

BEWILDERING TURN OF EVENTS IN RUSSIA IS MAKING TROTSKY SICK

BOLSHEVIK PREMIER ILL IN BED—FRANCIS SAYS DIPLOMATS WILL ACCOMPANY RETREAT—RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS IS MOVED TO SMOLENSK—PERSECUTED MAY WELCOME GERMANS.

Washington, Feb. 23—Ambassador Francis advised the state department today of the intention of the diplomatic corps in Petrograd to leave that city with the Bolsheviki government if the Germans menaced the city.

The American ambassador gave no details as to the plans of the diplomatic corps, but added that the soviet government was planning to make a defense of the city if necessary.

Petrograd dispatches say the Allied embassies are ready to aid Russia to fight the Germans. The embassies virtually are unanimous in a decision not to break relations in any event. If Petrograd actually is threatened the embassy staffs will go inland with the Bolsheviki government, wherever it may move.

Cable messages from London report Austrian and Ukrainian troops are nearing Kiev, the Ukrainian capital now held by the Bolsheviki, according to dispatches from Petrograd. It is said that Polish legionaries aided the Germans in occupying Minsk.

Petrograd newspapers declare Russian soldiers on the northern front carried 27 trains which are used to carry 40,000 of the soldiers to Moscow.

The Germans are taking no prisoners, merely disarming the Russians and liberating them.

German aeroplanes are distributing proclamations, calling on the Russian people to remain calm and keep order as the Germans are coming to suppress anarchy and to bring food as soon as possible.

In the last two days the Germans have not met with a single case of resistance, a Petrograd dispatch says. Evacuation of the port of Riga is proceeding slowly, the soldiers declining to assist.

The headquarters of the Russian western army has been removed to Smolensk, 250 miles southwest of Moscow.

The change was made in such haste that the staff lost touch with the various armies.

The Times correspondent reports some anxiety in the British consulate in Petrograd and the consulate there crowded with persons wishing to get away. A British military order directs all Englishmen of military age who have been exempted from service up to this time to hold themselves ready to start home on six hours' notice.

Other British subjects, especially women and children, have been advised to leave Russia without delay.

The inhabitants of Petrograd await coming events with an outward calm, according to the latest dispatches received here, and continue to pursue their ordinary business life, seemingly unconcerned over the great interests at stake.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent in a dispatch last Thursday repeats a statement that the majority would welcome the arrival of the Germans, fearing an outbreak of uncontrolled anarchy with riot and murder. The bulk of the population, the correspondent says, is tired of revolution, tired of hunger and disorder, and tired of the uncertainty continually overhanging the present.

Reuter's correspondent sends an official statement that the council of people's commissaries has appointed a special general staff and has issued a decree reiterating its warning that martial law must be used mercilessly to repress "criminal attempts" and extirpate the counter-revolutionary and bourgeois elements. It is officially declared, have been taking for the registration and distribution of foodstuffs and the mobilization of the entire population for defense work. The special general staff will appropriate all property required for defensive purposes.

The Bolsheviki are greatly perturbed and depressed. Foreign Minister Trotsky is reported to be sick in consequence of renewal of hostilities and is unable to attend meetings of the council of people's commissaries, which are held constantly.

An extraordinary session of the central committee of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates was held on Friday evening. M. Selezoff presided and read a statement in which he said it now was clear that the Germans would not reply to the Smolny institute's latest appeal, or if they did their answer would be completely unacceptable. He asked the committee to adopt a resolution expressing confidence in the people's commissaries and approval of their measures aiming at peace. The resolution passed with only six dissenting votes.

\$100 AND 5 MONTHS FOR THEFT OF COAT

For stealing an overcoat valued at about \$5 from a fellow lodger in a Water street lodging house, William Davis, 23, and colored, was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to serve five months in jail, by Judge Wilder in the city court today.

Davis was arrested last night by Patrolmen McCarthy, McNamara and J. Cassidy and upon being questioned at a police headquarters admitted having stolen the overcoat.

According to the police, Davis is an old offender and is responsible for the numerous petty thefts which have been reported to the police lately by frequenters of the cheap lodging houses in Bridgeport. Davis stoutly denies the charges and says that the theft of the overcoat is all that he is guilty of.

FRENCH ESCAPED U-BOATS DURING WEEK OF FEB. 16

Paris, Feb. 23—No French merchantman and no fishing vessel was sunk by German submarines or mines during the week ending Feb. 16. Three merchantmen successfully escaped from submarine attacks.

SAILS UNCHARTED CHANNEL DODGING U-BOAT FLEET

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 23—How the master of an Italian passenger liner, the Dante Alighieri, dodged a fleet of submarines in the Mediterranean by venturing a midnight passage through an uncharted channel between a small island and the Spanish coast, was related by passengers of the ship on her arrival here today.

The wisdom of the captain's move was demonstrated the following morning, they said, when lifeboats were sighted carrying passengers and crews of three torpedoed vessels out of a convoy of five which the Dante Alighieri had passed only two hours before the captain decided to risk wrecking his ship in the channel rather than take chances with the submarines.

The names of the three ships sunk were the Duca di Genova, a passenger vessel, the Ville de Verdun and the Capera, all Italian. The presence of the submarines in their path was learned by the master of the Dante Alighieri through wireless warnings. The lifeboats were not picked up, as they were within a few miles of the shore.

MANUFACTURERS UNRESTRICTED IN MONDAY RULINGS

Hartford, Feb. 23—Distribution of coal during the next fuel year, which will begin on April 1, was discussed at a conference between Thomas C. Russell, federal fuel administrator for Connecticut, and David C. Howie of Boston, a deputy of James J. Storror, the administrator for New England, here today.

The facts to be determined before an announcement resulting from the conference will be made, according to Administrator Russell, are:

How much the total output of the mines for the next fuel year will be; how much coal will be determined upon by the national fuel administration as the amount to which New England will be entitled; and what steps the New England state administrations will take to insure each locality a proper proportion of the coal available.

An announcement resulting from this and other conferences, with regard to the distribution of the next fuel year's coal by local coal dealers, is expected to be ready within three weeks.

Uncertainty among manufacturers and merchants with regard to what limitations are still placed on the conduct of the business, now that the Monday closing order has been rescinded, made it advisable for the fuel administrator to issue another statement concerning the regulation of Mondays, today.

Results of his action rescinding the fuelless Monday order for Connecticut include, according to the administrator, the following:

Manufacturing plants in Connecticut will be under no restriction in the use of coal on Monday. Other places of business will be restricted on Monday only to the extent of the curtailed hours required on Tuesday by the terms of the recent proclamation by Gov. Holcomb; places of amusement which have been closed Tuesdays during the heatless Monday period will not be required to close next Tuesday.

DR. R. H. W. STRANG DRAFT PHYSICIAN

Hartford, Feb. 23—Gov. Holcomb has notified from Washington that President Wilson has made the following appointments to the medical advisory boards in Connecticut with the draft:

New Haven, Dr. Wilbur Tilston; Norwich, Dr. Mark S. Friseman; Danbury, Dr. George S. Friseman; Bridgeport, Robert H. W. Strang; Danbury, John C. Downer; Hartford, William N. Butler; Meriden, Dennis C. McMahon; Middletown, O. S. Watson; New Britain, Charles E. Swan; New Haven, Fred Strong; Farmington, George S. Bates; Norwich, C. H. Chambrlain; Putnam, E. L. Simpson; Stamford, J. B. Herz; Waterbury, Frank Erbe; Willimantic, A. B. Seegar; Winsted, T. H. Glynn; Norwalk, Charles R. Chazmar; Thompsonville, E. H. Thornton.

M'ADOO BANS NEW R. R. OFFICIAL JOBS

Washington, Feb. 23—A general order restricting the creation of new official positions by railroads or the raising of officers' salaries was issued today by Director General McAdoo.

Under the order a railroad may not fill a vacancy above the grade of general manager or even create such an office without the director general's approval.

Railroads also will be required to make monthly reports of increases in salaries, appointments to vacancies and creation of new positions involving salaries between \$5,000 and \$10,000, beginning with January, 1918.

ASK BIG JUMP IN COTTON RATES

Washington, Feb. 23—Increases ranging up to 50 per cent. in some cases in rates on cotton from south Atlantic and gulf ports to New York and Boston were asked of the interstate commerce commission today by the Mallory and Clyde steamship lines.

The increases, if granted, probably would not affect the present extensive movement of cotton by water from the south to north Atlantic ports since that will be completed by the time the commission acts.

INTOXICATED PRISONER HAS ROLL OF \$1,000

Torrington, Feb. 23—A \$50 Liberty bond and \$1,000 in cash were found in the pockets of John Spis, a laborer, when he was searched at the police station today following his arrest on a charge of intoxication.

AMERICA PRODUCES 72,152 RIFLES FOR U. S. ARMY IN WEEK

Washington, Feb. 23—Seven hundred thousand army rifles have been produced in the United States since this country entered the war, says a statement today by the ordnance bureau of the war department. During the week ending Feb. 3 the daily production was 7,805 Enfields and 1,442 Springfield, or a total of 9,247 service rifles. In addition the government received 13,222 Russian army rifles during the week, making a total weekly rifle output of 72,152.

Summarizing the work on rifles, it is shown that \$400,000,000 is spent for that arm alone and that 20 army officers, 80,000 men and 10,000 women are employed making rifles and cartridges.

HEALTH TRAINING NECESSARY, SAYS GOV. WHITMAN

Chicago, Feb. 23—Pointing out that before the United States entered the war New York state had adopted a universal training law, Charles S. Whitman, governor of that state, told the delegates yesterday to the National Security League, of the workings of the law. In the course of his address Gov. Whitman said: "The first and fundamental lesson which should be taught citizenship is the lesson of good health and physical well being. Figures being made public by the draft boards throughout the country show the crying need for more attention to health education everywhere. Physical training is made the basis of our new scheme. An important part of this fundamental feature that it is begun when the child is just old enough to go to school, and is continued until he or she leaves the secondary school for work or for higher education.

"Actual warfare teaches us that for every man in the first line trenches there must be several men behind the lines in all sorts of other activities vital to the conduct of the first line. The provision New York's plan makes by statutory provision the military training commission may permit the boy of military training age to meet this requirement in part through vocational training or experience specifically preparing him to be of service to the state in some way.

"Every one of the approximately 250,000 boys in the U. S. A. 15, 17 and 18 years old, must now decide whether he will prepare himself to be of service to his state and country by placing himself under a military training regime or learning some trade that can be turned to service of his state.

"This is a plan in harmony with the spirit of the present hour and crisis of the nation, which calls for trained men to conduct in their hands, but it also includes within its effective scope provision for safety against the menace of a peace so long and protracted that the capacity of men for service and sacrifice dies of disuse. It provides for war, but it provides also for what William James called the 'moral equivalent of war.'"

Demands Warrant For Theatre Heads

Waterbury, Feb. 23—The case against Walter L. Griffith, manager of Poli's theatre here, for conducting Sunday performances in his theatre, was continued today in the city court until next Wednesday. Attorney John H. Cassidy, as counsel for Griffith demanded today warrants be issued for all other theatre managers that own their houses on Sunday, and for all stores and other places that do a business on Sunday. The central figure in the fight for Sunday closing of theatre is James W. Fitzpatrick, international president of the White Hat Actors' Union, who recently appeared before the board of public safety, demanding that if allowed to continue Sunday performances, the theatre owners should be made to turn over net proceeds of Sunday shows to a fund for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

SUBMARINE SINKS SPANISH STEAMER

Madrid, Feb. 23—The Spanish steamer Mar Caspic has been sunk by a submarine on her way to New York with a cargo of cork. The crew was picked up by the Spanish steamer Claudio Lopez y Lopez, which also was stopped by the submarine, but later was allowed to proceed.

ASSAULTS STATE WITNESS

Waterbury, Feb. 22—Angered by the appearance in court of his former man, A. W. Baldwin, to give testimony against him, Carmine Barone, a factory worker, made an assault today on Baldwin in the court room, striking him with a beer bottle. Baldwin was felled by the blow, but quickly recovered. The charge against Barone was changed from breach of the peace to assault with intent to kill and he was bound over.

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS OFF EGYPT

New York, Feb. 23—The British passenger steamer Bermudian, formerly in the tourist trade between New York and Bermuda, has been accidentally sunk in the harbor of Alexandria, according to information received in shipping circles here today. The Bermudian was owned by the Quebec Steamship Co., and several months ago it was requisitioned for the war by the British government. The report added that the vessel can be refloated.

Paris, Feb. 23—French troops last night raided the German positions north of the Aisne river and in the Champagne, the war office announced today. Prisoners and war material were brought back by French

REDDING

Redding, Feb. 23—The income tax affects a few Redding residents and aside from those unmistakably liable under it are a number who feel that they are near the border line but remain in doubt regarding their exact status because they have not kept a full record of receipts and expenses. The class of both actual and near does not include many farmers here. As one of them expresses it his income from farm operation is several thousand dollars and while the net gains probably approximate the \$2,000 mark he finds it almost impossible to determine on which side of the boundary line the exact figures lie. This may be said to describe a quite common situation. Under that provision of the law which requires corporations to report to the federal authorities those of their employees whose wages amount to more than \$800 a year the Gilbert & Bennett Co. have sent in about 30 names. A woman anxious to know whether or not she is liable for the tax recently sought the advice of First Selectman Sanford on the subject. During the year she has sold to the water company for \$4,000 property which came to her by inheritance. In 1913 this property, then an estate, was in the tax list at \$2,225. Someone had told her that the difference between these amounts should be figured as a net profit and therefore that she was liable as she is single and entitled to only \$1,000 exemption. Mr. Sanford felt sure that this view of the case was wrong, but to relieve the lady's anxiety agreed to refer the matter to Collector Walsh for his decision.

About a dozen applicants appeared before the board of relief at last Thursday's session. Among them was A. E. Lavery, treasurer of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co., who thought too high a valuation had been placed on the company's buildings. He withdrew the protest, however, when it was disclosed that the list he brought did not include all the buildings owned by the company in its own name. He also said that he had no criticism to make of some increases in land assessments when he became convinced that the company was not discriminated against in this matter. Of the others heard Mrs. F. A. Ranny objected to a \$300 raise on her barn; Miss Isabelle McDonald to the fact that her auto was listed at \$1,000 as against the actual value of \$500. He also said that he had no criticism to make of some increases in land assessments when he became convinced that the company was not discriminated against in this matter. Of the others heard Mrs. F. A. Ranny objected to a \$300 raise on her barn; Miss Isabelle McDonald to the fact that her auto was listed at \$1,000 as against the actual value of \$500.

Instruction in ship building is being given normal school pupils by a corps of experts who teach ship production as their pupils, 150 at a time, actually build ships. The graduates return to their shipyards to show men of lesser competence how to improve their work, to take responsibility and foremanship. They teach the new men how to apply their knowledge of skilled trades to ship construction under the same service conditions as obtain at the normal school. In this way they become the nucleus of trained supervisors whose knowledge and skill are a vital need in pushing through the shipbuilding program in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

NORMAL SCHOOLS IN SHIPYARDS FOR MEN ON JOB

Hartford, Feb. 23—Ambitious men who desire to qualify as foremen in the United States shipyards through instruction received at the Shipyard Normal School at Newport News, Va., are being officially advised that they cannot go direct to the school after enrollment in the Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve. Men are selected for higher training while at work in the shipyards.

Leo A. Korper, state director of the United States Public Service Reserve, has received a communication from National Director W. E. Hall, which is of particular interest to Normal school applicants. The national director said:

"The men who go to the Shipyard Normal School at Newport News, Va., are selected from men already at work in the shipyards by their employers. The idea is that they are to be instructed as teachers. They will then return to the shipyards and train other men who need instruction. 'I, therefore, do not think that it is possible to get any men into Newport News School who are not already working in the shipyards.'"

RABID ANIMAL REPORT

Hartford, Feb. 23—According to a report issued today for the last 14 months there were 169 rabid dogs, 20 rabid horses, seven rabid cats, one rabid fox and 11 rabid cattle killed in this state.

AMERICANS SEND THREE SHELLS TO ENEMY'S ONE

ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT IN TOUL SECTOR INCREASING IN INTENSITY—GERMAN RAIDING PARTY DRIVEN BACK TO OWN TRENCHES.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 22—(By the Associated Press)—Today the artillery bombardment was still more intense on the American sector northwest of Toul.

Night and day enemy projectiles are falling in towns and have been directed at a number of strategic points. The damage done has been unimportant. Three American artillerymen have been wounded. The Americans replied to the enemy with shells for one, firing accurately on roads and enemy works. Shells were dropped on a party of seven Germans repairing wire entanglements. Some were wounded and the rest scattered.

Early today a small enemy party attempted to raid American lines and was driven off by rifle and machine gun fire, after which artillery fire chased them back to their lines.

A trench mortar projectile fell on one of our trenches today, killing three and wounding four. Rain has prevented aerial activity and trenches and dugouts are flooded.

GREENHUTS HELD FOOD VIOLATORS

New York, Feb. 23—The firm of Greenhut & Co., owners of one of the largest department stores here, were served with summonses today to appear before the local federal food administration board on Monday to answer charges of food law violations. The charges made public by the food board, include failure to register their food license number on their stationery, advertising the sale of sugar and flour in violation of regulations, and the sale of sugar to customers in excess of the quantities directed by the food administration.

MINE ACCIDENT KILLED 16 MEN

Crystal Falls, Mich., Feb. 23—Revised figures on the loss of life in the Asa Porter mine accident on Thursday show that 16 men were killed when a bulkhead gave way, allowing water and quicksand to rush into the mine.

Forced Conservation Of Foodstuffs Is Urged By House Committee

FAVORABLE REPORT ON BILL GIVING PRESIDENT POWER TO REGULATE PUBLIC EATING HOUSES, ETC.—DOUBLE NORMAL CONSUMPTION IN RESTAURANTS.

Washington, Feb. 23—Compulsory food conservation is necessary in the opinion of members of the house agriculture committee which today submitted its report on the bill giving the president power to regulate public eating houses and the distribution and manufacture of foodstuffs. The bill does not directly affect householders.

In discussing public eating house control it is charged in the report that the consumption, particularly in "high priced restaurants and hotels, per capita, is nearly double of normal."

"The bill authorizes regulations to eliminate unnecessary use of essential foodstuffs by manufacturers of food products," said the report. "It would be possible to effect a great saving in food products by requiring higher milling of the mixture of ingredients in bread which cannot be so readily shipped abroad."

Although it does not authorize a rationing system for consumers, in the language of the report, "it would permit into a particular district or delivered to a particular distributor. The President can, in effect, ration the distributors so that a threatened shortage can be spread out as evenly as possible throughout the entire country."

The report recalls that the president has no power to enforce economy in consumption under the existing food law and that the success of conservation plans depends entirely on the voluntary co-operation of the people. The appeals to save food have met with gratifying results, the report says, and it adds "but there is a small percentage of people who either willfully or through lack of understanding, fails to respond to the call made for patriotic duty."

"The food situation as it affects us and our allies," the report continues, "is becoming so critically serious as to warrant the committee in the belief that the necessity is on us of adopting compulsory methods of conservation in certain well defined directions."

It would be foolish for us to shut our eyes to the facts. It would be cowardly in us to fail to attack the problem of waste in foodstuffs in the most vigorous manner.

"The bill is designed to meet a situation that is closely allied to conservation. If we ship to Europe all of our exportable surplus of certain foods there is never going to be more than just enough of such foods available for consumption in the United States. To prevent local shortages it is necessary that this normal supply be distributed with absolute equality throughout the country, and such distribution is further essential in order to obtain the best possible use of our surplus products. From time to time there may be temporary shortages in certain foods. In such a case the president should have power to control the distribution in such a way that the shortage is spread out as evenly as possible."

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