

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Twenty-two states now have ratified the nation-wide dry amendment. Thirty-six states are required.

A movement to erect a monument at Oyster Bay, N. Y., to commemorate the life and work of Theodore Roosevelt has been inaugurated.

An annual rental of \$53,603,437 is provided in the government contract with the Pennsylvania lines, east, and six subsidiaries, it is announced by the railroad administration.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East, died Wednesday night at the Presbyterian hospital in New York. His death was due to heart disease.

Idaho, through action of the state senate Wednesday, ratified the amendment to the federal constitution seeking to prohibit forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States.

Nine persons are dead and a score of others suffering injuries as the result of a spectacular fire and explosion which wrecked a film exchange building in Pittsburg late Wednesday. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Lieutenant-Governor Channing P. Cox of Boston sent a telegram to Senator Lodge Wednesday, asking him to introduce in congress a resolution providing for the changing of the name of the Panama canal to Roosevelt canal.

Ten million marks arrived in Coblenz Thursday by special train, this sum being the first payment by the German government of the \$5,000,000 marks due in January for the expenses of the American army of occupation.

Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotsky, minister of war and marine, who has made himself dictator, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Gothenburg, Sweden, Gazette.

The Paris Temps says it is able to state that President Wilson has officially informed Premier Clemenceau that he does not desire to be considered at the peace congress as the head of a state, but only as the prime minister of his state.

Mrs. William Waltenberg and two sons, George and Arnold, aged 3 and 9 years, respectively, were burned to death in their home in Colville Wednesday morning, and another son, Lawrence, aged 7 years, was so badly burned he is not expected to recover.

Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, 74, world famous as a giant, died at his home at Seville, Ohio, Wednesday. Bates, who toured the world with a circus, was seven feet four inches tall and weighed 360 pounds. He was married twice, his first wife being over eight feet tall.

The Southern Products company of Dallas, Tex., which was mentioned in a hearing before the senate committee investigating German propaganda as having participated with the Chase National bank of New York in a loan of \$3,000,000 to the German government, denies any knowledge of such a loan.

Five transports and the battleship North Carolina steamed into New York harbor Tuesday, bringing a total of nearly 5000 officers and men of the army and navy from France.

Lieutenant David L. Fultz, United States army, was unanimously elected president of the new International Baseball League at a meeting of club owners in New York Tuesday night. At his own request the term was limited to one year.

The Red Cross canteen service, both at home and abroad, will be maintained "until every soldier is home," according to George F. Scott, general manager of the American Red Cross.

President Wilson will return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present congress, according to present plans, and will come back to France for the later sittings of the peace congress, says a Paris dispatch.

SOCIALIST LEADERS GUILTY

Victor L. Berger and Four Associates Violate Espionage Law.

Chicago.—Five leaders of the Socialist party were found guilty by a jury after five hours and 50 minutes' deliberation in Federal Judge Landis' court Friday of conspiracy to violate the espionage law by delivering public speeches and circulating published articles with the wilful intent of causing insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty among the military and naval forces of the United States and with interfering with the recruiting service and the enforcement of the selective draft law.

The men found guilty are: Victor L. Berger, representative-elect from Milwaukee, and editor of the Milwaukee Leader.

Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist, official publication of the Socialist party.

William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League.

Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, Socialist writer and lecturer, formerly director of the literature department of the Socialist party, and author of anti-war pamphlets.

The convicted men face prison terms of from one to 20 years, fines of from \$1000 to \$10,000, or both, at the discretion of the trial judge, who will fix the punishment later.

Attorneys for the defendants immediately presented a motion for a new trial. Judge Landis fixed January 23 as the date when he will hear arguments on this motion. The five defendants were taken in custody in the courtroom, but a few minutes later were released on their old bonds of \$10,000 each. Seymour Stedman, chief counsel for the defendants, declared that the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court if necessary to keep his clients out of prison.

REDS TAKE VILNA AND MASSACRE CIVILIANS

Warsaw.—Vilna has fallen into the hands of the Bolshevik army, several thousand strong, which drove out the Polish militia. A massacre of civilians began at once, partly because the Poles had offered resistance and had arrested or shot the members of the local Bolshevik committees.

The Polish troops, who had no cannon and only a few cartridges per rifle and were under command of General Veitko, retreated to Lanovaro, where they were disarmed by the Germans and sent to Bialystok. There they were robbed by the Germans and were started off for Polish territory, Lemberg, where the Poles are defending themselves against the Ruthenians, apparently safe for the time being.

The political situation at Warsaw is stationary. As a result of interviews which Ignace Jan Paderewski has had with General Pilsudski, Paderewski has agreed to form a new cabinet, provided the Socialists in the ministry withdraw from their predominant position. General Pilsudski expressed himself as not wishing to use his authority to force the withdrawal of these Socialists.

NEED 1,400,000 TONS FOODSTUFFS

Washington, D. C.—At least 1,400,000 tons of foodstuffs, costing approximately \$350,000,000 delivered, will be needed to carry through, until the next harvest, the populations of the districts thus far investigated by the American staff of the Commission on European Relief. This estimate was sent by Herbert Hoover to the Food administration in a cablegram reviewing the conditions as found in central Europe and the Balkan states, Finland, Baltic states, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia, Vienna, Tyrol, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Armenia and Czechoslovakia.

The surveys made by the American commission, Mr. Hoover said, disclose that meats, fats and milk are so short in many regions that the health of the people is very much impaired, mortality among children is appalling, and there is a constant menace through the threatened spread of Bolshevism, especially in the cities.

Twelve Transports Fitted Up

New York.—Twelve former freight steamships of the American-Hawaiian and Luckenbach lines have been taken over and equipped as transports, with a combined troop-carrying capacity of 19,000 to 20,000 men, by the United States army transport service, it was announced here Saturday.

Before the war the vessels were in the South American and Panama canal trade, and during the conflict they were used as cargo carriers.

SERIOUS FIGHTING OCCURS IN BERLIN

Government and Spartacans in Hot Clashes.

MANY FLEE CAPITAL

Government Issues Proclamation Instructing Troops to Prohibit Gatherings in Streets.

Berlin.—The government has decided that it will end the plottings of the Spartacus socialists with the means at present at its disposal, and in a proclamation issued Wednesday instructs its troops to defend the government and prohibits gathering of groups in the streets.

Street battles continue. During the fighting revolvers and hand grenades have been used. The number of persons killed or wounded is not known.

The Spartacus group has captured the Spandau arsenal and distributed arms among its followers. It is said the government would consent to a parley with the Spartacus faction, provided civilians were disarmed, occupied buildings were evacuated and Chief of Police Eichhorn should give in. The Spartacus group has captured the postoffice. The offices of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, have been transferred to Frankfurt.

Paris.—Serious fighting occurred Monday in Wilhelmstrasse and a large number of Spartacans are reported to have been killed, say dispatches.

The Independent socialists have joined the Spartacans and proclaimed a general strike in Berlin. The majority socialists and democrats are supporting the government.

During the fighting on Monday the Spartacans entered the chancellor's palace, from which they opened fire on the buildings of the Vorwaerts. Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief, is reported to be fortified in the castle.

Berlin.—A government official has informed a correspondent that the cabinet has rallied all agencies to the support of law and order and defense of the government.

"If the Spartacans attack us," said the official, "they will find us prepared. We have all the troops needed to assert our authority. Naturally we are anxious to avoid a conflict, but if it comes it will not be of our choosing."

The correspondent has been informed in competent quarters that the government is hurriedly mobilizing all available defensive forces. The Spartacans also are arming and making the royal stables their headquarters. A spacious apartment in the former chancellor's palace has been equipped as a Red Cross room.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLANS FORMULATED

Paris.—The return to Paris of President Wilson, the arrival of Lord Robert Cecil, the special delegate of the British government on the league of nations, and the presence here of Leon Bourgeois, the French representative on the same subject, marked the inauguration of exchanges on the definite terms by which the league is to be constituted.

Already considerable progress has been made on the various tentative proposals, but in the absence of the president has not taken definite form, but it is expected that he personally will take a leading part in the final formulation of the plan. Meanwhile, however, the various governments chiefly interested are presenting outlines in quite definite form.

The British plans of this tentative nature have been presented, one by Lord Robert Cecil, the other by Lieutenant General Smuts, of the War cabinet. The French plan as formulated by M. Bourgeois also has been set forth and these are being compared by the American specialists, who are preparing the ground work for President Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—Total deaths among the American expeditionary forces in northern Russia to January 4 were given as six officers and 126 men, in a cablegram received at the War department from Colonel James A. Ruggles, American military attaché with Ambassador Francis at Archangel. Colonel Ruggles said the equipment of the troops was complete, the health excellent and the morale very good. Food conditions were described as very good.

MERCHANT SHIPS TO CARRY CADETS

Training System of Shipping Board to Be Extended to Large Vessels.

STUDY FOR HIGHER PLACES

Young Men Will Learn the Road to the Quarter Deck and Counting Room—High Class of Seamen Wanted.

Washington.—Apprentices and cadet officers will be placed on all large vessels of the American merchant marine, to be trained for higher places, much the same as sailor boys were trained to become officers and shipping merchants in the early days of American seagoing, according to a plan to be put into execution at once by the United States shipping board.

The basis of this plan is a system of individual training on shipboard for American youth capable of rising through instruction to a shipping career, the ultimate goal of which is the position of shipmaster, steamship agent or manager, or trade representative at home or abroad in the great program of commercial expansion by sea by which the country is to keep busy its vast merchant fleet.

The plan has been devised as an extension of the wartime system of training conducted by the board, through which large numbers of American lads were given brief intensive schooling on training ships, before being sent to sea.

For Commercial Service. This finished product is expected to mature in the form of able seamen of a high type, petty officers, deck and engine-room officers—all Americans—as well as a needed supply of young men experienced in sea-going and cargo-handling, who can be further trained in steamship offices and exporting and importing business houses, with a view to later commercial service connected with shipping.

It was this system of training that enabled early merchants of Salem and Boston to outstrip all rivals in foreign trade, and make themselves and their communities rich.

In thus extending its present training service—which continues as heretofore under the direction of Henry Howard of Boston—the shipping board has the benefit of experience in training cadets at sea gained by its new director of operations, John H. Rosseter of San Francisco.

Mr. Rosseter has decided ideas on the training of young Americans for seafaring and for steamship operation. He has tried out many of these ideas in a practical way through his management of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, one of the largest shipping interests operating from the American West coast to the Orient, South Seas and South America.

At the conclusion of a recent conference at Washington of shipping-board officials interested in developing the training plans of the board under peace conditions, Mr. Rosseter expressed his views on the subject at length. Later he embodied them in the following interview:

High Class of Seaman Wanted. "Shipping men are agreed that if attainment of our new and enlarging interest in foreign commerce is to be secured, we must certainly have a very high class of American merchant seamen; the same kind we have so admirably developed for our navy.

"We all know of the higher social standard that naturally prevails in this country; and, personally, I would say that I would not only accept the present standards, but I am disposed to go a step further, because that is the tendency; and if we are to get good men and train them to be good seamen and then good officers, we must see that they are placed under such environment as will naturally evolve into a condition of their being

DAD AND 3 SONS FIGHT UNDER GEN. PERSHING

Natick, Mass.—Martin Neary of this town, whose three sons are members of General Pershing's forces in France, was himself in Pershing's command on the plains of Arizona during the Indian campaigns. Pershing was then second lieutenant of a cavalry troop and Neary was a sergeant.

good foreign representatives in commercial and industrial lines, and agents on the staffs of the steamship lines at home and in foreign ports.

"I regard the recruiting service of the shipping board as something that is to produce for the mercantile marine of the United States a substantial type of men of the seamen's class that will be officers later on, men who can go abroad, and learn the business and carry the American interests with them.

"I want to make seagoing just as attractive as I possibly can. I want to attract to it the boys who come from colleges, and who know how to swim and play baseball. I want to make conditions aboard ship such that they will feel it is the best destiny they can find.

"The men we want to attract to the sea, I feel, are the men such as we remember ourselves in our school days—nice, clean boys, who had good homes, and who were leaving home amid the old family discussion as to whether they would be bankers, insurance men, retail merchants, or what not. I want to add to that list the very important and very alluring occupation of the pursuit of the sea.

"When we ask American boys to come aboard ship, we certainly must all recognize that we have got to assure them of quite a different condition than has existed in foreign commerce during the past thirty years; I might say, unhappily existed."

THEFT OF HOUSE CHARGED

Contractor is Brought Into Court Accused of the Larceny of a Dwelling House.

Medford, Mass.—Charged with the larceny of a dwelling house, Clarence McLean, a building wrecker, has been brought into court by Mrs. Mary J. Gilleland, owner of the property. Ac-

SHELL SHOCK HITS YANKEES LIGHTLY

Few Hundreds Only Are Suffering From War's Strange Malady.

MANY RESTORED BY PEACE

All Victims Will Be Completely Recovered in a Year, Says Surgeon General's Office—Less Than 1,000 Cases to Be Treated.

Washington.—Fear that the nation will have a big problem on its hands in the care of soldiers suffering from shell shock is utterly without foundation, declared Col. Peace Bailey of the surgeon general's office. Amplifying the statement before the senate military committee that hundreds of victims of the strange disease actually recovered at the signing of the armistice, Colonel Bailey expressed the opinion that so far as present knowledge of the malady indicates, practi-

MISS ELIZABETH WALKER



One of the handsomest of the debutantes of this winter's social season in Washington.

According to the evidence submitted McLean negotiated with Mrs. Gilleland for the dismantlement of the house, after it had been condemned by a building inspector. Mrs. Gilleland denied that such an arrangement had been made and charged that McLean "stole the house." The court continued the case to give the principals an opportunity to adjust the matter between themselves.

BRITISH GIRLS ARE TRAINED

Food Ministry Prepares Young Women Employees for Commercial Careers.

London.—Hundreds of girls employed at the ministry of food registration clearing house are receiving instructions during working hours for commercial careers. The London county council has taken charge of their education and each girl is given one and a quarter hours every day except Saturday for instruction and study.

Classes are held three times a day. The girls are from sixteen to eighteen years old.

There are classes in bookkeeping, French and shorthand, and the girls are also given the choice of recreation classes in elocution and singing.

SHOES FOR THE DESTITUTE BELGIANS



The girl in this photograph is seen near the summit of an enormous pile of shoes donated by people all over the United States for the destitute people of Belgium. The shoes are at a warehouse in Newark, N. J., which is the distributing center of thousands of tons of clothing for the Belgians.

cally all victims of shell shock should be completely recovered within a year, the great majority in a much shorter time.

Less Than Thousand Cases. Reports received here are that there are now less than a thousand cases of shell shock to be treated, thanks to the improved methods by which the United States army combated the affliction. Preparations had been made to take care of 2,500 cases, sent to this side by March 1, but since hostilities ceased word from France shows there are only 300 cases there requiring treatment in this country. There are probably about the same number en route home.

It is accepted here that the drop in the expected number of sufferers was due directly to the news of Germany's surrender. The only explanation for this is the removal from the sufferers of apprehension that they would again be subjected to an ordeal that, acting on the minds, actually twisted their bodies out of shape.

Serious as have been the ravages of shell shock among the troops, said Colonel Bailey, described by Surgeon General Ireland as one of the country's leading psychiatrists, the United States forces have not suffered to the extent those of the other allies have. This is due largely to the fact that 93 per cent of the cases developing have been cured in the field hospitals by the prompt treatment provided.

Given Special Treatment. The more seriously afflicted are brought to this country and sent to Plattsburg, N. Y., where there is a special hospital of 1,500 beds. Within a short time after admittance most patients avow they are regaining their normal condition, and after observation indicates that this is so, they are removed to a casual detachment at the hospital for brief additional observation. When it is evident they have recovered they are sent to camps near their homes to be mustered out.

The rapidity with which cases are being cleared through Plattsburg convinces Colonel Bailey that there will be few permanently disabled by the disease. This is in marked contrast to the situation in England where there are 20,000 shell shock victims on the pension rolls.

Colonel Bailey revealed that, contrary to the general belief, shell shock does not necessarily come from heavy cannonading. Proof of this is found in the fact that from 10 to 12 per cent of the casualties in the Chateau Thierry fighting were shell shock, most of these men having been exposed only to machine gun fire.