American troops on the North Russian front was described in an official dispatch received by the War Department to-day. A company of infantry refused to obey the orders of their officers to prepare for movement to the front lines and went forward finally only under the urging of their officers and after one enlisted man, placed in confinement for disobedience of orders, had been released, according to advices received by the War Department. The American army contingent on the Russian front is comprised largely of Michigan and Wisconsin troops.

Persist in Their Refusal

The mutineers, while moving forward, persisted that they would not go to the front lines, according to the report to the War Department, and predicted general mutiny in the American forces on the Russian front if a statement was not forthcoming from Washington regarding the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

The War Department made public the following paraphrase of a code message received from Archangel, under date of March 31:

"Yesterday morning (March 30) a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, were ordered out of the barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack, after considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement.

Commander Talks With Men

"Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them. Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released the men agreed to go. This was done, and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obzorskaya.

"They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

Declare That War Is Over

ARCHANGEL, April 9 (By The Associated Press).—A company of American troops recently showed some hesitancy about returning to the fighting front south of Archangel, declaring that the war with Germany was over and that the United States was not at war with the Bolsheviki.

The regimental commander, in a speech, said that they were fighting a desperate defensive battle and appealed to them to stick it out. The company then left for the front.

The situation arose when the company was ordered back to the front after a rest period at Archangel. The officers were informed that the men did not want to go to the front again. They asked to have their arguments answered.

The men contended that they were drafted men conscripted for the war with Germany, which was finished now; that America was not at war with the Bolsheviki; that the entire Bolsheviki question was the subject of much political debate and indecision in the United States, and that as far as they were concerned they were unable to see why they should be fighting if there was no war.

Officer's Appeal Wins

The regimental commander said that perhaps their own lives depended on the fighting on this front, and then

Palmer Orders Enemy Aliens Here Released

Attorney General Notifies Department of Justice to Lift Parole on 1,600 Persons Held During War

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer yesterday directed local officers of the Department of Justice to release from parole and bond 1,600 enemy aliens detained here during the war. The instructions were received by Perry M. Armstrong, chief examiner of the New York Port Enemy Alien Bureau. The order does not affect German and Austrian subjects in internment camps.

Most of those affected are persons who failed to register as enemy aliens or who violated some of the minor regulations of the President's proclamation of November 12, 1917. Germans of this type were detained for a time, but released later on parole, after they had furnished bond. None affected by yesterday's order is held in a penal institution.

Letters informing paroled Germans of their release from the regulations will not be sent out until next week. Enemy aliens are released from no obligation until cards are received.

United States Marshal Power, in Brooklyn, announced yesterday the order had been received to release 604 Germans and Austrians in Brooklyn and on Long Island. Most of these were paroled without bond.

The "Enemy Alien Statute," enacted in 1918, was put in force by the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, when war was declared on Germany. In April, 1918, the regulations were amended to include women.

Rail Payroll To Be Boosted \$65,000,000

Wage Increase to Trainmen to Bring Total Raises in Pay During the War to About \$1,260,000,000

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A wage increase of \$65,000,000 to trainmen has been agreed to by the railroad administration. About 400,000 men will be affected. This additional increase will bring the railroad payroll to \$2,000,000,000 a year. This total includes wage increases during the war period aggregating \$1,565,000,000.

Government wage increases under war operation have added \$910,000,000, while the railroad companies in 1916 and 1917 raised wages by \$350,000,000, making a total increase in three years of \$1,260,000,000.

Wage increases in the last three years have more than absorbed all the additional revenues from higher rates charged for freight and passengers. The Commerce Commission allowed the railroad companies to increase rates in 1916 and 1917 by upward of \$100,000,000 a year. The government last year added more than \$1,000,000,000. The total rate increases are accordingly upward of \$1,100,000,000, while the wage increases are \$1,260,000,000.

A summary showing the increase in wages since the war commenced follows:

Payroll in 1917 (last year of peacetime operation)	\$1,150,000,000
Annual bonus January 1, 1918	100,000,000
Government increase 1916-1917	350,000,000
Payroll in 1918	2,700,000,000
Annual bonus January 1, 1919	300,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000,000

The year's increase of \$1,000,000,000 in the annual payroll basis is made up of a \$910,000,000 increase in rates of wages and \$90,000,000 for additional men.

Suppression of Soviet Bureau Here Is Asked

Government Is Criticised by Union League Club for Allowing the Activity of the Bolshevist Mission

The Union League Club's committee on the study of Bolshevism, consisting of Archibald E. Stevenson, Robert C. Morris and Theodore F. Sannay, presented resolutions last night to the club expressing resentment at the establishment of a mission of the Russian Soviet government in the United States. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and copies are to be sent to the representatives of the United States at the peace conference, and to the Attorney General and to every member of Congress.

In a report accompanying the resolutions the committee expressed the opinion that a Bolshevist mission such as that established here by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, A. A. Heller, Morris Hillquit, Gregory Weinstein and others would not have been attempted except for encouragement in the belief that the United States is indirectly recognizing the Soviet government.

This action of the club was taken at a dinner which was presided over by former Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, at the present moment the pledged to the principle of unqualified loyalty of the government of the United States; and

"Whereas, at the present moment the armed forces of the United States are engaged in conflict with the armed forces of the Russian Soviet republic; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Union League Club renounces the act of the Russian Soviet republic in establishing a mission in the United States, and calls upon the government to take immediate action to prevent the activities of such mission and in every way to discourage the present ambition of the Russian Soviet republic to gain diplomatic recognition; and

"Be it further resolved, That the president and the secretary of the club be directed to send a copy of this report and these resolutions to our diplomatic representatives at the peace conference in Paris, to the Attorney General of the United States, and to every Senator and Representative in Congress, commending the questions presented to their immediate consideration."

The committee calls attention in its report to the fact that on April 8, when an account of the establishment of the bureau of the Soviet government at 110 West Fourth Street was printed, the Associated Press telegraphed "enemy attacks" on the Archangel front, and "Our troops," says the committee's report, "are the enemy referred to in this communication."

It is unprecedented, the committee states, that a government with which the armed forces of the United States are in conflict should "openly establish a mission within our borders for the purpose of carrying on propaganda looking toward its recognition."

The committee points out that the Soviet republic is not a representative government but a power which usurped governmental functions at a time of disorder and prevented the holding of the constitutional assembly upon which the people of Russia had decided. The constitution of the Bolsheviki government is quoted to show that one of its fundamentals is to spread throughout the world the Bolsheviki creed of eradication of the property rights of the individual.

The question, therefore, it pointed out, is one of extending recognition to a government which has pledged itself in its Constitution to foment revolution among all the nations of the earth.

Wilson Plans To Buy Lenine Off With Food

By Frederick Moore

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PARIS, April 10.—President Wilson stands for the acceptance in its main features of the proposal by William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens from Nikolai Lenine, the head of the Russian Bolsheviki government.

The President stands for the recognition of the Lenine regime as the de facto government of Russia, not necessarily or immediately opening diplomatic relations with the Bolsheviki, but providing for the termination of hostilities with them and granting them privileges and assistance in obtaining food from the United States on condition that they cease warfare, internal and external, and their propaganda in other countries.

"The world is to be made safe for Bolshevism," say the critics of the President, and the Russians here point to the danger of those unfortunate anti-Bolsheviki Russians who have been cooperating with the Allies in the Archangel and other districts.

These Russians, they say, despite Lenine's promises, will be exterminated or hounded from Russia sooner or later if Mr. Wilson's project is accepted by the other members of the Council of Four.

Mr. Wilson undoubtedly intends to insist on the safety of these, but Admiral Kolchak cables to the Russian commission in Paris that he intends to continue the campaign against Lenine and needs assistance from the Allies.

It is understood that the message received here from Lenine is in the form of a document which was drawn up at a meeting of the Bolsheviki cabinet. The document offers valuable commercial concessions and also promises the cancellation of the repudiation of Russia's debts.

The critics of the Wilson project ask what Lenine's game is, believing that he is probably trying to make the Allies outbid Germany, with whom he is already trading.

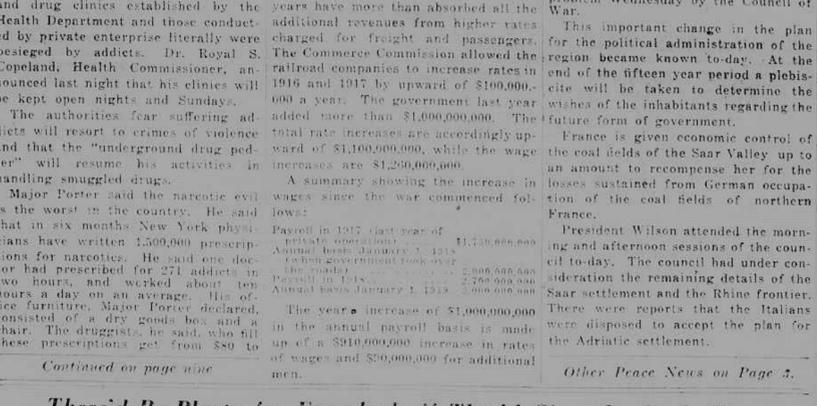
They point out that he offers no guarantees, and even if he did there is no certainty he would keep his word. It seems clear that the recognition of the Lenine government is regarded in American official circles here as the only means of keeping Russia out of the hands of Germany, and only the fierce opposition of France to any such proposal has prevented the American delegation from pushing the matter to a head in the Council of Four.

Allies Routed at Odessa

Garrison Overwhelmed 6 to 1 by Ukraine Soviets, Swiss Hear

GENEVA, April 10 (By The Associated Press).—Some details concerning the evacuation of Odessa by the Allies have been received here from Bucharest. These are to the effect that the Allied army was overwhelmed by the Ukrainian Soviet troops, who outnumbered them six or seven to one. The Allies fought stubbornly in the streets for many hours, but finally retreated to the port, where they were rescued by Allied ships. The French troops suffered most.

The advices from Bucharest say the retreat of the Allies has greatly encouraged the Bolsheviki.



There'd Be Plenty for Everybody if They'd Give the Seeds Time

\$120,000,000 Is Asked from Rich New Yorkers

Omaha Sisters Declare Rockefeller, Shonts and Others Have Hounded Them

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.—A dozen New York individuals and business concerns, and as many more big firms in other cities were made defendants in a suit for one hundred and twenty million dollars filed here to-day by Mrs. Louise Osborne Ferson and her sister, Miss Grace Osborne, of Omaha. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Ferson was general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. The big suit is the outgrowth of a patent biscuit made of pork and beans, originated by Mrs. Ferson, which she claims has been pirated and was sold by the hundred millions of dollars worth to all the armies in the big war. The petition alleges a conspiracy by the great financial and business interests of the country to control all food products and transportation.

Mr. Ferson says, in her petition, that she and her sister have been hounded for seventeen years by the big interests and have been robbed and maligned and suffered arrest in many cities.

The New York people and concerns who are made defendants in the suit are the Guaranty Trust Company, Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Max Pam, Theodore P. Shonts, Charles M. Schwab, Delphine Henry, of Brooklyn; Charles H. Mathieson, president Corn Products Company; Peoples Trust Company, Brooklyn; Brown Brothers, Austin Nichols & Co., Equitable Life, Max Oschel Company and Samuel E. Lovell.

Some of the other defendants are W. H. Hartley, London; England; Brown Shipley & Co., London; Riggs National Bank, Washington; First National, Chicago; Armour, Swift, Cudahy and other big packers; National Biscuit Company; Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

Smuts Mobbed in Vienna By Starving Children

PARIS, April 10.—General Smuts, who has just returned from Eastern Europe, reports that conditions there are appalling. Starving children mobbed him in the streets of Vienna, he said. The world as we know it, General Smuts declared, has virtually ceased to exist and the conditions at present form the most complicated problem the world has ever known.

The Austrian Empire is split into five different parts, each of which has set up economic barriers against the others, and all five units are becoming rich and separate. They formerly looked to Russia for help and now to the Allies.

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