FOG AND RAIN HALT ST. JOHNS AVIATORS

New Competitors Prepare for Overseas Flight as Hawker and Raynham Tarry

U. S. NAVY MEN GO NORTH

By the Associated Press

St. Johns, N. F., April 22.—Weather conditions were again unfavorable today for a start of the proposed transatlantic flights by Harry Hawker, Australian pilot of the Sopwith biplane, and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, his British rival, who is to use a Martinsyde machine.

Fog and rain prevailed here and reports from mid-Atlantic indicated continued unsettled conditions.

If unfavorable weather and winds continue much longer it is probable several new competitors may arrive with their machines and attempt to get away with Raynham and Hawker. An airdrome is being prepared at Harbor Grace for a Handley Page venture, and yesterday there arrived an agent of Boulton & Paul of Norwich, England, who is selecting a site for an airdrome and arranging for petrol and auxiliary supplies for that firm's airplane, which, he announced, is scheduled to start from here in May or June.

Captain Sydney Bennett, son of J. R. Bennett, Newfoundland minister of militia, is reported as en route to make final arrangements for Boulton & Paul. He will be followed here shortly, it is said, by the company's shop force, which includes twelve or fourteen mechanics.

The machine to be used in this attempt is said to be a twin-engined biplane of special design, but nothing definite has been made public of the exact style of the plane or of the identity of her pilot. Bennett may be the man, it was said. He was a British flier with the French army and wears the French war cross.

At Cape Broyle it is expected that one or more of the "Felixstowe furies" designed by Lieutenant Colonel John C. Porte, of the British army, soon will arrive for a transatlantic attempt, while Captain Arthur Payze is understood to have a plane ready for shipment here at once.

New York, April 22.—Thirty-six observers, mechanics and repairmen selected by the Bureau of Navigation in connection with the navy's plans for a transatlantic flight next month left the naval air station at Rockaway yesterday on the mine-layer Aroostook, bound for Newfoundland.

MOTHER OF 17 MOURNS ONE

Runaway Boy Brings Sorrow to Heart of Parent of Many

Newark, N. J., April 22.—The parable of the lost sheep comes very close to Mrs. Marie Casale, for she has grieved herself sick because fourteen-year-old Frank, one of her seventeen living children, is playing "hookey" and has written that he will go west.

Mrs. Casale is the wife of Assemblyman Charles B. Casale. They have had nineteen children, but all the cares of so large a family have not preyed upon the mother as has Frank's absence.

"The twins died three months ago," said Mrs. Casale today, "and two weeks ago Frankie disappeared. I have a large family, but I cannot spare a single one. I want Frankie to return, and if the police find him they may tell him he won't be whipped. I just want my boy.

"He wrote me a note from New York a week ago, saying, 'I'm goin to Oregon with a rich man,' and I haven't heard from him since. He was seen on Fifth avenue later by a Newark boy, who asked him to come back with him, but he would not."

"REDS'" FREE LOVE BUREAU SAD JOKE; 2 OLD MAIDS FOR IT

Handsome Girls Abducted by Force—New "Trojan Wars" Follow Raids

London, April 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The law providing for the nationalization of women in northeast Russia has been suspended in one province as the result of popular outcry, according to information reaching London from Stockholm.

The commissary of Vladimir has, by decree, appointed a committee of women who are to inquire into the operations of the law and make a report with the least possible delay. His action has been approved by the local Soviet.

The Krasnaya Gazeta publishes an account of the results of nationalization. The system provides that every girl on reaching the age of eighteen must register her name in the bureau of free love, after which she is compelled to select a partner from among men between nineteen and fifty years old. "The law led to lamentable confusion," says the Gazeta, "in judicial notions as to personal invodability."

A few days after the soviet's decree, which women very generally ignored, two men known to nobody arrived in the town and seized the two daughters of a "well known nonbourgeois comrade," declaring they had chosen them as wives and that the girls, without further ceremony, must submit, as they had not observed the registration rule.

"Comrades Yablonovski and Guriakin," who sat as judges on the claim, decided the men were right, and the girls were carried off. They have not since been heard of by the village folk.

This, says the Gazeta, was done in the name of the nationalization of women. Many other instances of the fantastic operation of the law, not to speak of its inhumanities, are cited by the Gazeta. Enthusiasts for nationalization—naturally, all males—raid whole villages, seize young girls and demand proof they are not more than eighteen. As this proof is difficult to give, many of the girls are carried off, and there have been suicides and murders as a result.

In the town of Kovrov a campaign without parallel since the Trojan war was waged between the vengeful relatives of an abducted nationalized girl and her persecutors.

In this town the "Register of Nationalized Women" was opened on December 1, but up to February 1 last only two women, both more than forty and neither of whom had ever been married, registered themselves as willing to accept the first husband the state sent along.

On the committee which is now to revise the nationalization decree or to recommend its complete abrogation sits Mme. Vera Arkadieff, a Bolshevik enthusiast, who commanded a detachment of women soldiers during the recent operations against Admiral Kolchak's army at Perm. She has been wounded twice.

Teutons Send Peace Mission

Continued from Page One

plenipotentiaries charged with the peace negotiations was imperative, quite apart from the point of prestige that plenipotentiaries of the Allied and associated powers could only meet with German representatives of equal rank and dignity. Furthermore, it is planned to have such limited discussion of the peace proposals as President Wilson and his associates are prepared to admit, notably of the modes of payment of the sums which have been exacted as reparations and explanations on any points in the long complicated drafts of the treaty provisions, which the German delegates may seek to begin with.

Week Regarded Too Short

There is little expectation in competent conference circles that it will be possible to finish the discussions with the German delegates and have the treaty signed within a week from the date fixed for the first meeting. Indeed, the completion of the negotiations within such period was declared to be a physical impossibility.

A responsible French source announces that good progress has been made in the scheme for a defensive alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States, under which these nations agree to take immediate military and naval action should Germany break the peace treaty so far as it affects the proposed demilitarized zone east of the Rhine.

The alliance treaty will be an open one, and will apply only to the Rhine area.

To Receive Irish Mission

David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, has agreed to receive former Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois; Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the National War Labor Board, and Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, next week. The Americans were chosen by the Irish societies in the United States to appeal to the Peace Conference on behalf of Ireland.

The arrangement for the meeting was made by Colonel Edward M. House at a luncheon at the residence of the British premier. Mr. Lloyd George said he was unable to receive the Americans this week owing to the pressure of business connected with the peace treaty and requested them to remain over for a conference until next week.

It is expected the Americans will take up with Mr. Lloyd George the question of his receiving the delegates from Ireland who are coming to Paris.

SEES NO ALTERATION IN GERMAN ATTITUDE

Hugo Hasse Sharply Criticizes Teuton Policy

Berlin, April 22.—(By A. P.)—Hugo Hasse, former secretary of foreign affairs and now leader of the Socialist minority, in an article in the Freiheit on Germany's relations with other peoples, does not share the general pessimism prevalent with regard to the coming peace negotiations. Hasse reminds his readers that Germany is loved nowhere in the world, not even neutral countries, and that nowhere is there any belief in a real change of Germany's attitude.

The writer sharply criticizes the German policy and protests against her threats regarding Poland and the Saar region, which he argues will serve no purpose, but will incense the Entente. He also denounces Germany's failure to publish diplomatic documents concerning the critical months before the outbreak of the war as confirming the existence of sympathy with the spirit of the old regime. The article concludes by demanding that a national court try those accused of being guilty of starting the war.

See Way to Hit at Profiteering

Continued from Page One

estate agents or owners to force tenants to buy the houses they live in.

A story told by Mr. Ihlder illustrates the inconvenience and even hardship to which tenants are put by being forced to "buy or get out."

"A man came to me," said Mr. Ihlder, "and said he had been given the choice of buying his house or vacating it. He refused to buy that house, but went out and bought another.

"His difficulties arise from the fact that he has to give up the present house late this month, and cannot get possession of the new one until early in May.

All Face Same Difficulty

"He cannot get into the other house because the tenant there is in the same predicament as himself. The second tenant naturally was forced to look elsewhere when the house was sold. He went out and bought a house. But he was up against the same situation. The occupant of this third house could not be moved out in time to let the buyer get possession in May.

"This third man bought a house and was confronted by the same situation. The fourth man did the same thing, and with the same result.

"It seems unbelievable, but there are six families in all affected. Each one has to move; each has bought another house, and each cannot move into it because the present occupant does not get out in time. Each man is treading on the other's heels. And all because the first tenant—the man who came in to see me about his predicament—was told to buy or get out."

It happens commonly that three or four families will have to move because one is forced out of the house he occupied, according to James Sterrett, the assistant United States district attorney in charge in Philadelphia.

The United States district attorney's office in Philadelphia has been working for months to protect tenants from unjust increases in their rents. Where the tenant is a soldier's or sailor's dependant a special act of Congress can be invoked to prevent eviction.

"Fully a thousand persons have received assistance from this office in matters concerning rent," said Mr. Sterrett. "We are glad to act in every case, whether or not they come under the provisions of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act. Where we cannot help them by invoking the law, we help them with advice or by trying to make the owner or agent see our point of view.

"Under this act the owner or landlord cannot evict a tenant without recourse to the civil courts. In practice this is a very effective measure. It puts the first move up to the landlord. It saves the tenant from the threat of the constable and the disgrace of being moved out into the street. It is the fear of eviction more than the actual eviction that strikes terror into the hearts of poor people.

"I quite agree with John Ihlder, quoted recently in the Evening Public Ledger, that it is wrong to force people to buy houses at inflated values when they do not want to buy.

"The Legislature ought to provide an act that would prevent the eviction of people who are perfectly willing to pay rent, but do not want to buy the houses in which they live.

"If Philadelphia is 15,000 houses short, it means that 15,000 families are seeking homes. That is bad enough. It is infinitely worse when families already settled in homes are forced to get out."

REBELS IN TURKEY SET UP SOVIET RULE

Sultan's Government Reported Overthrown With Council Ruling at Constantinople

Paris, April 22.—(By A. P.)—A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a soviet government has been declared.

A revolutionary committee has been established at Constantinople, according to a telegram received here from Kiev, quoting the Bolshevik representative at Odessa, who says that the Turkish consul there has received official announcement of the change in the government.

Deaths of a Day

Dr. George F. Becker

Washington, April 22.—Dr. George Ferdinand Becker, seventy-two years old, prominent geologist and connected with the United States Geological Survey since 1879, is dead at his home here. He was a member of mining and scientific societies and for four years taught mining engineering at the University of California.

Woodbury G. Langdon

New York, April 22.—Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, a member of one of the oldest American families long resident in New York, died Sunday night in his home here after an illness of more than two months. Mr. Langdon's chief activities were in philanthropic and educational extension work in the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York.

Never Knew He'd Lost Her

Millville, N. J., April 22.—While she was riding on a motorcycle driven by Enos Bailey, Sunday night, Miss Rose Pierson, of Mauricetown, fell out south of Millville and was severely injured. Bailey was unaware that the young woman had fallen until he had ridden almost a half-mile. Ralph Jersell, of Bridgeton, who was passing in an automobile, brought Miss Pierson to the Millville Hospital.

GERMANS ATTACK RED CROSS MISSION

Soldier Killed Defending Americans in Kovno—Funeral Fosters Demonstration

New York, April 22.—German troops have attacked the American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuania, according to a cablegram received here by the Lithuanian national council from its Paris representative.

The message gave neither the time nor result of the attack. A Lithuanian soldier was killed in defending the Americans, it was said.

"The American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuania, has been attacked by German soldiers. While defending the Americans one Lithuanian soldier was killed. This aroused the greatest indignation in Kovno and the funeral of the hero developed into a great demonstration against Germans."

No advices of an attack on the mission have been received by Red Cross authorities here, it was said last night. Officials stated the Kovno unit was a branch of the American Red Cross mission to Poland. Its personnel is unknown here, it was said, as the work in Poland and Lithuania was organized in Paris.

Woodbury, N. J., April 22.—The hearing of Daniel D. Shields, the colored man in charge of the home of George S. McCarty, which was robbed of a 300-pound safe, was postponed today. The family places the loss, at about $3400, which includes a $1000 bracelet, a pendant worth as much, medals won by McCarty in trapshooting and a couple of guns.

N. Y. REDS EJECT PATRIOT

Men in Uniform Mistreat Aged Woman Who Defends Roosevelt

New York, April 22.—Protesting vigorously against an attack upon the bravery and patriotism of Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at a meeting of radicals last evening in Cooper Union, Mrs. Kate Ross, a little, elderly, gray-haired woman, was seized bodily by several men in army uniform and unceremoniously hustled out of the hall. Not a chivalric hand of the entire audience was raised to defend her from the attack of her assailants.

The meeting was held under the auspices of an organization which has assumed the named of the Soldiers' Sailors' and Marines' Protective Association. Shouts for the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki were given during the meeting. None of the men in uniform wore overseas chevrons.

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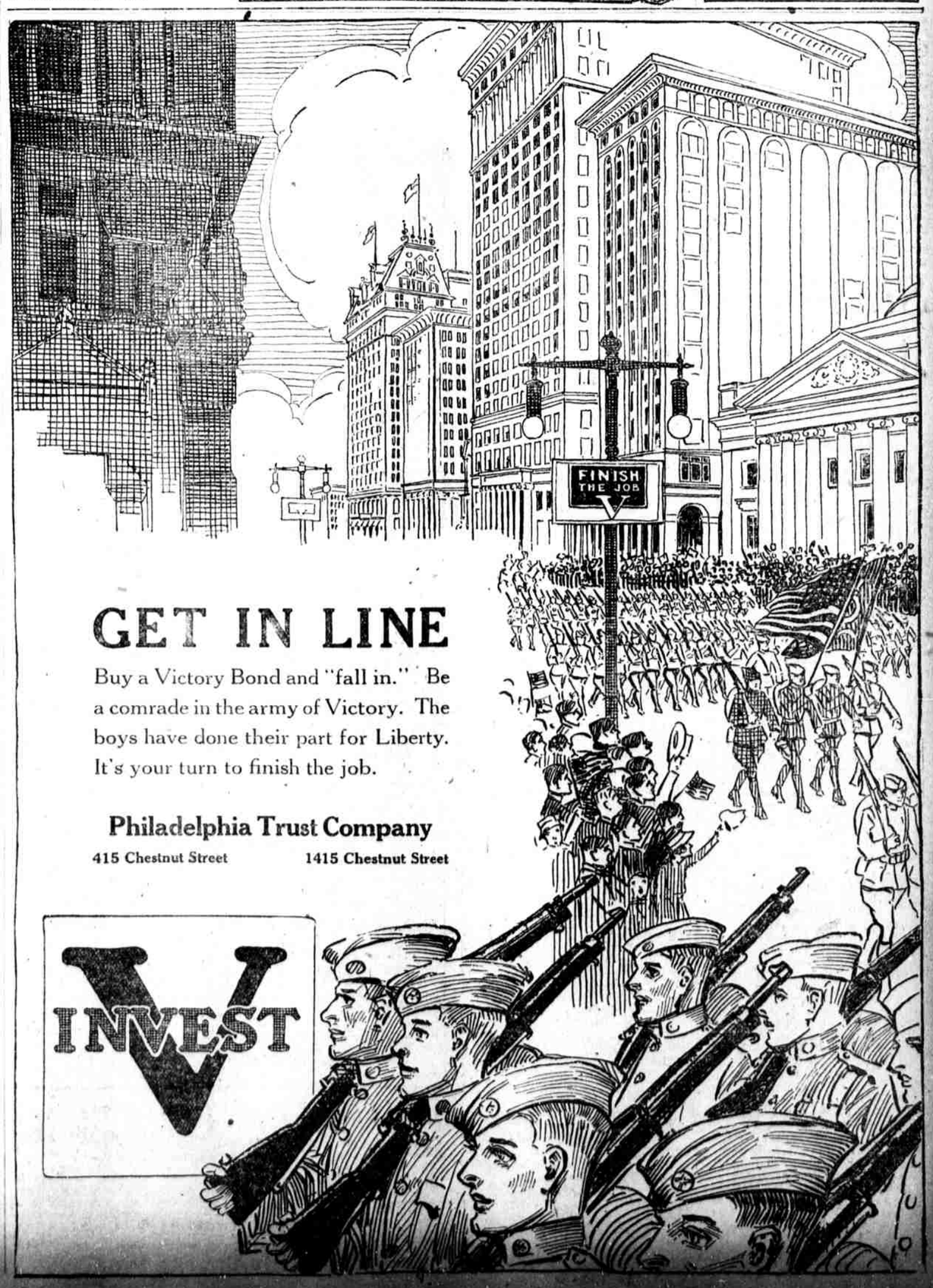

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