

JOBA HOMES AND PROPERTY THREATENED AND WHITE RESIDENTS WILL BE MASSACRED BY NEGROES.

New York, May 6.—Charges that Cuban negro rebels are burning and pillaging the homes and properties of Americans and other foreigners in the districts of Palmarto, Bayate and Miranda, Oriente province were made by 24 Americans and British refugees who arrived here today. They predicted that there will be a massacre of the white residents remaining unless the United States intervenes and asserted that the Cuban government is powerless to cope with the situation. Most of the refugees escaped with only the clothes they wore.

The accusations were substantiated by an appeal for aid signed by 116 Americans remaining in the territory occupied by the rebels. The appeal, the refugees said, will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

The threat of a massacre is contained in a statement included in the appeal, alleged to have been written by Gen. Blas Maso. The statement Maso is reputed to have made:

"You will holler loudest and we will destroy until your hollering will be heard in Washington and force American intervention. For the time being we will not fight the government troops and we will not kill you unless you oppose us. We are only fighting now with the torch terrorizing and organizing."

"But if Menocal does not step out May 20 we will fight and kill. We are 15,000 rebels in this province, all well armed, and the whole province will become a wilderness. Your government can prevent this by intervention."

"I invite an American commission to come to the interior and see our forces, see the destruction that we are making, and tell their government the truth."

The statement concludes with the following message from the general: "You will notice that we rebels are negroes to a man. You will remember the negro revolution of 1912, when 5,000 negroes were killed in this province."

"We remember that, too, and now that we are armed the death of 5,000 defenseless negroes in 1912 shall now be avenged in a horrible war, I assure you."

George Buxton, of Norwalk, Conn., said:

"Burning and pillaging are far from infrequent. The atrocities committed on the whites in Mexico have not a thing on what has been done and what is being done now in Cuba. I have seen one of my neighbors, Victor Anderson, a North Dakotan, dragged from his home with a rope around his neck and swung from a tree because he refused to divulge the hiding place of jewels and whistles that he was supposed to have."

"After more than a half hour's pleading with the rebel chieftain, Anderson was freed with many kicks and blows that I shared in, too."

Francis Brake, a Canadian, described the harrowing experiences of himself, his wife and five children, ranging in age from five to 19.

HAITI TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS.

Port au Prince, Haiti, May 4.—President Artigueave has sent a message to the senate and chamber of commerce in congress demanding a declaration of war against Germany and a commission has been appointed to consider the question.

This action was taken in consequence of the fact that among the victims of the torpedoed French steamer Montreal were five Haitian members of the crew and three Haitian passengers. The Montreal was being between Bordeaux and Haiti. The French steamer Montreal was 3,342 tons gross and 345 feet long. No previous report of her destruction had been received.

Telegraphers Get Raise.

Roanoke, Va., May 4.—More than 100 telegraphers on the Norfolk and Western Railroad system were today granted an increase in salary by officials of the company. The increase is said to be eight per cent. This is the third department of the company to receive an increase in pay since the first of January.

SUBMARINE PROBLEM SOLVED PLANS SUBMITTED BY NAVAL BOARD FOR DEALING WITH THE SUBMARINES.

New York, May 5.—W. L. Saunders, of the naval consulting board, announced here today that the board had forwarded to Washington plans for dealing with the submarine problem which, it was believed, had solved the problem successfully.

Mr. Saunders was unwilling to go into details, but admitted that exhaustive tests had been made along the Atlantic coast of inventions submitted to the board. He added that aggressive warfare, in the opinion of the board, must be carried into the enemy's territory and said the plan suggested involved a possibility of land operations. Without committing himself definitely, he indicated a military expedition against the Kiel canal. The plan, he asserted, was not based upon "theory," but upon actual tests "which have proved encouraging." The use of electricity, he said, was involved importantly in the whole idea of an offensive.

The naval consulting board believed sufficiently in what had been discovered, he said, to feel justified in notifying the people that the submarine fear might be allayed.

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Mr. Saunders, who has been chairman of the naval consulting board about two months, supplemented his announcement by saying that while the submarine problem cannot be considered in reality to have been solved until the U-boats have been destroyed, nevertheless numerous experiments had been made along the Atlantic coast with highly encouraging results which led the board to feel confident that a successful solution had been reached.

Department Withholds Judgment.

Washington, May 5.—The report of the naval consulting board on devices to overcome German submarines had not reached Secretary Daniels tonight and while officials here hoped the problem had been solved, it was made clear that the judgment of the department would be withheld until there was a successful demonstration of the invention in action.

Although making no predictions, naval officers expressed great confidence in the ability of the board which aided in some instances by naval experts has been following up every hint as to ways and means of checking the undersea peril. The members include men of international renown as inventors and scientists. Mr. Saunders is known to have been following personally an investigation of the submarine question.

1,300,000 GERMANS HAVE DIED IN WAR.

Amsterdam, (via London,) May 4.—One million, three hundred thousand Germans have perished in the war, according to a statement made by Joseph H. Naumann, formerly a conservative member of the Reichstag.

Herr Naumann, speaking of the influence of the war upon the population, said: "The war has caused a loss of 1,300,000 dead. The surplus of females has increased from 800,000 to far more than 2,000,000. The nation has bled as never since the thirty years' war."

Irate Father-in-Law.

John Shoe, of Greene township, last Thursday evening made an attempt upon the life of his son-in-law, Monroe Farmer. Monroe Farmer became the object of Shoe's wrath on the account of the fact that he Thursday morning had married Shoe's daughter. Shoe had threatened to kill Farmer if he did marry the daughter, and true to his promise he went to Farmer's home Thursday afternoon with a shotgun. Farmer was out in the yard lying down on the grass, and upon his father-in-law stating that he had come to shoot him, he grappled with the older man. In the scuffle, the gun was discharged, but no one was injured. The sheriff has been vainly looking for Shoe ever since the occurrence.

ALL DETAILS WORKED OUT ALL MUST DO SOME SERVICE MEANING OF SELECTIVE DRAFT

Washington, May 4.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up 18 war strength divisions complete in every arm and supplemented by 16 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping and organizing this force has been carefully worked out by the war department and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the senate and house hope to agree upon disputed features tomorrow so as to send the bill to the president for his signature early next week.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts issued today by the department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

- First division: Troops from all New England states.
- Second: New York congressional districts 1 to 26 (including Long Island and New York city).
- Third: Remainder of New York state and Pennsylvania congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.
- Fourth: Remainder of Pennsylvania state, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
- Fifth: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.
- Sixth: North and South Carolina and Tennessee.
- Seventh: Georgia, Alabama and Florida.
- Eighth: Ohio and West Virginia.
- Ninth: Indiana and Kentucky.
- Tenth: Illinois.
- Eleventh: Michigan and Wisconsin.
- Twelfth: Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.
- Thirteenth: Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.
- Fourteenth: Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.
- Fifteenth: Oklahoma and Texas.
- Sixteenth: Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the southwest, near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all of the sixteen officers' training camps, which will open within a few days with 40,000 prospective officers under training.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the sixteen will be 15,022 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1,214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the first 500,000 will be 666 officers and 20,000 men with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 officers and 21,104 men; eight aero squadrons, or one new squadron to each two new infantry divisions; eight balloon companies; ten field hospitals; ten ambulance companies; twenty-two field batteries; six telephone battalions; sixteen pack companies; six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

War Strength For Present War.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army the existing regular establishments and the national guard is being brought to full war strength. The regulars when all five additional increments provided for in the national defense act have been added, will total 11,233 officers and 293,000 men of all arms.

Upon the president's approval of the army bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. As soon as possible thereafter the remaining increments will be created.

THOSE NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT WILL COMPOSE THE ARM OF DEFENSE.

Washington, May 4.—Plans for a great national service reserve made up of men not subject to draft into the army and of women, already approved by the war department, were submitted to the council of national defense today at a conference of the council with state governors and representatives of the state defense councils.

Members of the reserve would be available for any service they could perform for the government.

The plans were presented by George Wharton Pepper, a representative of the Pennsylvania state defense council and chairman of a national committee of patriotic and defense societies.

The reserve would be headed by a board of nine nationally known men, which would operate through a national committee of members from all the states. Under the national committee there would be state and district committees and in Washington a permanent headquarters committee would sit to carry on administrative work.

Membership on the board of nine has been tentatively accepted, it was stated, by former President Taft, Major General George W. Goethals and Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war.

The purpose of the organization, as outlined to the defense council, would be to furnish any military or civil service which could not be performed by enlisted men, to aid in recruiting, to work under any private employer engaged on government contracts, or on farms and to supply the army and navy. When not in actual service, reserve members could aid in home defense. They could be given compensation for the time spent in government service.

One of the serious problems facing the government, Mr. Pepper declared, is to utilize the efforts of the thousands who are volunteering for any service they can render. Creation of the reserve, he said, would lift a burden from the shoulders of government officials and give the volunteers a chance to be of real service.

The defense council today gave the governors and state representatives an outline of a program for state assistance to the federal government in the knowledge of the war. They were told that state defense councils could do these things:

Promote patriotic spirit and educate the people to the magnitude of the task ahead; aid in recruiting the national guard; assist in carrying out the enrollment for the new army and in determining exemptions from draft; maintain labor standards; establish labor clearing houses; assist in getting workers to use their "broken time" on the farms; assist in getting idle men and boys to the farms; afford facilities in aiding the government to collect revenues; help float the Liberty loan; organize central food production committees to work with the state defense councils; supply their own food requirements wherever possible and reduce waste in the home.

The state councils were asked to induce older and more responsible men to enter military training camps, as men going to the first camps probably will be advanced in grade in the near future.

Members of the federal council's organization outlined at length to the governors steps the government is taking to put the country in a state of preparedness.

Want 100,000 Men to Lead Boy Scouts.

New York, May 4.—A call for 100,000 men to volunteer as boy scout leaders was issued here today by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. They are needed because of the great increase in the membership of the organization, the enrollments during the last two months averaging 1,000 a day.

The appeal is directed particularly to those "patriotic men who want to do their 'bit' but who cannot be accepted for active service at the front."

existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE DRAFT WILL BE MADE EFFECTIVE.

With the close approach of the day on which Congress will enact into law the selective conscription measure there is increasing interest in the manner in which the draft will be made effective. That working who are needed to produce food crops and to keep in operation for plants and factories needed to supply the needs of the armies and the civilian of the United States and nations of the entente allies will be exempted has already been declared.

Who are liable for duty under the selective draft, when there has been an agreement in conference between the house and the senate on the age limit? Every male citizen of the United States, regardless of his physical condition or occupation, whether married or single, if he is within the age limits set by the law, must register on the government roll. The president will call upon citizens to do this by public proclamation immediately and will at the same time announce the registration officials, who probably will be postmasters, revenue officers and other federal officials, throughout the country. Severe penalties are provided for non-compliance with the orders to register. The number of soldiers required from each state will be apportioned according to population. Out of those who register the government will at once select 500,000, and President Wilson is authorized to select 500,000 more whenever he desires to do so.

These men, after registration, will be exempted: Legislative, executive and judicial officials of the United States and the several states; persons belonging to religious organizations whose creeds are against war, and preachers of any religious denomination.

Furthermore, the president may in his discretion exempt of draft for partial service, customs house clerks, persons handling mails, workmen employed in arsenals, navy yards and armories, persons engaged in industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, pilots and mariners of vessels, persons having dependent families and all persons who are morally or physically deficient.

The new law will also authorize the president to raise by the volunteer system, and for the war only, enough men to raise the regular army to 237,000 men and the national guard to 625,000 men. This law, it is estimated, will give an army of approximately 2,000,000 well trained officers and enlisted men by next spring. Boys less than 21 and more than 18 years old probably will be allowed to volunteer and will be accepted if physically fit.

A vigorous fight over the age limitation of those liable to draft will be waged in conference. The senate went on record in favor of drafting the young men between the ages of 21 and 27 years, while the house went to the extreme and fixed the maximum age limit at 40 years. While each branch of Congress will probably insist upon its own age provisions, there is considerable talk of striking a compromise by accepting 35 years as the maximum age.

President Wilson is expected to take a hand in the argument before it is over and it is believed that whatever age limit he is likely to suggest, upon the recommendation of the general board of the army, ultimately will be adopted by Congress. The minimum age limit of 21 years, not being in dispute between the two houses, will remain as it stands. Members of the house are strongly entrenched in support of maintaining a high maximum limit so that there will be no cry against a "young man's war." The original age provision of 19 to 26 years, recommended by the army board, was based upon careful calculations to strike at an average age most suitable for service. That the final maximum age will be somewhere between the 27 years approved by the house and 40 years appears probable as a compromise.

British Holding Breach in the Hindenburg Line

London, May 6.—The British are successfully maintaining themselves in the breach they have made in the Hindenburg line near Bellecour.

existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

GERMANY ALL STIRRED UP BITTER CONTROVERSY IS RAGING OVER ANNEXATION QUESTIONS.

Copenhagen, May 4 (via London).—The silence of German Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg concerning Germany's peace terms, if, as declared, it is based on a desire to avoid disrupting the unity of feeling in the country by discussion of contentious questions and not, as some uncharitable German critics assert, upon the absence of a definite government peace policy, has failed of its object. An acrimonious controversy is raging in Germany between the big annexationists, the little annexationists and the advocates of no annexations and indemnities whatever.

The Pan-German League has sent circulars to its branches throughout the country asking them to organize meetings everywhere in the interest of "German peace" and against the Socialist peace program. The conservatives have introduced an interpellation in the Reichstag in an endeavor to force Von Bethmann-Hollweg to declare himself for or against the Scheidemann program.

The revival of the activity of the imperialistic organizations of agriculture and industry, who were responsible for the famous suppressed circular of the six leagues with a sweeping annexationist program in 1915 is marked by the issue of a stiffly worded pronouncement from a long list of agricultural, industrial and even religious organizations. The Pan-German League and the army and navy leagues are demanding peace with indemnities, increased territories and greater power for Germany.

The Socialist meetings, on the other hand, are making and strengthening public opinion for a peace with no indemnities and no annexations.

Assail Bethmann-Hollweg.

The moderate elements, who favor taking what can be gotten, are assailing Von Bethmann-Hollweg for weak-kneed shrinking from trouble and demand in resolutions adopted by the liberal party and in the editorials of such papers as the *Vossische Zeitung* that the chancellor now make a clear and definite statement of policy as a step toward inner and outer peace.

The conservative interpellation in the Reichstag declares that the Socialist resolution for peace without annexations and indemnities, together with the absence of a definite announcement on the imperial chancellor's part, has evoked deep disquiet, in wide circles of the German people because such a peace would be incompatible with Germany's vital interests and asks the chancellor to state his attitude on the Socialist program.

As the pronouncement of the imperialistic organizations declares that the Socialist proposals are depressing and shameful to all patriots. Germany, it says, needs and must have indemnities for her enormous sacrifices and to develop economic, cultural and social life after peace is declared.

In plain language, those demands mean the acquisition of the rich mining districts of northern and northwestern France, taking the Belgian coast for naval base purposes and the extension of the German frontier eastward.

Government appeals for harmony and restraint also have not availed to keep the discussion out of the Reichstag where, in a little curtain raiser to be expected great debate, Deputy Zimmermann, national liberal, and Deputy Schiele, conservative, have interjected into the budget discussion a demand for an indemnity.

All in all, it looks as if Von Bethmann-Hollweg will be forced in self-defense to make a further statement on Germany's peace terms but he has wide possibilities for unclear and generalized declarations to which he is addicted.

M. Viviani Kisses Hand of Miss Jeannette Rankin.

Washington, May 3.—France's war commission was received on the floor of the house today. A road of cheers greeted the visitors.

The visitors shook hands with the congressmen. As Miss Jeannette Rankin passed down the line M. Viviani grasped her hand, bending low, kissed it.