

HINES AND PECK MUST TRY AGAIN

Wilson Directs Reopening of Price Question

A CABLEGRAM TO REDFIELD

Chairman Peck, Of The Industrial Board, Will Take Up The Question With The Railroad Administration Without Delay.

Washington.—The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration has been directed by President Wilson to reopen discussion on price stabilization and endeavor to find a common ground on which they can agree.

Chairman Peck made the announcement that the board would take up the question with the Railroad Administration immediately, but any action probably will have to wait the return of Director General Hines next week from an inspection trip in the West.

The President's cablegram was addressed to Secretary Redfield and in his absence the text of it was not made public. Mr. Redfield, after a conference with Mr. Peck, Assistant Secretary Sweet and Solicitor Thurman, cabled the President last Friday, asking whether the board should go out of existence because of the refusal of the Railroad Administration to accept a new schedule of steel prices arranged with the industry, or should continue quiescent until the President returned, and a new plan of action should be worked out.

The President's action is accepted generally as meaning that the policy of stabilizing prices by agreed reduction from war levels will be continued.

Springfield, Mass.—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, who spoke here, commenting on the cable message from President Wilson on the reopening of the discussion of price stabilization, said that the statement from the President was telephoned to him by his secretary last night.

"Providing the statement was correctly transmitted to me," he said, "I believe it is safe to prophecy that the policy of stabilizing prices by agreed reduction from war levels will be continued. I can make no definite comment, however, until I read the cablegram myself."

FOREIGN TRADE STILL GROWS.

American Exports And Imports Both Increase.

Washington.—Continued increase in the foreign trade of the United States was shown in statistics just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports in March were valued at \$605,000,000, as compared with \$588,000,000 in February and \$523,000,000 in March of last year. For the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March the exports were worth \$4,991,000,000, approximately \$600,000,000 more than the corresponding period of last year.

Imports for March totaled \$265,000,000, as against \$235,000,000 in February and \$242,000,000 a year ago. In nine months the imports have been worth \$2,201,000,000, compared with \$2,082,000,000 last year.

CROSSED U. S. IN 19 HOURS.

New Record Claimed For Major Macaulay.

Americus, Ga.—A new record for transcontinental airplane travel is claimed by aviation officials of Souther Field here for Major T. C. Macaulay, of Fort Worth, Texas, who flew to Jacksonville, Fla., on the last leg of a cross-country tour from San Diego, Cal. Major Macaulay left here early, arriving at Jacksonville at 8:40 o'clock, and returned here at 11. He left soon after for Fort Worth.

According to Souther Field officials, Major Macaulay traveled from San Diego, Cal., to Jacksonville in 19 hours, flying time, an average of 137 miles per hour. He made four stops—Tucson, Sweetwater, Fort Worth and Americus.

14 YANKS KILLED IN CRASH.

Troop Trains In Collision Near Le Mans, France.

Paris.—Fourteen Americans and six French soldiers were killed when an express train carrying American troops crashed into a stationary train with French soldiers on it, near Le Mans. Twenty-five Americans and 22 Frenchmen were injured. Le Mans is in the department of the Sarthe, west of Paris.

CLASH IN TRANSLYVANIA.

Romanian Troops Ordered To Advance On Hungarians.

Bucharest.—The Romanian Government announces that at the request of inhabitants of Transylvania, who complained of ill treatment at the hands of the Hungarians, Romanian troops in Transylvania have been ordered to advance. The troops, it is said, will occupy the territory allotted to Romania by the Supreme War Council in Paris.

THE RAINBOW MEN HOMeward Bound

Due at New York and Newport News April 27.

ARE ABOARD FOUR WARSHIPS

The Transports Mateika, Antigone And Cape May Also Are On The Way Over With Troops.

Washington.—More than 4,500 officers and men of the 42d (Rainbow) Division were included in troops announced by the War Department as having sailed from France. The Rainbow Division men are aboard four warships—the battleships Minnesota and South Carolina, due at Newport News this week, and the cruisers North Carolina and Montana, due at New York about the same time.

The units announced about as having sailed include the headquarters of the 83d Infantry Brigade, which is commanded by Brigadier General Frank M. Caldwell; the 167th Infantry, which was formerly the 4th Alabama Infantry; the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, originally composed of three companies of the 2d Georgia Infantry, and the 117th Signal Battalion, which, when it went overseas, was made up of Missouri troops.

The battleship Minnesota has aboard the 151st Machine Gun Battalion complete; Companies L and M of the 167th Infantry; a casual company each from Connecticut and New York, and two casual officers.

The battleship South Carolina is bringing the 117th Field Signal Battalion complete and 24 casual companies.

The cruiser North Carolina has on board the field and staff, headquarters and supply companies, medical detachments and 1st Battalion of the 167th Infantry; casual companies for New York and Iowa, and twelve casual officers.

The cruiser Montana is carrying the headquarters of the 83d Infantry Brigade; 2d and 3d Battalion Headquarters Machine Gun Company, and companies E, F, G, H, I and K of the 167th Infantry; 16 casual officers among whom is Brigadier General Caldwell.

The transport Mateika sailed April 16th for Newport News with Base Hospital Nos. 1, 8, 17, 52, 67 and 68 and Evacuation Hospitals Nos. 1, 2 and 4. Headquarters Detachment, 69th Infantry Brigade; 110th Supply Train; Field Artillery Staff, 1st Battalion; sanitary detachments and Companies A to D, inclusive, of the 246th Infantry; three convalescent detachments and three casual companies.

The transport Antigone also sailed April 16th for Newport News with the 110th Field Signal Battalion; 110th Sanitary Train; Field Hospitals Nos. 137, 138, 139 and 140, and 129th and 130th Machine Gun Battalions.

The War Department also announced that the Headquarters and Medical Detachments and companies A to F, inclusive, of the 12th Engineers, were aboard the transport Cape May, due at New York April 26th instead of the 18th Engineers, as previously announced.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

More than 1,600 coal miners in Arkansas are on strike.

A State-wide prohibition federation has been formed in Kentucky.

General Felix Diaz is raising an army of revolutionary troops in Mexico.

Four Internal Revenue officers were ambushed by moonshiners in Kentucky.

Harry Anderson, of Louisville, announced that a vote is being taken throughout the country by telephone employees to force the government recognition of the employees' unions, with a nation-wide strike as the alternative.

Dr. Robert L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, announced that he had cabled to the French government that 80 additional scholarships for French girls for the academic year of 1919-20 had been offered by American institutions.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, at a conference with W. D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, renewed his protest against the government's policy in purchasing fuel for the transportation lines.

A Federal Grand Jury in New York indicted Louis Roumangnoe, Benjamin H. Mendoza, George Breen and John G. Bryant, promoters of the Texan Star Oil Corporation, charging conspiracy to defraud.

Federal indictments were returned against Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former owner and editor of the New York Mail and his attorneys, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government.

The Mississippi Valley Waterways Association began a two-day convention in St. Louis.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Aerial Service for Passengers Mail and Merchandise

BIRDMEN MEET NEXT MONTH

Big Convention Of Pan-American Aeronauts Will Stimulate Enlistments In The U. S. Air Service.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will be the mecca for a large gathering of American men, and representatives of foreign countries, who will be attracted by the first Pan-American Aerodynamics Convention, which meets there in May.

Captain Charles J. Glidden, of the U. S. Air Service, Military Aerodynamics, now stationed in the administrative department of the United States Flying School, Southerfield, Georgia, says:

"The Pan-American Aerodynamics Convention and exhibition to be held at Atlantic City during the month of May will bring to the attention of the American people the wonderful progress of aviation. The work of aircraft during the war establishes its practicability for commercial uses and insures the creation in this country of a complete aerial service, connecting all cities and towns for the transportation of persons, mail and merchandise.

"Before the close of 1920 I confidently predict this service will be in full operation, with extensions to all countries on this hemisphere. In the United States trunk lines will be established across the country which will place every city and town within six hours from some twenty-four distributing points. Once created and in operation our extensive coast line could be put under complete protection from any possible invasion. Thousands of college trained aviators in and out of the service are now waiting to join in the operation of an aerial service.

"The government calls for fifteen thousand men to enlist in air service for one or three years' time. This is bound to receive a quick response, as here is an opportunity for men to be immediately assigned to duty in the service and of the number who enlist those who pass certain examinations will be given flying and balloon piloting instruction. This liberal offer is equivalent to a one or three years' college course in aerodynamics, and one may become expert in all branches of aviation, and if qualified a non-commissioned or even a commissioned officer. In addition to regular pay, clothing, quarters and rations, extra pay begins with instructions to operate the aircraft. As the number of men wanted is limited to fifteen thousand for the entire country, quick application to the nearest recruiting office will be necessary before the privilege is withdrawn.

"Everybody directly and indirectly interested in aviation should attend the Atlantic City convention and exhibition in order to keep abreast with the times and become familiar with the development of aircraft for defense and commercial uses and witness the demonstrations of the world's greatest airplane aviators, who will fly, and balloon pilots sail to the Atlantic air port from all over the country."

BURLESON'S REMOVAL URGED.

Georgia Federation Of Labor Appeals To Wilson.

Brunswick, Ga.—Removal from office of Postmaster General Burleson was requested of President Wilson in a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor. The resolution was offered by the Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers' Union representatives, and charged that Mr. Burleson, as director of telephone and telegraph lines under Federal control, had been unfair to organized labor and "unfair" to the public because telephone and telegraph rates have been unreasonably increased."

BOLSHEVIK POST WIPE OUT.

Loyal Russians Kill Or Capture 54 Out Of 60.

London.—On the Archangel front, south of Seletskoe, on April 13 a detachment of the Russian National Army raided a Bolshevik post, virtually wiped out the garrison of 60 men and captured two machine guns, an official statement from the British War Office says. Only six men out of the garrison of the post succeeded in escaping. The Russian casualties were two killed and five wounded.

BOY LEFT TRAIL TO DEATH.

Hugh S. Gibson, Of Paris Embassy, Is Named.

Paris.—The decision of the American Government to appoint Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, as its first Minister to Poland, was announced by Premier Paderewski, of Poland. The appointment of Mr. Gibson results from the recent recognition of Poland by the United States. He will be one of the first diplomatic representatives to the newly formed state.

WASHINGTON

Members of the Chilean Financial Mission now in Washington accepted an invitation from the United States Chamber of Commerce to attend the convention of the county at St. Louis, from April 29 to May 1, as guests of the national organization.

Revision of some features of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is under consideration as a result of complaints against activities on Sundays and holy days of the church calendar.

NO SERIOUS ISSUE WITH THE JAPS

Affair In Siberia Will Be Amicably Adjusted

SECRETARY POLK EXPLAINS

No American Troops Were With The Japanese Force When It Was Practically Wiped Out By The Russians.

Washington.—Acting Secretary of State Polk authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and the recent trouble at Tien Tsin, as well as Peace Conference problems, soon would be amicably settled without in any way straining the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Polk said there had been many sensational reports recently that were unjustified.

This statement followed closely one by Acting Secretary Crowell at the War Department specifically denying a published report that Major General W. S. Graves, commanding the United States forces in Siberia, had reported the failure of American troops to aid the Japanese in a recent engagement was due to the fact that the Japanese had shot down women and children.

It was disclosed that the engagement in question, which has been the subject of various dispatches from Vladivostok and Tokio, was fought at Harbin on February 25 by a Japanese unit against rebels against General Horvath, one of the Siberian military commanders with whom the Allies have co-operated, and that no American troops were in the vicinity at the time. The Japanese force literally was wiped out.

Some unofficial dispatches from the East have created the impression that Americans stood by refusing to go to the aid of outnumbered Allies. It was officially explained that as a matter of fact the Japanese commander had asked for co-operation in advance and ordered the expedition unaided after being informed that the Americans could not participate in an attack upon people who were not recognized as enemies or Bolsheviks.

General Graves' report, outlining this state of facts said the revolt against General Horvath was caused by alleged atrocities, such as the killing of women and children. The trouble appears to have been local, however, and officials of both the state and war departments regard the attitude of General Graves as entirely proper. The American commander had very positive instructions when he went to Siberia to refrain from interfering with local controversies and political movements.

The policies of the United States and Japan as to the conduct of operations in Siberia and the reasons for the presence of Allied troops at Vladivostok, it was officially stated, are the same, although there is a difference of opinion as to the extent to which the troops should be used. An understanding on this point is expected, but it was pointed out that in the meantime the local situation might result in questions arising that would have to be settled either through conference of the military commanders on the ground or by diplomatic agencies.

TRAPPED ON SEA'S BOTTOM.

Many Submarines Stuck There, Declares Admiral Sims.

New York.—Rear Admiral Sims, who commanded the American fleet during its war-time activities in European waters, said that he believed there were "205 German submarines at the bottom of the sea." In a speech at the Bond Club, a Victory Loan organization, he said the fleet "found many submarines stuck on the bottom with indications showing that many of the men caught inside either committed suicide or killed each other."

FIRST MINISTER TO POLAND.

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CUT OFF HAND; 6 MONTHS

Effort To Escape Army Service Lands Farmer In Cell.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Albert Wheeling, a farmer of Holcomb, Mo., who pleaded guilty here in the United States District Court to having chopped off his left hand with an ax, July 21 last, to evade military service, was sentenced to six months in prison by Federal Judge Dyer. Wheeling is 25 years old.

KILLED WOMAN, FIRED SIX BUILDINGS AND WOUNDED OFFICER.

Marietta, Ky.—Thomas Bugg, young son of a farmer, credited by the authorities with leaving a trail of death and destruction in his wake in the Piney Fork neighborhood, is in jail here awaiting a lunacy hearing.

Bugg it was said, beat Mrs. T. J. Alexander to death with the stock of a gun, successively fired five dwellings and a store and after being captured attacked Deputy Sheriff Farmer with a knife, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

SLAY 2,000 CIVILIANS

Horrible Crime Revealed By Red Cross Agents

SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

Evidences Of Horrible Atrocities—Churches And Monasteries Looted And Priests Slain—Reign Of Terror,

Omsk.—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the Bolsheviks of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Omsk has been obtained by Messrs. Simmonds and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph Teusler, of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm, Omsk and other occupied Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Omsk and in the surrounding districts.

Omsk, which had a population of 10,000, was so denuded of males by the Bolsheviks that General Casagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Yekaterinburg for men to administer civic affairs.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence the American Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches, where they were buried sometimes several deep in graves resealed by the digging of dogs.

The massacre was without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent class, which latter it was the announced intention of the Bolsheviks to exterminate.

The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith by economics had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles; because he could not, he was shot. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman, whose husband and two sons had been seized, applied to the commissar for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times, she was informed that if