

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population.

HARTFORD POLICE ARREST PREFISTS

Mrs. Annie R. Hale of New York and Mrs. Alfred E. Whitehead of Hartford Held in \$500 Bonds Each

RIOTOUS SCENES AT MEETING IN SOCIALIST HALL

Police Action Was Taken After Mrs. Hale Had Criticized the President and the War and Condemned Conscription—When the Speaker Was Ordered to Stop There Was an Excited Rush by the Audience for the Platform, Chairs Being Overturned in the Dash Toward the Speaker—Police and Federal Agents at Once Cleared the Hall.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16.—Riotous scenes marked a meeting at Socialist Hall here today of the Hartford branch of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace, culminating in the arrest of the speaker, Mrs. Annie R. Hale of New York, the chairman, Alfred E. Whitehead, of this city, and the abrupt ending of the meeting by the police. No riotous scenes occurred but at one time when the authorities stepped in a clash seemed imminent. Police action was taken after Mrs. Hale was criticized by the president and the war, condemned conscription and declared that the United States had no right to go abroad to fight Germany because of a belief that "fifty years hence, Germany might make war on this country."

A Scene of Confusion. Long before Chairman Whitehead opened the meeting the hall was crowded, many apparently being drawn to the meeting by the past week seeking to forbid it. Frequent cheers and some hisses greeted the speaker during the part of her speech that she was permitted to deliver. When she was ordered to stop, there was an excited rush by the audience for the platform, chairs being overturned and benches thrust aside in the dash toward the speaker, while cheering, yelling and hissing added to the confusion. Police officers came down the hall shaking his fist at the speaker, declaring that she had insulted the president. For a few moments the situation was chaotic as the police and federal agents working together kept the situation well in hand and at once cleared the hall.

As soon as this was done, Mrs. Hale and Whitehead, who had been arrested, were taken to police headquarters, where they were charged with breach of the peace and held in custody. Mrs. Hale was taken to the police station, where she was held in custody. Police action was taken after Mrs. Hale was criticized by the president and the war, condemned conscription and declared that the United States had no right to go abroad to fight Germany because of a belief that "fifty years hence, Germany might make war on this country."

Right to "Admonish" the President. The meeting had been announced as in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of the drawing up of the constitution of the United States. In the course of her remarks, Mrs. Hale said she felt she had a right to "admonish" the president out of the Scriptures, because she had worked for his election. Now she did not know whether to apologize for having done so or to be proud of him. One of the best things he had ever said, in her opinion, was his remark about being "too proud to fight." She said she claimed her constitutional right to criticize the president and that because she was his personal friend she could say what she pleased. She criticized the president for "turning away from the peace vote of the reichstag" which she said represented the German people, adding that had this government received this vote as it should have, it would have won the war. The president, she said, had not answered any peace proposals until one had been made by "the great-est of all spiritual autocrats in Christendom—the pope."

War Stupid and Sinful. "War," she declared, "is born of cowardice and based on craven imaginations. An individual will kill another individual with whom he has no quarrel in a conflict brought about by the trader behind the lines. It is stupid and shameful to make war on the world to make common cause to end this travesty. It is about time for the people to tell their rulers to stand aside and let the world make its own way. It is the duty of every citizen to make the world safe for democracy. Government must have a re-birth."

Said Kaiser Feared Attack. Referring to Germany, she said that "the Kaiser was frightened of being attacked when he went into Belgium, but that does not justify this country in going over to fight Germany because of a belief that fifty years hence Germany may make war on this country." Germany, she asserted, is not trying to Germanize the world, and she said that although Germany had France absolutely beaten in 1870 yet that country has continued to live its life and prosper. At this point the police took a hand. Earlier there had been a conference between them and the speaker, but it was abandoned later that afternoon and it was decided "for the sake of civility" to permit the speaker to "use for a while longer." An official stenographer took the speech for the authorities.

Cutburst from the Audience. The order to stop the meeting was given by the outburst from the audience which surged toward the speaker while Chairman Whitehead vainly endeavored to make himself heard above the tumult, urging everyone to keep calm and that the officers to keep themselves into the jam and while one or two took positions beside the speaker and chairman, the

Cabled Paragraphs

Central Powers' Reply Coming. Rome, Saturday, Sept. 16.—The reply of the central powers to the proposal of Pope Benedict is expected within five or six days, according to information obtained today at the Vatican.

Unknown in Berlin, of Course. London, Sept. 16.—A semi-official Berlin message received at Amsterdam says a despatch to Reuters' Limited, re: an alleged report by the German minister to Mexico concerning the Swedish charge d'affaires published by the American state department, is unknown in Berlin official quarters.

TO CO-ORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF RAILROADS A Committee Has Been Formed by the Railroad War Board.

New York, Sept. 16.—Announcement was made today by the members of the board that a committee had been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the commission on rail services, the shipping board, the food administration and the war commissions of Great Britain and of other foreign governments that come to the United States to purchase supplies for their allies. The purpose of the new committee is to prevent congestion of rail and American seaports and to minimize the danger of export traffic being piled upon seaport lines.

The committee will be known as the co-ordinating committee on transportation. It will embrace a representative of each of the organizations named above. Charles M. Shaeffer, chairman of the commission on rail services, has been made chairman of the co-ordinating committee, the other members of which, thus far chosen are E. Leavelle, chief of the food administration; James L. Ackerson, representing the federal shipping board.

Mr. Ackerson suggested that a settlement be arranged through conferences with government officials conducting similar negotiations with the Seattle shipping strike and that the Seattle strike be postponed pending the outcome of these conferences.

Postponement Impossible. R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council, said a postponement of the ordered walkout was impossible.

Announced plans for the strike call upon all men to report for work as usual and at nine o'clock to walk out. The strike was to be held at the sides said tonight the promulgation of a new agreement was impossible before that time.

Then the entire assembly stood in solidarity with the Iron Trades Council and the British admiralty also will become members of the committee.

STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER OF ARGENTINA Says Expulsion of Count Luxburg Has Not Closed the Incident.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.—Foreign Minister Pueyrredon informed the Associated Press today that he is satisfied that the expulsion of Count Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, has not closed the incident growing out of the telegram the minister sent to Berlin through the Swedish legation here. The minister said he would not grant the request of the senate to explain the situation at a special session of the senate. He thinks it would be imprudent to discuss the matter as it now stands.

The minister explained also that he discussed the recent German resolutions at a supposedly special session of the senate and that Count Luxburg cable his remarks to Berlin a few days later.

Minister Pueyrredon declared that the Argentine government intends to act energetically, but not precipitately, upholding the honor of the nation and to close the present incident favorably. The Argentine government has sent telegrams to Berlin concerning the negotiations but no official response has yet been received. The foreign minister believes the delay is due to difficulties of transmission. Argentina has received no request from Germany for a safe conduct for Count Luxburg.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SOUKHOMLIHOFF DELAYED Soldiers Broke Windows Because Trial Was Being Prolonged.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—The trial of General Soukhomlihoff, the former war minister, for treason was interrupted today by the breaking of windows in the courtroom, followed by the appearance of delegations from three companies of a regiment which was waiting outside. The delegates declared that the Soukhomlihoff case was the simplest of issues and that it was unjust that the court was prolonging the trial. They demanded that the defendants (who include Soukhomlihoff's wife) should be handed over to a strict prison regime and deprived of all comforts.

The court decided to transfer Soukhomlihoff from the hotel where he has been confined to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON He and Mrs. Wilson Were Given a Hearty Greeting.

Washington, Sept. 16.—President Wilson returned to Washington from New York by train tonight, ending the longest stay away from his desk since last fall when Germany was observing her submarine pledges. He and Mrs. Wilson were given a hearty greeting by a crowd gathered at the station.

24,000 Strike at Russia Has Been Made a Republic

MEMBERS OF SAN FRANCISCO TRADES COUNCIL PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

FOR A WAGE INCREASE DATED SEPTEMBER 14TH

Men Are Employed Mainly on Government Shipbuilding—Unable to Arrive at a Satisfactory Settlement of the Issue.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 16.—Twenty-four thousand members of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, employed mainly on government shipbuilding contracts, it was announced tonight, will strike tomorrow for an increase in wages. The strike call resulted from the failure of a series of conferences today between the leaders of the union and representatives of the employers to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the issue.

A final attempt to prevent the strike was made by the trade executive board, headed by the chief of the Iron Trades Council, representing the government shipbuilding industry.

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Condensed Telegrams

The August cotton consumption was 591,351 bales.

One Liberty bond was sold on the New York Stock Exchange at par.

The War and Navy Departments will ask Congress for \$233,000,000 more for artillery.

The new French Cabinet has a new ministry, called the Minister of Missions Abroad.

A daughter was born at Kiel to Prince Adalbert, the German Emperor's third son.

The War Department expects large deliveries of new Liberty motors for airplanes this winter.

The bank of Elmore, Okla., was robbed by six masked bandits for the sixth time in six years.

Bread is going to be cheaper. This is official; although the size of the loaf was not determined.

The reserve officers who are ending their training at Cambridge held their last sham battle at Waverly.

A dispatch from London says the American steamer Wilmore was sunk by a German submarine.

The Federal Food Commission handed over 80,000 barrels of flour intended for Norway to New York bakers.

Two Americans, an aviator of the Lafayette Escadrille, and an ambulance driver, were killed in France.

Strikers who were exempt from the draft on industrial grounds in the Seattle shipyards will now be drafted.

Francis Ouimet, holder of many golf titles and one of the best players in the country, was certified for the draft army.

Thirty men from the Columbus, N. M., camp of men deported from Bisbee, Ariz., last July, were arrested in Douglas.

The Canadian casualty list contained the names of two Americans killed in action, one missing, and one Uruguayan.

Uruguayan marines boarded all the German ships in the Montevideo harbor to prevent the crews from sinking them.

Contracts for six new gun plants within two weeks will be announced as placed by the ordnance department of the army.

Joe Walsey, a cowboy, is reported to have discovered, in an out-of-the-way place in Sonora, Ariz., \$400,000 in Spanish coin.

Secretary McAdoo, the Treasury announced that as little as possible advertising for the next Liberty bonds will be made.

With the exception of skilled mechanics the navy will need no more recruits for about three months. Recruits total 200,000.

Because one of his employees makes "excellent macaroni," a Wilkes-Barre barber asked that the man be exempted from military service.

General increases in pay, to be effective Oct. 1, at the navy yards, will be announced today. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said.

This is what the Japanese call the "golden age of Japan," when many companies and individuals and Japan herself are getting rich.

The lifeboats which held the crews of the schooner Jane Williams, sunk by a German submarine, were attacked by shell fire also.

General Pershing announces that the American troops will use the present gas mask as well as a better one than the American.

Many lives were lost and heavy damage done in the fighting between the American Consulate, when a typhoon swept over Amoy, China.

John Ortolato, a barber of Fort Lee, N. J., was killed when both barrels of a shotgun went off. Ortolato was a political power among the Italians.

Members of the congregations of various churches in St. Paul were invited to a church and work for the Red Cross.

Russians Repel German Attacks

ON RIGA-BOKHOFF ROAD, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF RIGA

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS In Champagne and in the Verdun Region, in France, the German Crown Prince Has Made Ineffective Attacks Against the French Lines.

Increased activity is noticeable on the various fighting fronts, especially Riga and on the Isonzo. A stubborn battle is in progress near the Zegevozd farm, on the Riga-Pakoff road thirty miles northeast of Riga. Whether the action is a German attempt in force or only a feint is uncertain.

Petrograd, however, reports that the Russians are valiantly repelling attacks in this region, that the Russians on Thursday made considerable advance only to be driven back again Friday to their former position.

Italians Advance Lines. On the Bainsizza plateau northeast of Gorizia and in the region of Monte Sauria, the Italians on Saturday advanced their lines against the southeastern edge. In the operation General Cadorna's men captured more than 400 prisoners and some machine guns.

In Champagne and in the Verdun region the German crown prince has made ineffective attacks against the French lines. Northwest of Rheims the French repulsed a strong German attack in the region of Loivre. Northwest of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, the French fired a volley at the Germans who essayed an attack north of the Caurieres Wood.

British Raid German Lines. British troops in a successful raid into the German lines near Cherisy southeast of Arras, wrecked dugouts and defenses. Berlin officially sees this effort as an attack in force and announces its repulse with heavy losses. In Flanders, Berlin admits the success of a local British attack on the Ypres-Mont road. A German attack against Inverness Coppe, in the same region was repelled by the British, who also checked an attempt to advance north of Langemarck.

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