POINTED WARNING TO BOLSHEVISTS

Threat to Take Reprisals on Americans Answered

SECRETARY PHILLIPS' NOTE

Controversy Arose From Reported Arrest In New York Of Martens, The Soviet Representative There.

Washington.—The Russian Soviet Goverament was warned by the United States in a message sent through the American legation at Stockholm, that reprisals against American citizens in Russia would arouse intense sentiment in the United States against the Soviet heads. The warning was contained in a cablegram sent by Acting Secretary of State Phillips in reply to a protest from Soviet Foreign Minister Tchitcherin against the reported arrest of L. A. C. K. Martens, the Soviet representative in New York. The protest intimated that reprisals might be taken against Americans in Russia.

Secretary Phillips, in his reply, asserted that Martens had not been arrested, but said it was understood he was claiming official status as "the representative of a regime at Moscow which the United States has not recognized." The reply also said Martens was a German citizen, and denied that the American Government contemplated any action against law-abiding Russians in the United States.

The message sent by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin was made public by the State Department as follows:

"The commissariat for Foreign Affairs has learned with indignation of the arrest of Mr. Martens, its representative in New York. The commissariat wishes to point out that all the diplomatic and consular representatives of the American Government in Russia after their departure in September last have been treated by the soviet authorities with the utmost courtesy in spite of the fact that since June of last year the American Government openly sided with all the Russian and foreign dark forces ranged against the workers and peasants of Russia, with the sole object of crushing the great evolution and restoring Tsardom and beaurecratic capitalistic rule.

"Even after American troops had landed on Russian territory and actually partook in military operations against the Russian laboring people not a single American citizen has been molested in Russia. Moreover, American officials and journalists have been allowed admittance into Russia and accorded every courtesy and all possible facilities and privileges. The arrest of Mr. Martens is the more surprising and unjustified as he acted openly as the representative of soviet Russia without calling forth any objection of protestation on the part of the American Government.

"The Russian Government fears that this arrest may not be an isolated case, but form part of a general persecution of Russian citizens loyal to their peoples' government and demands the cessation of such persecution and the immediate release of Mr. Martens.

"The soviet government expects to be accordingly informed at an early date and not to be compelled reluctantly to take reprisals against American citizens to be found on Russian territory."

Secretary Phillips Warns.

In replying to this message, Acting Secretary Phillips cabled the following instructions to the American Legation at Stockholm:

"Please inform proper Swedish authorities at once as follows:

"The statement purporting to emanate from Moscow is wholly untrue. Mr. Martens has not been arrested nor does this government contemplate any action against law-abiding Russian citizens in this country. It is understood that Mr. Martens claims official status as the representative of a regime at Moscow which the United States has not recognized as a government. At the same time he is a German citizen, having voluntarily so declared himself when he entered this country in 1916.

NAVAL BILL FINALLY PASSED.

Conference Report On The Measure Adopted By House And Senate.

Washington. — Enactment of the $616,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill was completed with the adoption of the conference report on the measure by the House and Senate. The bill now goes to the President.

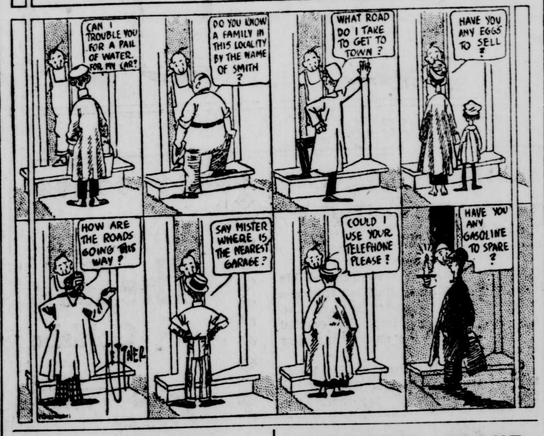
WASHINGTON

Secretary Wilson wrote Senator King, (Dem.), Utah, that there was no law under which L. C. A. K. Martens and other aliens of the Russian Soviet Bureau at New York could be deported. The Secretary said, however, that the activities of the bureau were being closely watched.

Major General George W. Goethals told the special House War Investigating Committee that lack of unity and co-operation between departmental bureaus resulted in unnecessary expense and delay in obtaining supplies needed for the prosecution of the war.

State Department officials are anxious about the turn in the Mexican situation, urgent representations having been made to the Mexican Government for puhishment of those responsible for the recent murder and robbery of Americans.

A Quiet Day at Lonesome Corners



COUNCIL OF FIVE NOW IN CONTROL

Temporarily Assumes Direction of Peace Conference

BIG THREE HAVE RETIRED

Council Of Five Consists Of Secretary Lansing, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister Balfour, Foreign Minister Tittoni And Baron Makino.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau, Secretary of State Lansing, Foreign Minister Balfour, Foreign Minister Pichon, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, of Japan, and Foreign Minister Tittoni, of Italy, decided to constitute a new Council of Five. This Council of Five will have as its members Secretary Lansing, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister Balfour, Foreign Minister Tittoni and Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation.

The council will temporarily assume direction of Peace Conference affairs. A Council of Ten will not be constituted at present.

Foreign Minister Tittoni made it clear at the meeting that Italy desires that all territory taken from Austria be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty.

This immediately projects into the foreground the Fiume question, which it had been hoped could be avoided.

While the council received the impression from Signor Tittoni that the new Italian delegation will be more considerate than the old, it was a distant disappointment when Tittoni expressed Italy's desire to have the territory taken from Austria definitely allotted in the Austrian treaty, as this makes it unlikely that the Austrian treaty can be concluded this week and foreshadows a lengthy discussion of the question.

The council decided to appoint immediately a committee to execute the German treaty, and also a committee for the execution of reparation and still a third to outline the Bulgarian frontier.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, will be the presiding officer of the council. A plan has been outlined whereby the work of this body may be hastened. Hereafter all communications to the conference will be forwarded immediately to expert commission and not considered by the council until the commissions have reported thereon. It is hoped in this way to eliminate much unnecessary discussion.

The German delegation has sent to the conference a note inquiring when and where it will begin negotiations regarding the application of the conditions agreed upon for the administration of the left bank of the Rhine during the period of occupation.

Belgium has named its two members of the commission which will revise the treaty of 1839 and the Peace Conference has requested Holland to name its members so that a meeting can be held soon in Paris.

JAP INCIDENT NOT CLOSED.

Negotiations Still On Over Tientsin Clash.

Washington.—Commenting today on a published report that the incident growing out of the clash between American and Japanese soldiers at Tientsin, China, March 12, had been closed with an apology by the Japanese Government, officials of the State Department said the negotiations still were going on. The exchanges have been entirely friendly and officials expect that the matter soon will be satisfactorily closed.

AMERICANS BUY KRUPPS.

Reported To Have Purchased Noted German War Plant.

London.—The Krupp Works at Munich have been sold to Americans, according to dispatches from Munich quoting newspapers there. It is added several industrial concerns in the Bavarian capital also have passed into American hands.

A SPANISH MEMORIAL.

To Sailors Who Lost Lives In The Spanish-American War.

Madrid.—Work has been commenced on a monument to be erected here in memory of Spanish sailors killed at Santiago, Cuba, and Cavite, Philippine Islands, during the Spanish-American War. King Alfonso, who is president of the subscription committee gave 5,000 pesetas ($1,000) toward the fund raised for this purpose.

ARCHANGEL FRONT MUTINY A CANARD

Returned Officers Say the Story is Pure Fiction

THE VON STUEBEN ARRIVES

Major Nichols And Captain Winslow Declare Report Of Trouble Grew Out Of A Trivial Affair Between A Sergeant And A Private.

New York.—Reports of a mutiny on the Archangel front last March among members of the 339th Infantry were vehemently denied by Maj. J. Brooks Nichols, of Detroit, and Capt. H. G. Winslow, of Madison, Wis., commanding Company I, the unit said to have been involved. Both officers returned on the transport Von Steuben, which brought back the first complete units to return from service in the Archangel sector.

"I have heard more 'bunk' about this mutiny than could be written in a dozen book," declared Major Nichols. "The incident which gave rise to the rumors was a misunderstanding between a sergeant and one private. The men of the 339th are the best disciplined and most courageous of any outfit I know, and all any officer could desire. They are second to none as soldiers."

"There was no mutiny," Captain Winslow said. "The argument between the sergeant and the private, which started the mutiny story was a trivial incident. The sergeant ordered a Polish boy to load a truck and because the soldier could not understand English, he misunderstood the sergeant and refused to obey orders. Later, after a little explaining, the soldier loaded the truck. That was the nearest thing to a mutiny we had."

Reports of the alleged mutiny and the refusal of troops to go to the front were confirmed last April by General March, who stated that the incident was due to Bolshevik propaganda. He said:

"We have a report from Murmansk to the effect that the organization which was referred to is Company I, 339th Infantry. The dispatch states: 'It is worthy of note that the questions that were put to the officers by the men were identical with those that the Bolshevik leaflet advised them to put to them.'

"I have not seen this leaflet, but I am most anxious to get it. This is a very striking thing. I have had long experience in the Army and I do not recall ever having seen American soldiers who did not want to get into a fight. They always said 'lead me to it,' and went to it."

"Conditions in Russia are still chaotic," declared Major Nichols, "but there is a feeling of optimism among the better classes that the reign of the Bolsheviki will only have a few more months to run."

The trench helmets carried by the men were painted white for use in snow-covered territory. On their sleeves they carried a diamond-shaped insignia with the letters "N. R.," meaning Northern Russia, set in white on a blue background.

Hard luck has camped on the trail of Sergt. Walter Dundon, of Detroit. After being wounded in a battle with the Bolsheviki he received word of his wife's death. Just before leaving the hospital he was notified his sister had died, and today when he landed he was handed a message stating that his mother was dead.

DUTCH PROFESSOR IN LEAGUE.

J. A. Van Hamel Will Head Legal Department.

The Hague.—Prof. J. A. Van Hamel, the Dutch publicist and authority on law, will become head of the legal department of the secretariat of the league of nations, it was announced. Professor Van Hamel is taking the position at the request of Sir James Eric Brummond, secretary-general of the league.

WOMAN DECORATED BY CHILE.

American Honored For Defense Of Pacific Republic.

Santiago, Chile.—Mrs. Mary Kimball Braden, wife of William Braden, of New York, the first American woman ever decorated by the Chilean Government, was presented with the Order Pour le Merit by the wife of the President of Chile. Mrs. Braden was awarded the decoration for her staunch defense of the honor of Caile at a Chilean conference in New York.

WILSON'S APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Word of the signing of the treaty of peace, flashed to America, was followed by a proclamation from President Wilson, issued at the White House.

It follows:

"My fellow-countrymen:

"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because the great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do, and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambitions for power and dominion.

"It asosciate the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality, supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order, under which the backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples which are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions, and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to clear the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind.

"It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction universal reassurance and confident hope.

"WOODROW WILSON."

LEADING WAR DATES.

Treaty Of Peace Was Signed On The Anniversary Of The Battle Of Monmouth.

The world war came to a formal end five years after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and two years and two days after the first American troops landed in France. The Austrian heir-apparent was killed at Serajevo June 28, 1914.

The first American contingent disembarked in France June 26, 1917.

On July 28, 1914, one month after the death of Francis Ferdinand, Austria declared war on Serbia, marking the beginning of hostilities. On August 1, Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.

Germany sent her ultimatum to Belgium August 2 and declared war on France on August 3. Next day Great Britain declared war on Germany.

June 28 also is the anniversary of the renewal of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which has been broken by the war.

On June 28, 1890, the German Reichstag adopted a bill creating a new German army, the organization of which is greatly diminished in power by the treaty signed today.

In American history June 28 is the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, N. J., where in 1778 Washington defeated a force under Sir Henry Clinton.

HOOVER STEPS ASIDE.

Resigns As Chairman Of Grain Corporation.

New York.—Resignation of Herbert Hoover as chairman of the board of directors of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and reorganization of the corporation under the name "United States Grain Corporation," was announced at the annual meeting of stockholders here.

Mr. Hoover's place as chairman will be filled by Julius Barnes, wheat director, who also is president of the corporation.

It was stated Mr. Hoover would continue as a director, but that his resignation of the chairmanship marked the first step toward his retirement from public life. Mr. Hoover is expected to return to the United States in about two months, upon completion of the European relief work and the fruition of the European harvest.

BRITISH FLAG BURNED.

Dublin Mob Sings Revolutionary Songs Before Trinity College.

Dublin.—The British flag was burned in Dublin. Outside of Trinity College a number of union jacks were seized and the torch applied. Cheers were given De Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," and revolutionary songs were sung. Sinn Fein demonstrations occurred in other parts of the city also.

New Outline Map Of Country Made

Washington.—The United States coast and geodetic survey recently announced the completion of a new outline map of the United States on the Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1-5,000,000.

This map is intended merely as a base to which may be added any kind of special information desired. The shore line is compiled from the most recent coast and geodetic survey charts. State names and boundaries, principal rivers, capitals, and the larger cities in the differnt states are also embodied.

The map is of special interest from the fact that it is based on the same system of projection as that employed by the armies of the allied forces in the military operations in France. To meet those requirements and at the request of the army, special publications were prepared by the coast geodetic survey.

Many methods of projection have been designed to solve the difficult problem of representing a spherical surface on a plane. As different projections have unquestionable merit as well as equally serious defects, the announcement states, any region to be mapped should be made the subject of special study and that system of projection adopted which will give the best results for the area under consideration.

Value of New Map.

The Mercator projection, almost universally used for nautical charts, is responsible for many false impressions of the relative size of the countries differing in latitude, according to the survey statement. The polyconic projection, widely used and well adapted for both topographic and hydrographic surveys, when used for the whole of the United States in one map has the serious defect of unduly exaggerating the areas on its eastern and western limits. Along the Pacific coast and in Maine the error in scale is as much as 6½ per cent, while at New York it reaches 4¼ per cent.

The value of the new outline map on the Lambert projection can best be realized when it is stated that it shows that throughout the largest and most important part of the United States, that is, between latitudes 30½ degrees and 49 degrees, the maximum scale error is only one-half of 1 per cent. This amount of scale error of one-half of 1 per cent is frequently less than the distortion due to the method of printing and to changes from the humidity of the air. Only in southernmost Florida and Texas does this projection attain its maximum error of 2 1-3 per cent.

The Lambert projection is well adapted to large areas of predominating east and west dimensions in the United States where the distance across from east to west is 14.5 times that of the distance north and south.

The strength of the polyconic projection, on the other hand, is along its central meridian. The merits and defects of the two systems of projection may be stated in a general way as being at right angles to each other.

Special Features.

Special features of the Lambert projection that are not found in the polyconic may be stated briefly as follows:

1. The Lambert projection is conformal—that is, all angles between intersecting lines or curves are preserved, and for any given point (or restricted locality) the ratio of the length of a linear element on the earth's surface to the length of the corresponding map elements is constant for all aximuths of directions in which the elements may be taken

2. The meridians are straight lines, and the parallels are concentric circles.

3. It has two axes of strength instead of one, the standard parallels of the map of the United States being latitudes 33 degrees and 45 degrees, and upon these parallels the scale is absolutely free. The scale for any other part of the map, or for any parallel, can be obtained from special publication No. 52, page 36, United States coast and geodetic survey. By means of these tables the very small scale errors which exist in this projection can be entirely eliminated.

The map measures 25 inches by 39 inches and will be sold by the government at 25 cents.

Praise for Italian Army in Albania

New York.—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, formerly chief of the signal corps of the United States army, who was for several months attached as American military observer to the Italian forces in the field, and who recently returned from Rome, speaks enthusiastically of what he saw in Valona, or Avlona, as it is sometimes called, the chief port of Albania, which the secret treaty of London, in April, 1915, allotted to Italy. Valona, he said, is regarded by the Italians as one of the keys to the Adriatic, and their occupation since December, 1914, when troops were landed because of internal disorder, has transformed it from a squalid fishing village to a seaport that is on its way to attain an importance it has not enjoyed since the days of the Roman Empire. Docks have been built, buildings have been erected, and military roads, unsurpassed anywhere, have been constructed from Valona throughout Albania by Italian engineers, he said.

The general described how the Prince of Wied, placed on the Albanian throne by the powers, was overthrown, and a republic set up with Essad Pasha as president. He, too, was forced out, and the little country was left a prey to Austrian intrigue from the north and the machinations of the pro-Germa. King Constantine of Greece from the south. On Christmas day, 1914, the Italian government, fearing possible developments in Albania, sent the 10th regiment of bersaglieri to occupy the little fishing hamlet of Valona.

Saved Albania for Allies.

"By so doing," said General Scriven, "Italy saved at least the greater part of southern Albania from the horrors of Austrian and probably Bulgar occupation, and, in addition, became the deciding factor in the great ultimate success of the Balkan campaign, which now appears to have been the loose stone in the arch that upheld the German power.

"By this peaceful occupation a military position was secured that later became an important naval station for the allies, as well as a strategic and tactical base of such importance that had it fallen into the hands of the enemy, the great military romance of the Balkans, if played at all, would have occupied a far more narrow stage, and the whole of western Albania would have been thrown open to the Germans.

"With the entrance of the Italians into the war, military activity in the Balkans increased. Additional forces were sent to Valona, from which as a base Italian control was extended over all southern Albania. The Italian troops, without violence, and, indeed, at the request of the inhabitants themselves, occupied the interior towns, or the ruins, as some of them then were, of Tepeleni, Argiro-Castro, Premati, Llascoviki, Santa Quaranta, and Porto Palermo.

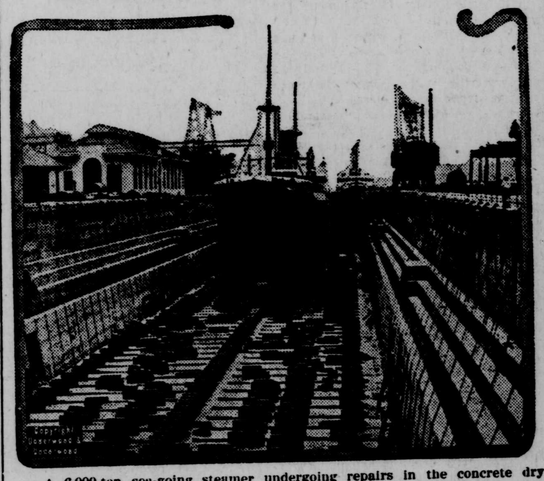
Made Modern City of Hamlet.

"When the Italians landed, Valona offered only the picture of a fishing village lying asleep in filth on the picturesque shores of what is a really beautiful bay.

"With the arrival of the Italians the town awoke as if by magic. Italy went to work to make Valona not only habitable but prosperous. Goverament buildings rose almost in the night.

General Scriven has just been informed by the Italian Embassy at Washington that for his service with the Italian armies the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon him."

BIG CONCRETE DRY DOCK AT BALBOA



A 6,000-ton sea-going steamer undergoing repairs in the concrete dry dock at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal. This is the largest dry dock in the world.

German Mine Field in China Sea Discovered

Seattle.—German charts recently surrendered disclosed a large mine field in the China Sea, over which American ships, ignorant of its existence, passed safely many times, Captain J. E. Guptil of the steamer Senator said on arrival from the Orient. The German raider Wolff in September, 1917, laid the mines in a field sixty miles long by two miles wide, but set them too deep. Chinese trawlers, commanded by British officers, are removing the mines. One mine floated ashore and killed sixteen Malay islanders who started to break it up.

Doesn't Need Alarm Clock.

Jerseyville, Ill.—It doesn't require an alarm clock to wake Francis Graves—his watch did it last night. Burglars had dropped it on the floor.

Operates With Razor

American Red Cross Nurse Equal to Emergency.

Performs Life-or-Death Amputation With Improvised Instruments and Succeeds.

Drama, Macedonia.—With a razor, a spool of cotton thread and a small portion of ether and chloroform Miss Maria P. Kouroyen, an American Red Cross nurse, performed a life-or-death operation here as the result of which and her other errands of mercy she has come to be known as "the American angel" by the homeless and starving Greek refugees.

Born of Greek parents, Miss Kouroyen is a graduate nurse of the Massachusetts General hospital in Boston. Because of her knowledge of Greek the American Red Cross sent her to Macedonia, where typhus, smallpox and cholera tread on each other's heels, and where the refugees bury their dead beneath the dirt floors of their shell-shattered shacks so that the bread cards of the dead member of their family shall not be taken up.

A Greek soldier, one of whose legs had been crushed, was brought to the box car on a railroad siding in which Miss Kouroyen was living. Something had to be done for him at once. Borrowing a razor, Miss Kouroyen anesthetized her patient with her small supply of ether, and performed an amputation, using cotton thread to "tie off" the arteries and veins.

Despite the prophecy of a local doctor that the aged patient would not live through the night Miss Kouroyen some time later received a visit from her patient. He had an American artificial limb made for him in the American Red Cross artificial leg factory for Greek war mutiles in Athens.

Drops Music; Picks Up Cars

Attractive Artist of London Turns Thief and Plays Midas at Hotels.

London.—For four months Sidney Meredith, an attractive musician of 22, dressed like a prince and threw money to the winds in fashionable hotels on the $2,000 to $2,500 a week he acquired through the daring theft of automobiles in London. He finally came to grief, however, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Meredith has a thorough driving knowledge of cars, and this, with his appearance, was his stock in trade. He would not attract attention as he climbed into a big car standing in front of club or hotel and drove away, and he confined himself largely to this method. He confessed, the police say, to stealing thirty machines in the four months he operated.

Meredith is accredited with saying that he sold each car quickly to a syndicate of wealthy men who he believes often made from 400 to 700 per cent profit after repainting the machines and otherwise changing their appearance. He refused to divulge their identity.

Fortune in Dead Man's Bed.

Colfax, Wash.—Upon request of eastern relatives of Fred Fisher, an old man who was found dead in his shack in Colfax recently, the place was visited with a view to disposing of his few household belongings. In taking the blankets from his bed an old tobacco bag was found which contained deposit slips for $1,500 and $155 in cash. Both slips were on a bank in Delta county, one being for $1,000 and the other for $500, and bearing date of May 6, 1908.

Goat Wears Wound Stripes.

Boston.—Fannie, the goat mascot of the One Hundred and Second infantry, Twenty-sixth division, is home wearing one wound and two service stripes.

Fire Horse Refuses to Be Left Behind

Philadelphia—Burglar, an extra horse of Truck Company No. 18, was left behind in the firehouse on Baltimore avenue when firemen responded to a fire fifteen blocks away.

Burglar, a big, beautiful bay, pushed his way out of an insecurely locked stall and with instinct traditional of fire horses galloped unbridled through the streets until he spied the fire. He whinnied with joy as he came up to the engine which was industriously pumping.

Caught on Old One.

New York.—Carl Beck started for New York to see the sights and arrived here with a baby in his arms. A dark woman on the train gave it to him to hold.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0220.jpg