

# Carpenters Requesting Government To Make Minimum Wage Scale

## UNION LEADERS PREDICT STRIKE WILL SPREAD ALL ALONG ATLANTIC COAST—PRESIDENT WATCHING SITUATION.

New York, Feb. 16—An appeal directly to President Wilson to intervene in the strike of ship yard workers engaged on government contracts will be made today by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it was announced by officers of the organization here today.

Approximately 50 per cent. of the shipyard workers in the New York district are on strike today, according to claims made by the Brotherhood officials, including T. M. Guerin, member of the executive committee.

The strike would spread from New York to other cities along the Atlantic coast, they said, unless wage demands were granted. The number of men out here was declared to be between 7,000 and 8,000.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, General Manager Pletz of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and V. E. Everit, chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board, conferred with Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy in Washington today on the shipyard strikes.

The effect of the Shipping Board's second appeal to striking carpenters in eastern ship yards to return to work pending settlement of their grievances by the Wage Adjustment Board was anxiously awaited at Washington today. The board's renewed request was made by Chairman Hurley last night in a telegram to William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, virtually demanding that he send the striking ship building employees back to their jobs.

Earlier in the day Hutcheson had answered a previous appeal with a communication declaring it would be impossible to act until he had some definite proposition from the Shipping Board as to working conditions.

Although nothing had come from the Shipping Board early today to indicate that Hutcheson had replied to Chairman Hurley's second telegram, the union chief was quoted in New York as saying that the action of the men in going out does not meet with his approval.

What steps the government will take if the situation, which virtually is paralyzing the ship building program, remains unchanged, has not been indicated, but President Wilson is known to be giving the matter his personal attention and is following every development.

The appeal to the president, Mr. Guerin said, would suggest a compromise similar to that which was effected last October between the government and navy yard carpenters who were then threatening to strike.

At that time the navy yard workers wanted \$60 a day, similar to the wage which ship yard workers are receiving on the Pacific coast today. Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt called the heads of the carpenters' union into conference in Washington, Mr. Guerin was said, and an agreement was reached fixing an eight hour day, a wage of \$4.88, a 5 per cent. bonus under certain conditions, and two weeks' vacation and all holidays with pay—equivalent in all to \$5.90 a day.

Such a compromise now in favor of the ship yard workers would be acceptable, Mr. Guerin declared.

The situation at the ship yards in Baltimore and vicinity, where 1,000 carpenters, joiners and caulkers are on strike, was declared to have changed this morning, with the exception that the ranks of the strikers had been increased by the walkout of 20 carpenters at the yards of the Coastwise Ship Building Co. These men did not report for work under orders of their union leaders, it was said. The caulkers went out yesterday in sympathy with the carpenters.

That the action of the striking ship workers was taken because of a demand for a "closed shop" was denied today by John Morgan, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Our demands are that the men now out receive the same working conditions as those on the Pacific coast," he said. "We are firm in these demands."

With respect to charge of pro-German influence that were made by one ship building head here, Mr. Morgan declared that "no pro-German sentiment exists in our organization and

# SENATOR WEEKS SAYS WILSON IS PLAYING POLITICS

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson was charged with deliberately injecting politics into the controversy over war efficiency by Senator Weeks, a Republican member of the military committee, in a speech today vigorously criticizing the war department and other branches of the government.

Supporting the military committee's war cabinet and munition director bills as a constructive, non-partisan effort to aid and not embarrass President Wilson in unifying America's war force, Senator Weeks detailed the many difficulties of the government's military operations. He declared that lack of a central body to make and direct all of the government's war plans is largely responsible for present and past troubles.

In his charge against President Wilson the senator said:

"Not a question indicating partisanship was raised until the president deliberately injected politics into the situation by an attack on the chairman of the committee (Senator Chamberlain Democrat), and the committee itself and by calling to the White House many Democratic party leaders, not for consultation purposes, but to insist that a discussion of the question on the floor of the senate be prevented if possible. Have we come to a pass that the action of the most important committee in congress at this time is to be forbidden by the president?"

Referring to Secretary Baker, Senator Weeks said after praising many army achievements:

"Neither do I wish to unjustly or unreasonably criticize the head of the war department. He has had to deal with a multitude of questions, the disposal of many of which meet my approval. It would require too much time to enumerate. The secretary has done that effectively in his speech to the committee Jan. 28."

"If I were to criticize the secretary personally it would be that he has undertaken to do too many things himself, some of which might have been left to subordinates. If I were to make a further criticism it would relate to his temperamental relationship to the war. Doubtless he himself would admit that he is a pacifist by nature. For example, even now he is opposed to universal military training and I cannot divorce myself from that position, based on his own testimony, that he has been inclined to plan for prosecution of the war—and this condition has to some degree permeated the department—on the basis that we're 3,000 miles away from the front, instead of hastening preparation with all the vigor we would exercise if our borders were the battle front."

Referring to Mr. Baker's reply when asked by the committee whether other men could not have done things better, that he did not know all the men in the world and could not judge their capabilities Senator Weeks said the answer was "somewhat flippant" and that it is impossible to expect a department whose head makes such a statement to make many changes which are outside investigation has shown to be necessary.

"One of the notable features of the present situation," Senator Weeks contended, "is the virulence used in attacking those who favor the committee's plan of centralization. They are referred to as plotters, mischievous meddlers and even as servile of the enemy. Every means of false suggestion has been used to discredit a sincere and loyal attempt to make a change which will materially increase the efficiency of our war administration."

Asserting that it is "physically impossible" for the president to individually co-ordinate and direct all the government's functions, Senator Weeks added:

"Can it be possible that the president will be embarrassed by such a cabinet? It would seem as if he would be embarrassed to a greater extent by a perpetuation of the disjointed situation that now exists, a situation that failed to produce ships, notwithstanding the shipping plans; which has failed to deliver coal, notwithstanding the unbounded coal supply we have; which has been responsible for a failure to protect our soldiers against sickness and furnish them with suitable clothing."

"We are the inventors and leaders in aeroplanes and yet we have no steel works in the world, and yet we have few guns. We lead the world in automobile manufacture, and yet we are just commencing to obtain motor trucks; and worst of all, the system we have is responsible for camp hospitals not having heat, water or sewage."

Furnishing food to the army, Senator Weeks said, has been a tremendous success, due to Gen. Sharpe. He also praised Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, saying he had often asked congress for more ordnance appropriations but that sentiment in the country prevented appropriations. Gen. Crozier, however, he declared, was partly responsible for deficiencies in machine guns and light ordnance.

Reliance on France for ordnance and other materials he said was "very doubtful wisdom" and the powder situation was described as acute, "with half of American production under contract to the Allies and our total capacity not half of our needs."

Aviation work, the senator conceded, has been carried out intelligently and systematically.

"While the actual number of machines constructed," he said, "does not compare favorably with impressions given to the public, it is represented that production will be very rapid."

Although praising efforts of the war department toward reorganization Senator Weeks said Edward R. Stettinus, the civilian surveyor of purchases, is in an "impossible position" and that the administration is "throwing away an opportunity to make an effective reorganization" by rejecting the plan for a munition director.

### HUNG FROM SAME GIBBET.

Chicago, Feb. 16—Edward Wheel, who killed two persons in a payroll robbery here last summer, and Harry Lindrum, convicted of the murder of a policeman, were hanged yesterday from the same scaffold.

# 19,000 BRITISH SUBJECTS JOIN FIGHTING FORCES

## With Coming Draft Figures Will Take Big Jump.

### CANADIANS CAN'T ESCAPE SERVICE

### American Four Minute Men Will Assist to Obtain Voluntary Enlistments

Chicago, Feb. 16—More than 19,000 British subjects resident in the United States have enlisted in the fighting forces of Great Britain and Canada, with the probability that the reciprocal draft agreement which has just been reached between the United States, England and Canada will cause these figures to leap upward rapidly, according to a statement 30,000 citizens of the British Empire made here by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission. These figures, however, are considered low by members of the Chicago division headquarters of the mission which announces that there are no less than 20,000 citizens of the British Empire in the United States eligible for service.

British and Canadian subjects in this country cannot possibly escape liability for service, according to General W. A. White, head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission. As soon as Congress acts favorably on the reciprocal draft agreement, he stated, in a dispatch to the Chicago division, the British subject will be come "much more liable for service than the American."

With the announcement that the reciprocal draft agreement had been reached, the energies of the recruiting mission were redoubled in an effort to get as many men as possible to enlist without awaiting the draft. The commission hopes to double the number of British enlistments in this country before the draft becomes effective.

Under the new reciprocal arrangement Chicago officials of the commission point out that "British subjects, for the first time, are placed on an equal footing with the American. The same age limits and other conditions affecting British and Canadian subjects in their home countries, will be applied to those in the United States making all natives of the United Kingdom who are between the ages of 20 and 40 are eligible, but subjects to the same exemption rights as men living in England or Canada."

"This is a perfectly fair arrangement," said General White in his telegraphic instructions, "for it compels every man who claims British citizenship to place himself on practically the same footing as his fellow countrymen at home."

According to General White, British subjects will be given 60 days after enactment of the reciprocal draft measure to join the English forces voluntarily. It is during this period that the mission plans to launch a nation-wide campaign.

To aid in this work an effort is being made to obtain the services of the American "Four Minute Men" who are expected to join in a "British Brothers' week" giving the mission the services of 25,000 speakers. In addition patriotic moving pictures will be flashed before 13,000,000 persons daily and members of the mission, aided in many cases by friendly action by State Councils of Defense, will increase their efforts.

In urging the speeding up of British and Canadian enlistments General White said:

"What we need at present is man power. If the British enlists with us he can get to Europe quickly and make effective much sooner than if he waits a few weeks longer for the draft."

Branch depots of the mission have been established in every principal center of the United States, each depot being in charge of an officer who has seen active service. Most of these officers, according to a statement given out at the Chicago office, wear on their sleeves "that badge of suffering, the 'wounded stripes'" and many of them are doing recruiting duty while on sick leave from the battle lines.

### MAIL SECRETS LED TO ARREST OF HUN AGENTS

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Switzerland is the channel through which Adalbert K. Fischer, said to be an important agent of the German government in this country, communicated with friends in Germany.

Fischer, head of the firm of Schutte & Koerting Co., valve makers, Philadelphia, now is interned in the Federal prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as a dangerous enemy alien.

Secret service agents made this known today when they referred to mail sent by representatives of Fischer abroad. The mail was first addressed to persons in Zurich under the seal of the Swiss government.

Other mail sent from here to German agents was that had to be sent to the Colombian government. Seal propagandists here believed their information was secret, but the United States opened the letters, learned the contents and permitted them to proceed on their way.

When the mail, however, and in fact on the same boat was a government secret agent. What he learned when the mail was delivered resulted in the arrest in this country of many German spies, whose names have not been published.

### REGISTER 1760 SHIP WORKERS.

Hartford, Feb. 16—Registration of applications for positions for ship building number about 1,760 to date. Of this number, 760 applications were received at the state headquarters at the capital, about 1,000 in various parts of the state, and between 50 and 60 at the Hartford bureau.

# HEIRLOOMS GO AS GREENWICH HOUSE IS BURNED

Greenwich, Feb. 16—Heirlooms of much value intrinsically were lost when the home of Mrs. E. W. Russell, in North street, three miles from the borough centre, was burned during last night. The house was built a few years ago at a cost of more than \$100,000. It was of English design and of stone and brick. The furnishings included many paintings, etchings, tapestries, rugs, china and silverware which with jewelry and personal belongings, all of which were lost, had an estimated value of more than \$100,000. The heirlooms were of the Russell family.

Mrs. Russell had closed her home, as Mr. Russell is in Washington, and recently she leased it to H. L. Stoddard of New York city, who had not taken up occupancy. There was no fire to heat the house and precaution had been taken to protect the electric wire system. The origin of the fire cannot be determined. This is the third fire of large loss in the town in recent months.

Mrs. Russell and her son, John R. Johnson, have been at a hotel here. There were employees on the estate which is 85 acres in extent, but they knew nothing of the fire until the Greenwich firemen arrived. The firemen saved outlying buildings and the garage. The fire burned for three hours.

The loss on the house and on much of the contents is covered by insurance.

# TROTZKY MOVE PUTS GERMANY IN DIFFICULTY

Washington, Feb. 16—Official Washington's opinion of Bolshevik Foreign Minister Trotsky's decision for no war and still no peace with Germany is that Trotsky has placed Germany in a military and diplomatic predicament.

Movements of German troops from the Russian front have been stopped and it is believed by military men here that no further withdrawal of forces can be made until Berlin decides on a policy toward the Bolsheviks. Such official reports as have been received do not say clearly whether the demobilization of Russian troops has been continued, but they do indicate a reorganization of the Red Guard.

Germany by repudiating the no-annexation policy officials here think, has widened the breach with the Socialists who cry for peace. They also think Germany will be forced to go to the aid of the Ukrainians if the Bolsheviks attack them.

# RADICAL TEUTON SOCIALISTS GAIN GREATER GROUND

New York, Feb. 15.—The Radical Socialist movement in Germany, the growing strength of which was shown by the persistence of the political strike in January and February, also is gaining decided ground among the political leaders of German Social Democracy. This information was obtained by the Associated Press from German newspapers received here.

The little group of Radical Socialists in the reichstag under the leadership of Hasse, Labouret and Bernstein, who split off from the caucus organization of the regular or Scheidemann Socialists on the issue of voting funds for the war and formed an independent organization, has now grown by continued defections from the moderate wing to a strength entitling it to a second member on the principal reichstag committees.

The additional representation is gained at the expense of the regular Socialist organization, which at the beginning of the war was the largest party in the reichstag, but which has now fallen to second rank, behind the Catholic center. Four Socialist members of the reichstag, Brandes, Dr. Erdmann, Heutmann and Jaekel, went over to the radicals at the beginning of the year.

Recent elections at Leipzig brought 18 Radical Socialists into the city council. The regular Socialists got only six places. The Radical Socialists, who thus formed the third strongest party in the council, demanded the abolition of the presidency as their quota of the presiding officers, but the non-Socialist aldermen, to whom the Radical Socialists are anathema, united with the regular Socialists to give this office of the six moderate Socialist Democrats, whereupon the Radical Socialists refused to participate in the organization of the council.

Leipzig is one of the strongholds of the Radical Socialists, their principal newspaper organ, the Leipzig Volks Zeitung, being published there.

# FRENCH WILL REQUISITION ALL MERCHANT SHIPS

Paris, Feb. 16.—A decree published in the Journal Officiel today provides for the requisitioning of the entire merchant marine of France on March 15.

### PORTER SCHOOL STUDENT DIES OF PERITONITIS.

Hartford, Feb. 16—Miss Helen Haight of Barton Spa, N. Y., a student at the Porter school in Farmington, died at the Hartford hospital this morning of peritonitis. She had been at the hospital since Feb. 5, an underweight several days ago an operation for appendicitis. She was 1 year old, a daughter of Theodore S. Haight.

# Four Children And One Woman Victims In Hun Attack On British Port

## SHORE BATTERIES DRIVE OFF ENEMY SUBMARINE IN MIDNIGHT BATTLE—FIRE FROM CHANNEL LASTS FIVE MINUTES, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE TO TOWN BY TEUTON GUNS.

London, Feb. 16—An enemy submarine bombarded Dover early this morning, it is officially announced. The submarine was fired on from the shore and ceased the bombardment after some 30 rounds had been fired. There were less than a dozen casualties and only slight damage.

The official statement reads: "Fire was opened on Dover by an enemy submarine about 12:40 o'clock this morning, the firing continuing three or four minutes. The shore batteries replied and the enemy ceased firing after discharging about 30 rounds.

"The casualties were: Killed, one child; injured, three men, one woman and three children. Slight damage was caused to house property."

Cases have not been infrequent of German submarines bobbing up off the British coast and shelling shore points. Yarmouth, for instance, was thus bombarded on Jan. 14. It is not often, however, that the submarines have cared to take chances with such a well defended town as is Dover, the most important in southeastern England, opposite Calais, on the straits of Dover, across which flows a constant stream of traffic between England and France.

It was only yesterday that a powerful squadron of German destroyers made a sudden raid in the straits of Dover and sank eight British small craft out on a submarine chase.

# Rich Bridgeport Woman Offers Bail For Youth After He Swindled Her

## HER HEART WON BY DASHING \$15-A-WEEK TELEPHONE CLERK, MISS JOSEPHINE MAYHER PARTS WITH HER CASH.

How Edmond Rousselot, the \$15 dollar a week clerk won the heart of Miss Josephine C. Mayher, formerly of Bridgeport and incidentally got \$10,000 from her, is part of the story which makes New York dispatches today seem like excerpts from the Arabian Nights.

Negotiations with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for a loan of \$50,000,000 for the King of Spain, balking of W. E. D. Stokes, the proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia in New York out of \$500 for entertainment of the French ambassador are all part of the tale which has amazed the police and populace of the metropolis.

When Miss Mayher heard that the pseudo Marquis, chum of crowned heads, diplomat and ambassador and plenipotentiary extraordinary, had become entangled in the meshes of the law through alleged violation of the espionage act and using the mails to defraud, she hurried to the Tombs in New York and offered to bail the young man out. She expressed great fondness for the accused "Marquis" and even though his bonds were set at \$15,000 she would sacrifice anything to get him out of trouble.

It will be remembered that when Miss Mayher lived in Bridgeport she resided with the family of William H. Perry, at the Perry mansion at the corner of Noble and East Washington avenues. Mrs. Perry was Miss Mayher's aunt and showered great attention upon her favorite niece.

When William H. Perry died, he left Josephine Mayher \$100,000 beside considerable property among which is the block of yellow brick houses located between Harriet and William streets.

Justice George W. Wheeler of the Supreme Court and Judge Morris E. Beardsley were the executors of the Perry estate and after they had settled the affairs of the deceased capitalist and had handed over \$100,000 to Josephine Mayher she took her departure from Bridgeport and became a resident of Manhattan. At the time of her uncle's death Judge Carl Foster, of 1115 Main street, was Miss Mayher's attorney, but beyond her receiving rentals from her property here, she did not keep up much intercourse with the large number of friends which she had in this city.

When she met Edmond Rousselot, the alleged swindler, has not been arrested, but from her action since his arrest it is evident that she became infatuated with the "Marquis."

Friends say that she became acquainted with him when he sold her some oil stock for \$10,000, and from subsequent events it appears as if this is the case.

When he sold the stock to the Bridgeport woman, he apparently had some fear of detection for to further assure her he gave her a written claim on the ancestral relics of the Castillo family in case the oil stock was not satisfactory.

Apparently Rousselot followed up the sale of the oil stock with a persistent love suit for, although Miss Mayher discovered that the stock was valueless she still continued to cherish a feeling which, although it could not be described as the "grande passion," yet was bordering on the edge of romance. Miss Mayher is in the neighborhood of 50 years of age, while the object of her infatuation gives his age as 20, although he does not look more than 25.

When living in Bridgeport, Miss Mayher was one of the most popular of all the smart set and counted her friends by the score. Since leaving here she has entertained in a lavish manner in New York and her social activities have the substance of many columns of news from the metropolitan area. She has figured prominently in the social life of the European capitals.

### GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB VARNEY

Paris, Feb. 15.—The French last night made a successful raid near Vaugouis and repulsed German reconnaissance parties in the Champagne and in upper Alsace, the war office reports. German aviators again dropped bombs in the vicinity of Nancy.

### ARREST WHEAT BOARDER.

Hartford, Feb. 16—Dwight M. Aswood, a farmer of Middlebury, was arrested today under a federal warrant which charged him with "willfully hoarding a necessary food stuff," to wit: wheat flour. A United States food inspector found five barrels of flour in Atwood's house, all purchased, it is alleged, since wheat flour became a scarce article in the market.

# MORE COAL PROMISED TO NEW ENGLAND'S SHOPS

## TIDEWATER SUPPLIES IN HAMPTON ROADS WILL BE RELEASED FOR FACTORIES IN THIS SECTION—HEATLESS MONDAY O. K.'d.

Washington, Feb. 16—Increased shipments of coal for New England are to be made from the tidewater supply in Hampton roads, the United States fuel administration announced today.

The decision was made after conferring with the navy department, which is interested in the work done by many New England factories.

The shipments will be in addition to the regular order of 500 cars a day for New England. It is thought that with improved conditions in transportation it will be possible to speed

# MORE BIBLES FOR ARMY CAMPS

New York, Feb. 15—Five hundred thousand New Testaments have been ordered for the soldiers in this country by the supply department of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian association, it was announced today. This makes a

total of 1,700,000 New Testaments bought by the association for army men during the last few months.

"New Testaments are greatly in demand all over the country for our men," a Y. M. C. A. leader said. "They are not ornaments. They are waterproofed, for use in all kinds of weather. They are for serious men, engaged in preparation for serious business."