

SOLDIERS RESCUED FROM TROOPSHIP NORTHERN PACIFIC WHICH WENT AGROUND OFF FIRE ISLAND; MANY WERE WOUNDED

A Large Fleet of Rescue Vessels Hurried to the Place, Which Is Called "the Graveyard of the Atlantic Coast," Tugs Going Alongside and Taking Off the 2,400 Soldiers.

POSITION OF THE SHIP IS NOT CALLED DANGEROUS

SHIP HAD NEARLY REACHED HER PORT

A Chilly South Wind Was Blowing, and Rain Fell at Times, Making the Work of Rescue Very Difficult.

New York, Jan. 1.—The troopship Northern Pacific, with more than 2,400 American officers and soldiers returning from France, went aground early to-day at Fire Island, Long Island.

Rescue vessels have been sent to Fire Island with instructions to remove the troops who are wounded.

The weather was thick off Fire Island, which is known among mariners as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic coast."

A chilly south wind was blowing and rain fell at times.

The exact location of the Northern Pacific's grounding was between Fire Island and Point of Woods.

At 9 a. m., nearly six hours after the Northern Pacific grounded a half mile off shore, it was stated officially that she was not in a dangerous position and that it was hoped to float her at high tide this afternoon.

The sea became rougher and the vessel was rolling heavily.

Meanwhile the work of removing all those on board except the ship's crew proceeded. This was expected to be an all-day task.

Coast-guard men had prepared early in the morning to take off the wounded and sick with the breeches buoy but because of the favorable weather this was not considered necessary.

Instead the troops remained on board until the arrival of rescue craft from New York.

These vessels included the United States cruisers Columbia and Des Moines, the transport Mallory, the hospital ship Solace, six destroyers and the tugs Resolute, Calumet, Kipple, Spray and Foam.

The tugs went alongside the Northern Pacific, took aboard the troops, and transported the sick to the Solace and the Mallory, and the well to the cruisers and destroyers.

On the Northern Pacific, which is a navy transport of 8,255 tons gross, were 1,670 troops who are wounded or sick, 625 troops who are well, 17 navy nurses, 75 sailors, 73 army casual officers and 11 navy casual officers—in all, 2,480 men and women.

F. D. ROOSEVELT SAILS. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Goes to Europe.

New York, Jan. 1.—Among those sailing on the steamship George Washington for France to-day were Charles M. Schwab, Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, Lu Chang Hsiang, head of the Chinese delegation to the peace conference; Vance McCormick, Bernard M. Baruch, and a number of officials of various governmental departments who will assist the American delegation at the peace conference.

Walter Camp, the Yale football authority, who will supervise athletic work for the navy, was another passenger.

The George Washington makes the trip originally intended for the Levianton, whose sailing to-day was delayed by the breaking of a turbine tube.

Return of Farm Soldiers Asked. Kansas farmers have petitioned the war department to speed the return of her soldiers to the farms.

At a conference of farm bureau officers and county commissioners recently at Manhattan, the committee on reconstruction offered the following resolution: "We respectfully request the secretary of war and the provost marshal-general to adopt some such plan as will return the soldiers to the home they left at the earliest possible date."

In Kansas there has been some talk of a record acreage, amounting possibly to more than 10,000,000 acres, with a crop prospect, which, if realized, will require an army of workers to harvest next year.

The demands of the farm for labor in the early spring for preparation and planting the spring crops is also great, and in no other way can the situation so well be met as through the demobilization of our soldiers and sailors in the manner suggested.

ONLY ONE ARREST IN BOMB OUTRAGE

Although the Police of Philadelphia Are Engaged in Running Down Every Clue That Is Given Them.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—Despite the extraordinary measures taken by both the local and federal authorities to apprehend the perpetrators of the bomb outrages at the homes of three prominent Philadelphians Monday night, only one arrest had been made up to early to-day.

The prisoner, a well-known radical of this city, denied any connection with the explosions. He is being held for further investigation.

Every possible clue and theory is being followed by the authorities. Details of police, detectives and department of justice agents are conducting a systematic investigation of every club or organization in the city from which pacifist, anti-draft, socialistic or industrial workers of the world propaganda is circulated.

A canvass of the city also will be made to ascertain the character of meetings held in different sections recently by organizations known as "Denies of Russia, Soviet Workers' colony of Philadelphia and Vicinity," and the "All Russia Societies Committee of America."

The Socialist headquarters here were raided yesterday and a large quantity of literature seized. No arrests were made.

William B. Mills, acting superintendent of police, whose apartments were damaged by one of the explosions, said the next 48 hours would bring important developments. "We can't tell," he said, "whether this is really a deep-laid plot by the radicals to spread terror and destruction, or whether it is the work of some misguided crank."

Personally, I think from our investigation so far, that it is real Russian bolshevism spreading throughout this country through connection with foreign soviet and workmen's councils. Every agitator in this city will have to give a complete account of his doing Monday night."

Mills said it had been established that the bombs had been set off by time fuse and that the same person could have placed three in such widely separated sections of the city. He added that he was convinced that four motor cars were used by those responsible for the outrage.

FOUR GERMAN U-BOATS ON WAY TO AMERICA

They Are Part of the Division Said to Have Been Made of the Vessels Surrendered by Germany.

London, Jan. 1.—Surrendered German submarines are being divided among the allies, says the Mail. The newspaper says 15 go to France, 10 to Italy, seven to Japan and four to the United States.

The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic.

The newspaper does not specify how the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

AGAIN IN R. O. T. C. Norwich University Changes—Will Be a Cavalry Unit.

Northfield, Jan. 1.—Word has just been received from the war department redesignating Norwich university as a unit of the reserve officers' training corps, thus re-establishing its status as it was during the school year 1917-18.

Last September, in common with many other colleges, Norwich became a unit of the students' army training corps and began training men under the supervision of the war department.

Two hundred and fifty men were in the corps during the months of September, October and November.

Norwich will be a cavalry unit, senior division, in the R. O. T. C. It is possible that the institution will give students an opportunity also to get infantry instruction. Students in the freshman and sophomore classes are given some aid by the government toward the procuring of uniforms and equipment.

The two upper classes also receive commutation of rations. This amounts to \$80 or \$90 per college year.

Major Arthur M. Edwards, commanding officer at the college during the life of the S. A. T. C., has been designated as professor of military science and tactics in the R. O. T. C. organization.

MONTPELIER G. E. Moody of Waterbury was in the city yesterday afternoon.

L. E. Sumner of St. Albans arrived yesterday and the ticket agency of the Central Vermont station was transferred to him from H. C. Cooney, who has been in charge of that work for years.

QUIET NEW YEAR IN BARRE.

Some Watch Night Parties Were Held—"First Footers" Abroad.

"Hogmanay," one of the great national festivals of Scotland, was the beginning of the New Year for many Barre people.

"First footers," padding their way through the light fall of feathery snow in any number of instances were the first messengers of 1919.

Perhaps on a larger scale than in any of the three or four war-weary years that belong to the past was "first footing" a part of the New Year's celebration in Barre. Nothing of the riotous attached to the New Year's eve observance anywhere in the city, yet there was more than the usual number of people abroad to greet the New Year.

Watch night gatherings in many homes were augmented by the late arrival of a party of friends bearing the well wishes of the season.

Serenely Barre greeted the New Year. The stillness of midnight was broken now and then by expressive laughter, the joviality of friendly gatherings when the joy of one footing party fell in with that of another, and the occasional loud rapping when someone sought to arouse a household.

Much of midnight's quiet hung over the city to-day, for business nearly everywhere was suspended. Not a wheel moved in the granite industry, and with few exceptions stores, shops and offices were closed.

Two services were celebrated in St. Monica's church in observance of the New Year's festival. The first service took place at 7 o'clock and the second at 10 a. m., the parish priest, Rev. P. M. McKenna, being the celebrant at each mass.

St. Monica's was crowded with worshippers. Watch night services in the Salvation Army barracks drew many together last night.

The following letter, received by Treasurer James Mackay of the hospital, is self-explanatory. Needless to say, friendly intervention from the Holler is warmly welcomed by the hospital, and anything that local people can do to make the Squag Holler performances a success next week will be greatly appreciated.

Going to Do Its Best for the Benefit of City Hospital.

A new element in the home-town theatricals to be staged in the opera house Jan. 3 and 10 made its appearance to-day, when the troupe directed by Treasurer Squag Holler, a town that has expressed its neighborly regard for Barre in a substantial manner on past occasions.

Passing over some of the factors which prompted the Holler people to offer their assistance to the coming City hospital benefit, it may be said that the prime purpose is to aid a worthy cause.

The following letter, received by Treasurer James Mackay of the hospital, is self-explanatory. Needless to say, friendly intervention from the Holler is warmly welcomed by the hospital, and anything that local people can do to make the Squag Holler performances a success next week will be greatly appreciated.

SQUAG HOLLER WRITES.

The recapture of Kadish gives the American troops a good winter position in the blockhouses they have built. Since the retirement from the town early in November the troops on this sector had been virtually no shelter, the front line being unable to build fires for fear of the artillery and snipers on the opposite bank of the narrow Kmtsa river.

Preparation for yesterday's attack on Kadish was carried out under conditions met with nowhere except in a semi-Arctic wilderness. A battery of heavy howitzers had to be brought on—leights 80 miles on a rough trail. The Olga column in reaching Gogoli apparently obtained fully the object of its winter push southward.

Today the Americans, Russians and Poles on this sector are finishing their efforts to strengthening their positions.

RIGA IS IN PANIC OVER BOLSHEVIKI

The Forces of the Latter Are Reported to Be Only 18 Miles Away From That City

Copenhagen, Jan. 1.—Riga is panicked over the advance of bolshevist forces, which are but eighteen miles away, and many families are fleeing from the city, according to advices from Berlin.

The Russian fleet will attempt to leave Kronstadt and meet the British in the Baltic. Two battleships and some cruisers manned by Estonians and Lithuanians, tried to put to sea recently but were fired upon from the Finnish coast and subsequently returned to Kronstadt.

Sum of the boys got few asin so gold darn frisky they we derived by law a minstrel show et once for the Sewin circuit. We had et Thanksgiving nite an cleaned up \$1127, an bl Cranky, of we kin dew that wall ere et the Holler we orter make more thin 1 millyun went thin city chaps who be willin tew go 2 nites an see sum real country literary talent on the stage.

Naw kin dew we want yu tew git yore lootenbits bity P. q. an tel yorevribout the big Holler theatryculs on the Opera House—Jan 9 an 10, Mister and Missus Philbrick, of sum-hwar new Bosting hev bin hirud tew git ayur boys sum stage manners, they caw et—but betwixt yu an me Jimmie we dont nedle none. The Holler boys an gals hev always bin good actors an kene more about the drama thin there own live stock.

We haint seyin mutch about what we be gain tew do but Jimmie yu kao better thin anyone else that the bes gold digidur in the country kums from the Holler. Gess we hedat better sey anything more about that, hed we, Jim!

That may be sum damn on the side an a littil cidur an pop korn, but Jimmie we nevur mak promyses, do we!

Til we kin git down and fix matters up more weth yu an F. Langlie, we want yu tew tel evrybody about no enagemeents for the 9 an 10. Yores for them 2 nites.

Squag Holler Littery Klub.

AMERICANS WON BACK A VILLAGE

Recaptured Kadish on the Middle Sector of Northern Russian Front

ARE PUSHING ON TOWARD VOLOGDA

They Have Now Advanced Two Miles South of Kadish

Archangel, Tuesday, Dec. 31 (By the Associated Press).—American troops yesterday recaptured the village of Kadish on the middle sector of the northern Russian front, and to-day pushed forward their lines a distance of two miles south of the village toward Vologda.

This winter push, which was against strong resistance, was undertaken simultaneously with a movement southward by the allied troops along the Onega river. The Onega column rested to-day at the village of Gogoli.

The recapture of Kadish was marked by some heavy fighting in which, however, the American casualties were light. This village, which is located about midway between the Vologda railway and the Drvna river, was strongly defended and the bolsheviks there used the blockhouses built by the Americans and British when they occupied the town in November before being driven out by large forces of bolsheviks.

Beginning Monday morning with an artillery attack, the Americans advanced across the frozen Kmtsa river, where their positions have for more than a month been located in icy dugouts on the banks. They cleared the bolshevik trenches and machine gun emplacements on the opposite bank. The Americans then pushed forward two miles to the village, fighting their way under the protection of Canadian artillery, which was able to place shells almost at will in Kadish. The fur-clad American flanking parties in the frozen swamps bordering on the road contributed materially to the American success.

The recapture of Kadish gives the American troops a good winter position in the blockhouses they have built. Since the retirement from the town early in November the troops on this sector had been virtually no shelter, the front line being unable to build fires for fear of the artillery and snipers on the opposite bank of the narrow Kmtsa river.

Preparation for yesterday's attack on Kadish was carried out under conditions met with nowhere except in a semi-Arctic wilderness. A battery of heavy howitzers had to be brought on—leights 80 miles on a rough trail. The Olga column in reaching Gogoli apparently obtained fully the object of its winter push southward.

Today the Americans, Russians and Poles on this sector are finishing their efforts to strengthening their positions.

Report of Arthur Young & Co.

The report of Arthur Young & Co. on their investigation of the auditor's accounts is as follows:

"We have made a comprehensive audit from October 9, 1902, to January 3, 1917, of the accounts of the state auditor with the state of Vermont, also the accounts of the deputy state auditors, and of the staff employed for the same period, this being the term during which Mr. Horace F. Graham held the position of state auditor of accounts."

"We find:

"1. That there is a balance unaccounted for by Mr. H. F. Graham.

"2. That the accounts of the deputy auditors and of the staff during the period from October 9, 1902, to January 3, 1917, are correct.

"State Auditor's Account."

"The first year he held office, the auditor of accounts failed to account for a portion of the cash which he had drawn by order on the state treasurer. The same condition prevailed in every year but one of the fourteen odd years he held office.

"The yearly amounts unaccounted for vary from \$200 to over \$4,000 as shown below:

"Horace F. Graham in Account with the State of Vermont."

"Cash balance unaccounted for from Oct. 9, 1902, to Jan. 3, 1917.

Period. Amount unaccounted for.

Oct. 9, '02, to June 30, '03. \$218.30

July 1, '03, to June 30, '04. 281.80

July 1, '04, to June 30, '05. 400.00

July 1, '05, to June 30, '06. 1,800.00

July 1, '06, to June 30, '07. 1,300.00

July 1, '07, to June 30, '08. 4,205.00

July 1, '08, to June 30, '09. 2,138.86

July 1, '09, to June 30, '10. 4,416.44

July 1, '10, to June 30, '11. 205.71

July 1, '11, to June 30, '12. 709.85

July 1, '12, to June 30, '13. 1,651.91

July 1, '13, to June 30, '14. 626.26

July 1, '14, to June 30, '15. 1,991.56

July 1, '15, to June 30, '16. 4,459.23

July 1, '16, to Jan. 3, '17. 2,180.11

Total unaccounted for. \$24,755.65

In addition to the above amount, the auditor paid himself fees for outside services for acting as printing commissioner, as member of the board of appeals, and as attorney for the state and respondent, etc.

"The authority for the payment of these sums is questioned, and it is a matter of legal interpretation of various acts of the legislature as to whether an official receiving a salary from the state is entitled to charge for his own outside services. No. 184, Acts of 1908, declares that the auditor of accounts shall give his entire time to the work of his office. The presumption from this is that the auditor can make no charge, at least from that date, for services outside the scope of the duties of his office. Prior acts are silent on the subject.

"From 1903 to 1908 the amounts paid the auditor to himself for these outside services totalled \$857.00.

From 1909 to 1917 these outside fees came to \$19,600.

"The aggregate of the foregoing cash balances unaccounted for, \$24,755.65, money paid by the auditor to himself for outside services, the legality of which is questioned, from 1909 to 1917, \$20,497.00, making a total of \$45,252.65.

"If it is held that amounts paid for outside services between 1903 and 1908 should be treated in the same manner as those from 1909 to 1917, the item of \$857 for the former period will be required to be added to the total balance unaccounted for.

"Nothing has been added to this balance for interest.

"If it is decided that it is proper for interest to be taken into account, it will of course increase the above total considerably, depending on the rate per cent. used.

"Yours very truly, Arthur Young & Co."

Gov. Graham's Statement.

"To the People of Vermont:

"I have read the report of Arthur Young & Company of the examination

\$24,755.65 NOT ACCOUNTED FOR

Declare Investigators Who Went Over H. F. Graham's Books as Auditor

TOOK FEES FOR OUTSIDE SERVICES

Gov. Graham Issues Statement on Report of the Investigators

Claiming that there is a balance of \$24,755.65 unaccounted for by H. F. Graham as state auditor of Vermont for the period from Oct. 9, 1902, to Jan. 3, 1917, and that the auditor paid himself fees for outside services for acting as printing commissioner, as a member of the board of appeals and as attorney for the state and respondents, etc., Arthur Young & Co., accountants and auditors, of 71 Broadway, New York City, have just reported to the special committee which was appointed by the state board of control for the purpose of having an investigation made of the office of state auditor of accounts.

At the same time Gov. Graham, who was auditor during the period above named, has issued a statement to the people in which he mentions specifically the reports made by those to whom was delegated the task of auditing the accounts of the auditor, those reports stating that the accounts were found to be correct, etc.

Gov. Graham also admits having received money from the state for services in a professional way while he was auditor of accounts before the act of 1908, which stipulated that the auditor should give his whole time to the duties of his office. As to the charges of grand larceny and embezzlement against himself Gov. Graham says he will tell his story at the forthcoming trial.

Report of Arthur Young & Co.

The report of Arthur Young & Co. on their investigation of the auditor's accounts is as follows:

"We have made a comprehensive audit from October 9, 1902, to January 3, 1917, of the accounts of the state auditor with the state of Vermont, also the accounts of the deputy state auditors, and of the staff employed for the same period, this being the term during which Mr. Horace F. Graham held the position of state auditor of accounts."

"We find:

"1. That there is a balance unaccounted for by Mr. H. F. Graham.

"2. That the accounts of the deputy auditors and of the staff during the period from October 9, 1902, to January 3, 1917, are correct.

"State Auditor's Account."

"The first year he held office, the auditor of accounts failed to account for a portion of the cash which he had drawn by order on the state treasurer. The same condition prevailed in every year but one of the fourteen odd years he held office.

"The yearly amounts unaccounted for vary from \$200 to over \$4,000 as shown below:

"Horace F. Graham in Account with the State of Vermont."

"Cash balance unaccounted for from Oct. 9, 1902, to Jan. 3, 1917.

Period. Amount unaccounted for.

Oct. 9, '02, to June 30, '03. \$218.30

July 1, '03, to June 30, '04. 281.80

July 1, '04, to June 30, '05. 400.00

July 1, '05, to June 30, '06. 1,800.00

July 1, '06, to June 30, '07. 1,300.00

July 1, '07, to June 30, '08. 4,205.00

July 1, '08, to June 30, '09. 2,138.86

July 1, '09, to June 30, '10. 4,416.44

July 1, '10, to June 30, '11. 205.71

July 1, '11, to June 30, '12. 709.85

July 1, '12, to June 30, '13. 1,651.91

July 1, '13, to June 30, '14. 626.26

July 1, '14, to June 30, '15. 1,991.56

July 1, '15, to June 30, '16. 4,459.23

July 1, '16, to Jan. 3, '17. 2,180.11

Total unaccounted for. \$24,755.65

In addition to the above amount, the auditor paid himself fees for outside services for acting as printing commissioner, as member of the board of appeals, and as attorney for the state and respondent, etc.

"The authority for the payment of these sums is questioned, and it is a matter of legal interpretation of various acts of the legislature as to whether an official receiving a salary from the state is entitled to charge for his own outside services. No. 184, Acts of 1908, declares that the auditor of accounts shall give his entire time to the work of his office. The presumption from this is that the auditor can make no charge, at least from that date, for services outside the scope of the duties of his office. Prior acts are silent on the subject.

"From 1903 to 1908 the amounts paid the auditor to himself for these outside services totalled \$857.00.

From 1909 to 1917 these outside fees came to \$19,600.

"The aggregate of the foregoing cash balances unaccounted for, \$24,755.65, money paid by the auditor to himself for outside services, the legality of which is questioned, from 1909 to 1917, \$20,497.00, making a total of \$45,252.65.

"If it is held that amounts paid for outside services between 1903 and 1908 should be treated in the same manner as those from 1909 to 1917, the item of \$857 for the former period will be required to be added to the total balance unaccounted for.

"Nothing has been added to this balance for interest.

"If it is decided that it is proper for interest to be taken into account, it will of course increase the above total considerably, depending on the rate per cent. used.

"Yours very truly, Arthur Young & Co."

Gov. Graham's Statement.

"To the People of Vermont:

"I have read the report of Arthur Young & Company of the examination

of the accounts of the auditor of accounts during my fourteen years and three months tenure of office.

"I had long ago decided to make no statement until my term of office as