

BRITISH HAVE SMASHED GERMAN LINE IN AN ATTACK FROM ARRAS TO LENS

In Direction of Cambrai They Stormed Villages of Hermies and Boursies and Penetrated Havrincourt Wood—Toward St. Quentin They Took Fresney-Le-Petit

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN IN GREAT MOVEMENT

Referring to That Part of The Attack Between Arras and Lens, the British Official Statement Says: "We Are Making Satisfactory Progress at All Points"

London, April 9.—British troops to-day penetrated the German lines all along the wide front from Arras to Lens, the war office announces. The statement says that in the direction of Cambrai the British have stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and penetrated Havrincourt wood. In the direction of St. Quentin, the British took Fresney-le-Petit and advanced their line southeast of Le Verger.

No estimate of the number of Germans captured can yet be given, the statement says, but the number is considerable. Referring to the attack on the front between Arras and Lens, the statement says: "We are making satisfactory progress at all points."

The British official communication last night was as follows: "In the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road we made considerable progress during the night on a front of about 3000 yards north of the village of Louveral.

"Our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines last night at a number of points and secured several prisoners. In one raid southeast of Ypres we captured 18 German prisoners. The enemy's trenches were found to be greatly damaged by our fire.

"Our airplanes carried out several bombing raids yesterday and the previous night. Large quantities of explosives were dropped on airfield stations, transport and a battery in action; good results were observed. In one German airfield three hangars were destroyed, possibly a fourth, and a group of buildings in the neighborhood also were hit.

"Hostile trains also were attacked successfully by machine gun fire. A German kite balloon was successfully attacked and destroyed."

MANY GERMAN DEAD Were Found in German Trenches After French Advance.

Paris, April 9.—The French official communication last night was as follows: "In Belgium our troops penetrated at two points the positions of the enemy in the region of Lombratyde. Numerous German dead were found in the trenches blown up by our fire. An attack by the enemy on one of our small posts south of the Paschendale canal was repulsed with grenades.

"In the Vosges a surprise attack against one of our trenches in the region of Celles was repulsed easily. An enemy attack on Largitzen, in Alsace, cost the assailants losses with no results.

"Yesterday there was no infantry action along the entire front held by the French, although violent artillery fighting was in progress in several sectors between the Somme and the Aisne and in Champagne. Last night's French report says: "On April 7 the Germans threw 1,200 shells on Rheims; one civilian was killed and three were wounded. Last night German airplanes dropped bombs on Belfort; there were neither casualties nor material damage."

EXPECT STATE ASSIGNMENT. Vermont Soldiers Are Likely to Be Used as Guard.

Burlington, April 9.—One more company of the state militia will be added to-day to those already mobilized at Fort Ethan Allen, when Co. K of Springfield, about 70 strong, with Captain Henry in command, arrives. Co. B of St. Albans, the only other company still absent, is under orders from the eastern department headquarters on Governor's island, and is not expected to entrain for the fort for a time.

It was commonly understood among militia officers yesterday that the National Guard would be used, at least at first, in Vermont. They will not patrol the state, but will be assigned, it is presumed, to guard certain points of vantage on the railroads and public highways. Details of any movements proposed could not be given out, even though known generally by commissioned officers.

The Machine Gun company of St. Albans and Co. M of Burlington were examined Saturday, and the work is expected to be finished within a few more days. The physical examination is the principal item of the mustering in at present, for most of the men have already passed first muster. Major Samuel M. LeLofre, former surgeon at the Plattsburg barracks, is hurrying the examinations along as fast as possible. About 10 men have been rejected in the Machine Gun company and a few in Co. M because of various defects.

The number of new recruits makes the work of shipping the militia into shape somewhat slow. New men, and some of

the old, require individual instruction at first, and marching and instruction in the manual of arms will have to follow. Each company will drill by itself for the time being, and the larger formations will come later.

ARMED "ST. LOUIS" COMPLETES ROUND TRIP TO NEW YORK

The Steamship of American Line Was the First Armed Vessel to Complete Double Voyage.

New York, April 9.—The American line steamship St. Louis arrived to-day from Europe. She was the first armed passenger ship to make a round trip from America since the German decree of unrestricted warfare.

The St. Louis left New York March 17 and sailed from a European port on her homeward trip the 31st.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SEEN. She Was Located West of Nantucket Light Ship.

Boston, April 9.—A suspicious vessel off Nantucket Lightship was reported to the Boston navy yard by a British vessel yesterday. The radio message, as announced by Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, district communication superintendent of the New England radio district, said: "Eight suspicious vessel or object 45 miles south, six degrees west true, from Nantucket light vessel at 3:15 a. m. to-day.

"(Signed) "British Vessel." Later the position of the mysterious vessel was given at latitude 40.15 north, longitude 69.28 west, almost due south from the Shoals.

The report of a mysterious craft in the steamship lane to Europe was the second to be announced officially within twenty-four hours. Saturday the lightship sent word of a "commerce raider" of 10,000 tons burden passing west. Whether the craft sighted yesterday was the same one naval officials decline to state. The censorship, which was lifted momentarily to allow shipping to receive warning of danger, was at once clamped down tightly.

The air yesterday was clear and shipping men expressed the opinion that any enemy ship playing a game of hide and seek with the coast patrol fleet would be on the losing end. The Nantucket shoals are only 85 miles east of the naval base at Newport.

Whether because all the chances were against an enemy ship playing a lone hand at the war game yesterday or whether there was a foundation of truth, there were reports from widely separated sources that a raider had been sunk off Nantucket. One rumor had it that the raider had been sunk by a destroyer. Another had it that she had been sent to the bottom by one of the American submarines. To queries on all such stories naval men had but one answer: "We can say nothing about it."

DYNAMITE NEAR BRIDGE. But No Other Evidence of Plot at Destruction.

Burlington, April 9.—Colonel Joseph T. Dickman, commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, said last evening he was awaiting word from New York regarding treatment of German citizens in the regular army. The 2d cavalry has only a few such men, he said, and he understands that some cases in New York when settled, as they will soon be, will establish the precedent. A volunteer in the regular establishment has only to declare an intention of becoming a citizen; he does not have to be completely naturalized.

Colonel Dickman said he was able to find no evidence of an attempt to dynamite one of the twin bridges at the gorge. A stick of dynamite, it is said, was found near the bridge.

RICHARD OLNEY PASSED AWAY AT AGE OF 82

Pres. Cleveland's Secretary of State on His Deathbed Expressed Satisfaction with Action of His Country in Declaring War.

Boston, April 9.—Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Cleveland, died at his home here last night. He had been ill for several weeks, although it was not until yesterday that his condition became serious. Recently, while unable to leave his bed, Mr. Olney displayed deep interest in the international situation, and it was said that he warmly commended the action of the government when the members of his family informed him Friday that the president had signed a proclamation of war. He was 82 years old.

Richard Olney served successively as attorney-general and secretary of state during the administration of President Cleveland, and although at the head of the state department for the short period of one year and nine months only, he won reputation as a statesman of commanding ability and force. His greatest triumph was his successful insistence upon arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Imperturbably disregarding the warnings that a rigid maintenance of the Monroe doctrine might plunge the United States into war with Great Britain, President Cleveland and Secretary Olney carried out their own ideas of diplomacy. In his famous message sent through Ambassador Bayard to Lord Salisbury, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Olney premising the inalienable right of the United States to intervene in questions affecting the territorial integrity of South American countries, said in part: "Great Britain both admits that there is a controversy and that arbitration should be resorted to for its adjustment. But while up to that point her attitude leaves nothing to be desired, its practical effect is completely nullified by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy, that as a condition of arbitrating her right to a part of the disputed territory, the remainder shall be turned over to her. Upon what principle—except her feebleness as a nation—is Venezuela to be denied the right of having the claim heard and passed upon by an impartial tribunal? It is so, because it will be to her 'so,' seems to be the only justification Great Britain offers."

Although Lord Salisbury at first refused to submit to the American demand, upon further representations he receded from his attitude and agreed to the arbitration of the entire dispute.

Mr. Olney's firmness previously had become familiar to the American public through his action in the great Chicago railroad strike and subsequent riots, when as attorney-general he upheld the right and duty of the government to employ troops to crush the disorder. In refutation of charges that this attitude indicated his hostility to labor unions, Mr. Olney, in a special brief filed in a federal court in Pennsylvania in the case of a railroad trainmen's strike on the Reading railroad, only five months after the end of the Chicago strike, upheld the right of labor to organize and urged that all labor troubles should be arbitrated.

Mr. Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835. His father was a textile manufacturer and banker. In the years following his graduation from the Harvard law school in 1858, Mr. Olney won high distinction in his profession and became an authority on matters of probate, trust and corporation law. His sole appearance in public before going to Washington was in 1875, when he served one term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

When, in 1904, he permitted the presentation of his name at the Democratic national convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination, he received 38 votes, including the solid support of the Massachusetts delegation. President Wilson urged him to accept appointment as ambassador to Great Britain and later offered him the position of governor of the federal reserve board, but in each instance Mr. Olney declined.

His public utterances always commanded thoughtful attention and attracted widespread comment. Long after his retirement from his comparatively brief career in public office, Mr. Olney's counsels were eagerly sought by members of the Democratic party.

There was a debate on the joint resolution to approve the continuance of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center and the Vail Agricultural school at Lyndon. Senator Demerick favored the resolution, basing his arguments on the ground that the Lyndon school is too much of a burden for the state. Senator Taylor favored the resolution but would rather have it laid on the table indefinitely than to have it defeated. Senator Peck moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Senator Ricker asked for the yeas and nays; but the motion to continue indefinitely was postponed to this afternoon, on motion of Senator Morse.

The Senate voted to have committees of conference on bills relating to the governor's salary and expenses and on the hours of employment of women and children.

NEW LAWS AND RESOLVES. Gov. Graham has signed the following: Joint resolution extending to the American Library association invitation to hold its annual convention in the state of Vermont.

An act to appropriate a certain sum for the extermination of grasshoppers. An act to amend Sec. 8,158 of the public statutes relating to the salary and expenses of the adjutant and inspector general.

An act to amend certain sections of the public statutes relating to the state geologist and curator of the state cabinet.

An act to extend the time within which the construction of railroads here-

"JUSTICE FOR IRELAND." Irish People in New York Hope Wilson Will Get It.

New York, April 9.—Resolutions expressing hostility to England, but pledging steadfast loyalty to the United States in bringing about the defeat of Germany were adopted last night by men and women of Irish descent who attended a great mass meeting held to mark the first anniversary of the Irish rebellion. The hope was expressed that President Wilson would raise his voice to obtain "justice for Ireland."

PART OF MEN GO ON STRIKE

When Central Vermont Officials Refused to Recognize Union

COMPANY ASKED FOR PROTECTION

Labor Organizer Is Said to Be Making Progress in Other Branches

St. Albans, April 9.—About 200 of the 600 employes of the mechanical department of the Central Vermont Railway company went on strike at 10 o'clock this morning, following the refusal of the officials of the company to recognize the local branch of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, which has been in the process of organizing here for several weeks under the direction of Organizer Dwyer of Boston. The railroad has asked the city authorities for protection of their property, and special deputies will be put on duty around the shops.

President E. C. Smith of the railroad company says that the officials are ready to take up any question of injustice, inadequate pay or improper working conditions in the shops and that demands have always been couched with a necessity to recognize the union. Mr. Smith does not deny the right of the men to organize, but he will not put the Central Vermont in a position to recognize an order of which he knows nothing and of which he hears bad reports. It is understood that the organization is in no way connected with the American Federation of Labor.

It is said there was no discord among the shop workers previous to Mr. Dwyer's arrival here. It is understood that at a recent meeting of the shopmen, Organizer Dwyer said he was making progress with the meat cutters, teamsters and store clerks, the organization of which will soon have its charter.

Co. B Sent Out on Duty. Company B of this city left their quarters this morning for various stations, acting on orders received from headquarters. According to instructions received, it was necessary for them to go quietly and it is impossible to tell how the company was divided and where the detachments have gone in view of the request of the government that the press refrain from publishing anything which is harmful to public interests.

FIGHT ON CONTINUANCE OF VAIL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Some Vermont Senators Opposed Taking the Ground That Is Was Too Much of a Burden to Vermont.

The Vermont Senate began this morning what is expected to be the final week of the 1917 legislative session. The House came in late this afternoon after the week-end recess. It is thought that the business can be cleaned up by Thursday.

Despite the nearness of the end of the session, four new bills were introduced in the Senate this forenoon, one relating to criminal and civil jurisdiction of municipal courts, another requiring officers and commissioners to have their offices at the state capital, a third providing a penalty for interference with the work of the commissioner of agriculture and the fourth an act relating to the assumption of marriage.

A resolution was introduced by Senator Peck of Chittenden county providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission to consider the matter of a public barge terminal at the port of Burlington. Third reading was ordered on the bill providing for the publication of the general laws, also on the bill providing for an appropriation for the state laboratory of hygiene for the purpose of aiding in the control of white diarrhoea among fowls. The bill relating to the supreme and county courts and judges thereof was put over till this afternoon after Senator Fairchild had tried to amend by providing six superior judges instead of five.

The Senate killed the House bill, amending the act relating to a declaration of party affiliations at primaries. The vote was 10 to 7.

An act relating to the joint resolution to approve the continuance of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center and the Vail Agricultural school at Lyndon. Senator Demerick favored the resolution, basing his arguments on the ground that the Lyndon school is too much of a burden for the state. Senator Taylor favored the resolution but would rather have it laid on the table indefinitely than to have it defeated. Senator Peck moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Senator Ricker asked for the yeas and nays; but the motion to continue indefinitely was postponed to this afternoon, on motion of Senator Morse.

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300 ON SHIP IN DANGER OF DEATH

Many Women and Children Among the Passengers of Steamer Concord, Which Was Bound from New York for Providence During the Night

STRUCK AN OBJECT AND SPRUNG LEAK

Captain of the Vessel Saw It Was Impossible to Reach Destination and So Sent Ship Ashore off Hog Island, Near Bristol, R. I.—No Immediate Danger

Bristol, R. I., April 9.—The steamer Concord, bound from New York for Providence with 300 passengers, including many women and children, was beached to-day at Hog Island, seven miles from here. The steamer struck a submerged object while passing through Long Island sound last night and sprung a leak. The water entered so rapidly that the captain saw it would be impossible to reach Providence; so he ran the vessel ashore. The passengers are declared to be in no immediate danger.

BIG SNOWSTORM ABOUT BOSTON

Four Inches Had Fallen Up to Noon and There Was No Indication Then of a Let-up.

Boston, April 9.—Southern and eastern New England was in the grip of a heavy snowstorm to-day. More than four inches fell here before noon, with no immediate prospect of a let-up. Fair and freezing temperature is predicted for tonight.

CREW WADED ASHORE. When Two-Master Schooner Abenaki Grounded During Storm.

Plymouth, Mass., April 9.—The two-masted schooner Abenaki of Bath, Me., went ashore in a snowstorm on White Horse beach early to-day. The captain and crew were able to wade ashore. The schooner, which was bound from New York to Bath with coal, is expected to be a total loss.

tofore authorized may be commenced or finished. An act to consolidate and merge the Brattleboro graded school district and the village of Brattleboro with the town of Brattleboro.

An act to amend No. 313 of the acts of 1910 as amended by No. 321 of the acts of 1912, entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the village of Morrisville and in addition thereto."

An act to amend Sec. 2 of No. 46 of the acts of 1912 relating to an annual census of certain domestic animals, hermits and the registration of traction engines and motor trucks.

An act to amend sub-division VI of Sec. 496 of the public statutes, relating to the exemption of certain property from taxation.

An act to amend Secs. 4, 10 and 11 of No. 40 of the acts of 1916, relating to appeals by taxpayers and providing for security for costs.

An act imposing upon the state board of education the duties of the commissioner of agriculture in relation to the state agricultural schools.

An act to amend No. 129 of the acts of 1910 and No. 152 of the acts of 1912 and in addition to chapter 176 of the public statutes, relating to the issuance of permits for the registration of traction engines and motor trucks.

An act to amend Sec. 5 of No. 189 of the acts of 1898, relating to the incorporation of the village of Derby Lake; increasing the highway tax paid by the selectmen of the town of Derby to the village of Derby Lake.

An act to prohibit certain acts while the United States is at war or threatened with war.

An act relating to the Bennington graded school district.

An act to amend sub-division VIII of Sec. 510 of the public statutes as amended by the second paragraph of Sec. 6 of No. 36 of the acts of 1910, relating to taxation of deposits in savings banks and trust companies.

Joint resolution relating to the payment of the commissioners' expenses in the boundary case pending between Vermont and New Hampshire.

An act to authorize the employment of general town or municipal managers.

An act to amend Sec. 408 of the public statutes as amended by No. 32 of the acts of 1910, relating to restrictions on exemptions from taxation, excluding from such taxation orphanages, homes and hospitals.

An act relating to the establishment by the state of hospitals or wards for the treatment of tuberculosis.

An act to amend Secs. 268, 6,157, 6,298 and 6,303 of the public statutes, relating to the state library; providing for the fixing of salaries therein and the distribution of session laws and reports there-by.

AUSTRIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Charge of Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington Demanded Passports at the Same Time Washington Government Hears of Break by Vienna

AMBASSADOR PENFIELD SAFE IN SWITZERLAND

United States Government, Expecting Austria to Adhere to German Side, Had Made Arrangements For the Diplomatic Changes Necessary

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Baron Erich Sewedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, to-day demanded his passports almost at the same time a despatch was received from the American minister, Pleasant A. Stovall, at Berne, announcing that relations had been broken by Austria at Vienna yesterday.

The safe arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield at Zurich, Switzerland, with three members of the embassy staff, was reported to-day to the state department. All arrangements had been made here for the diplomatic readjustment the action of Austria would necessitate.

All American consular officials, as well as diplomats, will be withdrawn from Austria, and Spain will take over the interests of the United States. All Austrian consular officers, as well as diplomats, will be withdrawn from the United States. Austria has asked Sweden to take over her interests here.

Austria's break with the United States is generally believed to be but a prelude to a declaration of a state of war.

A joint resolution for a congressional "joint committee on the conduct of the war" was introduced to-day by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois, both Republicans.

The proposed committee would be composed of six senators, four of them Democrats, and six representatives, three from each party, and they would confer and advise with the president and the heads of the executive departments.

A decision to introduce a \$5,000,000,000 bond measure on Thursday in the House was reached to-day by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Representative Rainey of Illinois, the ranking Democratic member of the ways and means committee.

Of the \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated last night, would be loaned to the entente allies. The entire issue will bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

After the entente governments have been granted the loan, the plan is to hold the remaining \$2,000,000,000 to be used as necessary on the cost of the military and naval establishments and other war expenditures of the United States. Indications are that with the new war revenue measures in effect, the full amount, \$2,000,000,000 would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

Suggestions that part of the war revenue be raised by the imposition of stamp taxes on checks and other documents and that a consumption tax be placed on sugar, tea and coffee have been made in both branches of Congress and it appears likely that these will be considered.

AUSTRIAN SHIP SEIZED. The Erny Was War-Bound in Boston Harbor.

Boston, April 9.—The Austrian war-bound steamer Erny was seized by port officials after the break.

WIPED HIS HAND ON FLAG. U. S. Soldier Was Said to Have Been Intoxicated.

Winooski, April 9.—Joseph McKenna, a soldier of the 2d cavalry, was arrested Saturday morning by Chief Barber while in an intoxicated condition and was later turned over to the officers at Fort Ethan Allen, where he will probably have to face a more serious charge, that of insulting the United States flag. While in his semi-stupor condition he fell in the mud on Main street and was covered from head to foot. Later, when a fire team came along, he got up and was bound for the fort, but another soldier called him off. He alighted from the wagon, and, hands covered with mud, is said to have wiped them on the flag which hangs from Siegel's jewelry store. He was picked up shortly afterward by Chief Barber and placed in the lockup and later in the day was taken to the fort.

EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED. Including Hotel at Patten, Me., Loss Being \$50,000.

Patten, Me., April 9.—Lumbermen guests at the Patten house escaped safely last night when fire destroyed that structure and seven other buildings, including the telephone exchange. The loss was \$50,000.

FIRE ON SIGHT. Is the Order Given to Cuban Gunboats Now on Patrol.

New York, April 9.—Cuban gunboats which have established a sweeping patrol of the Cuban coast and contiguous waters, have been given orders to fire on sight at any craft suspected of aiding German raiders or seeking to find bases for German submarines in or near Cuba, according to a message received by the Republic of Cuba news bureau here last night from the secretary to President Menocal of Cuba.

The powerful radio station in Havana, with the 22,000 miles of telephone and telegraph lines in Cuba, have been mobilized to protect the interests of the island from any hostility by German undersea craft or raiders, it was said.

MOST OF BUSINESS BLOCKS DESTROYED

Castleton Was Especially Hard Hit When Only Piece of Fire-Fighting Apparatus Gave Out.

Castleton, April 9.—Eight of the ten business blocks in this town, and three residences, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was estimated at \$50,000. The only piece of fire apparatus in town, a hand engine, broke down after ten minutes' work, making it necessary to fight the flames by means of a bucket brigade. The postoffice was in the Ransom block, but mail and fixtures were saved.

The fire started in an unoccupied tenement on the top floor of the Moriarty block and swept through the Morgan, Brennon, Preston, J. R. Churchill, Trudel, Wyman and Charles E. Ransom blocks on Main street.

The Moriarty and Morgan blocks were occupied by stores and tenements, and the Brennan block was owned by W. S. Preston, who conducts a jewelry store in the Preston block adjoining. The Trudel block is owned by E. N. Northrop, who had an interest in the Bensenen Drug store and the Cash Hardware store. This building also contained a barber shop and poolroom owned by Thomas L. Wright, the lodge rooms of the Grand Army and the Woman's auxiliary and the Lee Lodge of Masons. Mr. Northrop's loss will be about \$25,000.

Two other meat and grocery stores were in the Preston and Trudel blocks. The Ransom block, owned by Mrs. C. E. Ransom, was occupied by the post-office. When it was seen that the entire row would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

Suggestions that part of the war revenue be raised by the imposition of stamp taxes on checks and other documents and that a consumption tax be placed on sugar, tea and coffee have been made in both branches of Congress and it appears likely that these will be considered.

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