

NICARAGUA FEARS COSTA RICAN MOVE

PRESIDENT TINOCO MASSES BIG FORCES ON THE FRONTIER.

CALL SENT TO UNCLE SAM

American Government Urged to Land Marines to Cope with the Threatened Invasion of Territory by Border Republic.

Washington, D. C.—Nicaragua has asked the United States to land forces there to cope with a threatened invasion from Costa Rica. The state department is investigating the situation.

The Nicaraguan legation here, in a statement, declares that following the collapse of the revolution in Costa Rica, President Tinoco has massed large forces on the frontier.

Tinoco, whose brother, as minister of war, is at the head of the Costa Rican army in the field, has charged that the Nicaraguans aided the revolutionists. The Nicaraguans have denied the charge and cited that it was the liberty party in Nicaragua, members of the old Zelaya regime, that went over to Tinoco.

Text of Statement.

This is the Nicaraguan legation's statement:

"Notwithstanding that the revolution in Costa Rica which started about one month ago has come to an end, that the defeated revolutionists who crossed the Nicaraguan border were disarmed by the frontier patrol, that the government of Nicaragua has maintained strict neutrality from the beginning of the revolution and has emphatically denied having given any aid to the revolutionists, Gen. Tinoco has been massing a big army on the frontier of Nicaragua with large trains of ammunition and supplies of all kinds. It is known that he has in the department of Guanacaste, and not far from the frontier, about 6,000 men under arms with whom he expects to invade Nicaragua or else start a revolution in that country headed by Gen. Irias, formerly premier under Zelaya. Gens. Sediles, Santos Basa Usaga and other Nicaraguan generals opposed to the present government of Gen. Chamorro.

Work of Reconstruction.

Nicaragua, in accord with the financial plan suggested the United States government, has begun measures for reconstruction after 17 years of the Zelaya regime. It has adopted a strictly economic budget by which the government can have under arms only 500 men and has no war budget. The people of Nicaragua have no complaint at having followed the friendly suggestion of the United States, as at the end of the last economic year there was a surplus of \$500,000, and it is expected that at the end of the present year there will be a surplus of \$1,000,000.

"We believe that the time has arrived when the United States, in view of the friendly attitude that Nicaragua has maintained with the United States in giving this country the option for building the canal through Nicaragua and for the cession of the two naval bases, one on the Gulf of Fonseca and the other on the islands of the Atlantic, and also bearing in mind that Nicaragua entered the war against Germany in harmony with the United States and to aid the allies in every way in its power, should take a hand to protect Nicaragua against her foreign foes."

YACQUIS ON THE WAPATH.

Yankee Miners Report Killing of Two Americans and 30 Mexicans.

Nogales, Ariz.—At least two Americans and 30 Mexicans have been killed by Yaquis and bandits in the La Colorado district of Sonora, Mexico, during the last two weeks, according to the statements of nine American mining men who arrived from that neighborhood. The party of Americans, whose homes are in Arizona, Colorado and California, have sent a statement on conditions in that district to the state department at Washington, with copies to Senators C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, Hiram Johnson, of California, and Marcus Smith and Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona.

Denial of Bulgar Mobilization.

Washington, D. C.—The Bulgarian legation has issued a formal denial of the Balkan news agency report transmitted from Copenhagen saying the Bulgarian army had been mobilized

ANARCHIST BOMBS KILL FIVE PERSONS

Explosions in Eight Cities Cause Much Property Damage.

PUBLIC OFFICERS NEAR DEATH

Attorney General Palmer and Senator Swanson Badly Shaken by Blasts Which Wreck Their Homes in Washington, D. C.

Washington, June 3.—A series of bombs, aimed at law enforcement officials, were exploded almost simultaneously in widely separated sections of the country late Monday night. Five persons were killed.

Public officials against whose lives attempts were made were:

In Washington:

A. Mitchell Palmer, United States attorney general. One person supposed to have been the bomb thrower, was killed. Police think a second person was killed.

Claude A. Swanson, United States senator from Virginia.

In Boston: Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury municipal court.

In Cleveland: Mayor Harry L. Davis.

In Pittsburgh: Federal Judge William H. Thompson.

W. S. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration.

In New York: Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the court of general sessions. One person is known to have been killed. Two others may have been killed.

In Newtonville, Mass.: Representative Leland W. Powers of the state legislature.

Other bombs were thrown in Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J.

Officials are trying to connect the latest outrages with the "May day" bombs which were sent by mail to 30 officials in every section. Monday night's bombs were not mailed. Those responsible for the outrages placed them at the homes of those they sought to assassinate.

Seek to Kill Palmer.

The Washington bomb was thrown at the residence of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, 2132 R street.

Mr. Palmer has been the leader in the prosecution of radicals. Previously he was enemy property custodian.

The lower part of the Palmer residence was wrecked. None of the family was injured, as all were on the upper floors.

The explosion seriously damaged the home of Senator Swanson of Virginia, next door.

The bomb, the police said, was contained in a suitcase filled with clothing. The remains of this suitcase and a handgun signed "The Anarchistic Fighters," printed on red paper, worded in inflammatory fashion, and serving notice of intent of its authors to begin general war on society, was the only clue available.

Dictionary Is Found.

An Italo-American dictionary was found in the street near the leaflets. From this and the fact that the dark skin of portions of the flesh of fragments of the body found, there is a disposition among the officials to believe that perhaps Italian Reds were responsible for the crime, though the Italian-American dictionary may have been dropped as a ruse.

One or two persons near the spot claimed to have heard two explosions, but most people reported only one.

Representative Ira C. Copley of Illinois, who lives at 2201 R street, also had the front windows of his house smashed. This showed the force of the explosion, for Mr. Copley lives in the block between Twenty-second street and Sheridan circle, while the Palmer house stands in the block lower down, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Another Home Damaged.

Boston, Mass., June 3.—The home of Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury municipal court at 11 Wayne street, was severely damaged by an explosion of unknown origin shortly before midnight Monday. No one was in the house at the time, the judge and his family being at their summer home at the seashore.

Try to Stay Legislator.

Newtonville, Mass., June 3.—The residence of Leland W. Powers, Massachusetts state representative and son of the late member of congress, was badly damaged by a bomb last night. No one was injured.

Two Bombs in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 3.—Bombs were thrown late last night by two men in an automobile at the rectory of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, in West Philadelphia, and at the home of Louis Jagieley, a jeweler, eight blocks away. The rectory was badly damaged and plate glass windows in the church shattered. A woman and young girl who were passing the church were slightly injured.

The front was torn out of Jagieley's house by the other explosion and a Mrs. Lettut, who resided there, was seriously injured.

Assault Silk Maker.

Paterson, N. J., June 3.—An explosion, which the police believe to have been caused by a bomb, wrecked the house of Max Gold, silk manufacturer,

331 East Thirty-first street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, partially wrecked an adjoining house, and broke the front door and windows of a residence across the street. Most of the houses within a radius of 200 feet had windows broken.

A special detail has been placed about the White House grounds, the treasury, and in the war and navy departments.

The situation is considered too dangerous a one for officials here and for the nation at large to assume that the

man who placed this bomb was killed and the authorities here are not going on the theory that the perpetrator of this particular one of the whole series of bomb explosions throughout the country is out of the way.

New York Bomb Kills.

New York, June 3.—An attempt early this morning to blow up Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions resulted in the death of at least one person and possibly three. A bomb, which was planted beneath the entrance of Judge Nott's residence exploded at 12:53 a. m.

Agents of the fire department bureau of combustibles reported that they had found portions of one or more bodies buried beneath the debris. The torso of one of the victims apparently was that of a woman. Bits of male clothing and a false mustache also were found in the debris.

Pedestrians who passed the Nott residence shortly before the explosion told the police they had observed two women sitting on the stoop.

Building Front Blown Out.

According to an ambulance surgeon, the woman killed apparently was about 60 years old. The police think that she had been passing by the house when the machine went off. The surgeon said she must have been struck by a portion of the brown-stone wall of the front story, which was thrown almost across the street.

Judge Nott was absent at the time of the explosion. Mrs. Nott, the caretaker, John Bjarkgan, his wife and daughter were in the house, but were not injured.

The explosion completely wrecked the entrance of the Nott residence and shattered windows in houses for several hundred feet.

Portions of bodies were hurled several hundred feet by the explosion. A man's skull was picked up in Lexington avenue, nearly a half block from the Nott residence. Portions of a body were blown through the windows of an army officers' club across the street into a room where Lieut. A. H. Martin was sleeping. Other human fragments were blown into the entrance of the home of Supreme Court Judge R. F. Lydon, next door.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the bureau of combustibles said that in his opinion the explosive used was dynamite. Army officers in the club across the street, however, said that the odor indicated that trinitrotoluol had been used.

In addition to a general shattering of glass in the neighborhood, the home of Judge Lydon on one side and that of Dr. John J. McKay on the other side of the Nott residence were badly damaged.

Judge Nott was for eight years an assistant district attorney on the staff of William Travers Jerome. He was held over when former Gov. Charles S. Whitman succeeded District Attorney Jerome and prosecuted many of the first degree murder trials that took place while Mr. Whitman held the post.

OTHER MURDER ATTEMPTS.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—An attempt was made to blow up the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis here last night. No one was injured, but a part of the house was wrecked. First reports were that it was a gas explosion, but police later declared a bomb or infernal machine had been planted.

Near Judge's Home.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3.—A bomb explosion, which occurred two doors from the residence of United States District Judge W. H. Thompson late last night, damaged the residence of the jurist and other houses in the vicinity. The homes of three prominent business men of the city were damaged by the force of the explosion.

Shortly before midnight and a few minutes after the bomb explosion in the Highland district there was another bomb explosion in the west end residential district, near the home of W. D. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration. Sibray has been active in the work which has led to deportation of enemy aliens, and the police express the belief that the bomb was intended for him.

Blast in Boston.

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AUSTRIA STRIPPED BY PEACE TERMS

Huge Territory Is Cut From Former Monarchy.

FOLLOWS THE GERMAN PACT

44,000,000 Nationals Taken Away—Head of Enemy Delegation Says He Will Work for Peace on Allies' Basis.

St. Germain, France, June 4.—Five days was given to Austria on Monday to reply to the terms of peace presented by the allied nations in the St. Germain room in the old palace at St. Germain.

M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented.

Secretary Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to arrive, Premier Orlando of Italy and Premier Paderevski of Poland and Arthur J. Balfour following. Col. E. M. House was the only member of the American delegation not present.

In addition to the conference representatives of the allied and associated powers there were present many distinguished persons, including Marshal Foch, General Bliss, Admiral Benson and American Ambassador Wallace.

Wilson Delays Proceedings.

President Wilson delayed the ceremony of presentation. He reached St. Germain at 12:14. A puncture of the tire of his automobile held him up on the way.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:22 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress.

The Austrians were escorted by an Italian officer.

Immediately upon their arrival at 12:22 p. m. the session was opened formally by announcement of the head usher. Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, at once began his address.

Clemenceau spoke in French. His remarks were translated into English, then into Italian and then into German. He spoke only three minutes.

Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, presented the terms to the Austrians at 12:37.

Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor and head of the delegation, then began an address in French.

Doctor Renner promised loyalty to do his best to work out a peace on the basis presented. "Our state rests in your hands," said Doctor Renner following the presentation of the allies' terms, "and we hope before the conclusion of the world that the allies will not abuse this power."

The entire peace treaty was not presented to the Austrians, and the 15-day stipulation with regard to their reply, therefore, refers only to the portion of the terms handed them.

Doctor Renner opened with a complaint at the delay in the presentation of the peace terms. The chancellor declared the Austrian republic was entirely free from the Hapsburg dynasty. It would never have declared war itself, he asserted. The chancellor concluded his address at 12:50. The address was translated into English and Italian.

Doctor Renner stood while reading his speech, and his attitude, like that of the entire Austrian delegation, was extremely courteous, contrasting sharply with that of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Germans at Versailles. The conciliatory tones of Doctor Renner apparently created a good impression on the allied delegation. The general atmosphere seemed quite friendly.

After Doctor Renner's address, in which the chancellor expressed gratitude for the food relief that had come from the Hoover commission, Premier Clemenceau asked if anyone else desired to speak. There was no response and he declared the ceremony ended.

The translation of Premier Clemenceau's and Chancellor Renner's speeches into three languages occupied the larger part of the session. It adjourned at 1:14 o'clock after having taken up 52 minutes.

Doctor Renner probably will go to Switzerland.

Follows German Treaty.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it, except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire and the protection of the rights of the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Serbo-Croat-Slovene state;

"Whereas, the allied and associated powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914,