

# 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.

The transport Noordam from Brest and the Arizonian and Calamarea from St. Nazaire arrived at New York Sunday with 6936 troops.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, announced Saturday that according to the present program Mr. Wilson will address the senate on Thursday.

A dispatch from Weimar received at Basel, Switzerland, Sunday, says a bill has been introduced in the German national assembly providing for ratification of the peace treaty.

The gasoline launch Waldo, with nine persons aboard, is missing as the result of a heavy gale which struck Corpus Christi, Tex., early Sunday morning and lasted until nearly midnight.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil, sailed for home Sunday afternoon on the American dreadnought Idaho, after visiting the United States and Canada on his return from the peace conference.

Two hundred delegates have registered in advance for the 10 days sessions of the conference of church workers of the midwest province of the Episcopal church which opens Tuesday at Racine, Wis., college.

A record for a trans-Atlantic round trip of 12 days 1 hour and 35 minutes was established by the steamship Great Northern, which arrived at New York Sunday from Brest. The vessel also held the former record of 13 days and 43 minutes.

The Irish Unionist Alliance, replying to a manifesto issued recently by the "Irish Dominion League," asserts that the first act of any freely elected parliament in full control of Irish economic and military resources, would be to proclaim an Irish republic.

General Cretien, commander of the allied forces in Bulgaria, has informed the Bulgarian premier that peace delegates from that country will be called to Paris soon and that the Bulgarian government is invited to nominate a delegation, according to a Sofia dispatch.

The new treaty with France, by which the nation is promised American aid in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany, was described as "the premature obituary of the league of nations as a league of peace" in a statement issued Sunday by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho.

The German Conservative party has issued a proclamation, signed by Ernest von Heydebrand, the party's leader in the Reichstag, stating that the party "declares war on the government and intends to use its whole strength to re-establish the monarchy," according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A windstorm which bordered on a tornado swept northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota late Monday night and early Tuesday morning, killing several, injuring many others and causing great damage to buildings both in towns and in rural sections.

Wheat in all Canadian elevators has been commandeered by the board of grain supervisors in order to provide Greece with 15,000,000 bushels within the next 12 months. It was announced in Toronto. No shipments can be made at present without permits from the board.

The allied governments have represented to the government of Holland the necessity of taking steps to prevent the departure of the former German emperor from Holland. C. B. Harmsworth, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons Monday afternoon.

The German ex-Crown Prince Frederick William escaped from the island of Weiringen Sunday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Soir.

Premier Lloyd George received a rousing ovation when he appeared in the house of commons Monday. The premier had been cheered by crowds on his way from Downing street to the house, but the reception from his fellow members in the house eclipsed the cheers he had received elsewhere since his return from Paris.

## SECRET WAR RULE CHARGED

President Wilson Accused of Forming Hidden Government.

Washington, D. C.—Seven men formed a "secret government of the United States," which, working "behind closed doors," determined all of the so-called war legislation "weeks and even months" before war was declared against Germany, and befriended "big business," Chairman Graham, of the house committee investigating war department expenditures, charged Monday after reading into the record a digest of the minutes of the council of national defense.

The seven men were named by Mr. Graham as Hollis Godfrey, Howard E. Coffin, Bernard M. Baruch, Samuel Gompers, Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald and Daniel Willard, members of the advisory commission of the council. This commission, he added, was designed by law to act in purely an advisory capacity to the council, composed of six cabinet officers, but the president, he asserted, made them the real executives.

After Mr. Graham had read to the investigating committee a digest designed to show that the military draft, food control and press censorship had been discussed by the commission several weeks before war was declared, Representative Reavis, republican, Nebraska, interrupting, asked "if all this was prior to the president's speech on armed neutrality, in which he said he was not contemplating war."

The chairman answered affirmatively.

Mr. Graham said that censure of the council and commission, uttered in senate and house, led Mr. Coffin to urge that a "definite channel of contact" be established between the council and congress.

"In other words," commented the chairman, "congress ought to be educated."

In brief, Mr. Graham's digest charged that the president organized the council in violation of the law and that, in addition to framing legislation, dictated policies the country was to pursue, and befriended "big business." Included in the report read into the record was a letter by Judge Gary advising the committee it was disregarding the laws "supposed to regulate business."

After Chairman Graham had told the committee that the minutes he had read into the record were unofficial, but "substantially correct," the committee decided to call Grosvenor Clarkson, director of the council, to establish their authenticity.

### Army Probe Is Ordered.

San Francisco.—An investigation was ordered Monday by Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, commandant of the 12th naval district, of charges by enlisted men that money had been paid to petty officers to secure transfers from undesirable assignments.

Three chief yeomen of the receiving ship Boston in San Francisco bay were taken into custody pending completion of formal charges against them. Assignments to ships on the Atlantic coast were secured through money payments, it was said, and in like manner men were able to have their names erased from lists for transfer to ships in Russian waters.

### Anarchist Plot Foiled.

Rome.—An anarchist plot to attack the central part of Rome by means of hand grenades and other explosives has been exposed by the arrest of 16 of the conspirators four hours before the time fixed for carrying out the plans.

About the same time 30 anarchists motored to Fort Pratallata, four miles from Rome, and tried to induce the garrison to join in an attack on the Rome market place. The soldiers fired on the anarchists and seized several of them. The others fled.

### Harvest Calls For 10,000.

Lincoln.—Nebraska needs 10,000 harvest hands at once, according to an estimate made by H. C. Filley, of the Nebraska university department of rural economics, who has just received reports from governmental agencies throughout the state which asserted that unless the men are forthcoming immediately the state's big wheat crop will suffer. So urgent is the need for harvesters that automobiles are being used to convey the men to the farms.

### Five-Cent Fare Is Wanted.

Spokane, Wash.—Following notification of the state public service commission's extension of the six-cent fare for local street railways for an additional 90 days, the city council adopted a resolution asking the commission to restore the five-cent fare for a period of 90 days. It is argued that such a test would afford a fair comparison between the six-cent and the five-cent fares as far as the financial effect on the companies is concerned.

## R-34 FINISHES SEA FLIGHT IN SAFETY

Huge Dirigible Soars Into Mineola, Without Aid.

TRAVELS 3600 MILES

Giant Airship Completes Atlantic Voyage, Battling Through Fog and Storm.

Mineola, N. Y.—Great Britain's super-dirigible R-34, the first lighter-than-air machine to cross the Atlantic ocean, anchored here at Roosevelt field at 9:54 a. m. Sunday (1.54 p. m. G. M. T.) after an aerial voyage of 108 hours and 12 minutes which covered 3130 knots or approximately 3600 land miles.

Passing through dense banks of cloud, with the sun and sea visible only at rare intervals, the R-34 was forced to cruise 2050 sea miles to reach Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, from East Fortune, Scotland, and 1080 sea miles from there to Mineola.

When the super-dirigible arrived here she had left only enough petrol to keep her moving 90 minutes longer. Her crew, almost sleepless for four and a half days, were weary almost to the point of exhaustion, but happy at the successful completion of their trip.

Haggard, unshaven, their eyes bloodshot from the long vigil and lines of care bitten deep into their faces, Major G. H. Scott, the commander, and his officers showed plainly the effects of the anxious hours through which they lived Saturday while they were cruising over the far reaches of Canada and the Bay of Fundy, beset by fog, heavy winds and terrific electrical storms.

"It seemed as though the atmosphere was haunted by 5000 devils," said Lieutenant Gay Harris, the meteorological officer.

With the R-34 long overdue at its destination, petrol supply running low and buffeted by strong winds, Major Scott decided while over the Bay of Fundy to send a wireless call to the American navy department to prepare to give assistance if it were needed. This was merely a measure of precaution and did not indicate discouragement. While destroyers and submarine chasers were racing to her assistance, the R-34 was plugging steadily ahead on the way to Mineola. Once clear of the Bay of Fundy the atmospheric hoodoo which had beset the craft from the time it took the air was gradually left in its wake.

### Ex-Prince Prefers Death.

Amsterdam.—"The allies can only have my dead body; I will myself decide on my life or death," the former German crown prince is quoted as having said Friday in discussing a possible demand for extradition.

The statement, reported by the British wireless service correspondent, was said by him to have been made to a Dutch official who talks daily with the former crown prince.

### Fight Picture Is Rushed.

San Francisco.—Early Sunday editions of a local morning newspaper carried a reproduction of a photograph of the Willard-Dempsey fight at Toledo, Ohio, which, the newspaper asserted, was brought here in 54 hours and 22 minutes from Toledo by airplane and fast mail service. The photograph, according to the newspaper, was carried by airplane from Toledo to Chicago; from Chicago to Ogden, Utah, by railway mail and from Ogden to San Francisco by airplane, arriving here early Saturday.

### Bodies of Three Recovered.

Spokane, Wash.—The bodies of the three persons who lost their lives by drowning in the overturning of a launch on Twin Lakes, Idaho, late Saturday night, were discovered Sunday morning. They were James A. Burns, a rancher; his daughter, Phyllis Burns, aged 17, and Chester L. Graves, who came here from Kansas about two weeks ago. Nine persons were in the 18-foot boat 150 feet from shore when the accident occurred.

### Wind Fans 400-Acre Fire.

Missoula, Mont.—A fire covering about 400 acres on Mill creek, in the Bitter Root forest, eight miles west of Corvallis, Mont., was the chief concern of officials at the service headquarters here Monday. Fanned by a strong wind, the fire is reported as being beyond control at present. Except for this fire, however, the situation was generally favorable, officials said.

# U. S. FIELD TRIALS OF POISON GAS

Second Dead Sea Off English Coast.

London.—A sea in which nothing may live has come into being off the southeast coast of England. It is a second Dead sea.

Formerly this sea abounded in life. It was the home of the succulent shrimp, the merry mussel, the winsome whelk and the coy cockle. Now the natural home of those domestic dainties has fallen under a blight, and they have been obliged to pack up their shells and silently steal away.

Pegwell bay is where the Dead sea lies. It was once the most famous of the shell-fish areas. Its downfall is traced to the sinking of an oil tank steamer early in the war. The vessel was torpedoed one night and thousands of gallons of crude oil flooded over the Downs.

The oil swamped the haunts of shrimp, mussel, whelk and cockle. They were lubricated to death. Further sinkings caused more poison to invade the shell-fish beds, the shrimps' breeding waters, and now the whole area is dead.

## HE SLEEPS ON WINDOW LEDGE

Thousands Watch New Porter Slumber on Perilous Couch in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Office workers in the buildings near Broad and Chestnut streets and thousands of pedestrians in the street had the chill of their lives as they watched a man lying on the ledge of a window of the Land Title building, taking a siesta.

Entirely oblivious to the commotion he was creating, he slept peacefully on his arms outstretched in luxurious ease, his feet sticking over the edge of the sill from which was a sheer drop of forty or fifty feet to the pavement. His slumbers, however, were soon brought to an end when repeated telephone calls to the building superintendent's office told of the sleeper and his perilous couch. The man turned out to be a newspaper porter and John, the head porter, climbed out, woke him and soon brought him "back to earth," both figuratively and physically.

## LATINS BUILD BETTER HOMES

Influence of Italians Who Have Lived in United States Aids Movement.

Rome.—The Italian who has lived long in America is helping to Americanize Italy more potently than any other factor. He has introduced American ideas and American ways of doing things at every possible turn when it is practical and more efficient than the Italian.

The Italo-American has brought back from America an idea of better housing conditions, and if he decides to settle again in Italy he builds a home patterned along American lines with plenty of space around it, and with its division of rooms.

## U. S. SHIP LOSSES \$30,000,000

War Risk Bureau Paid Damages on 152 Vessels That Were Lost During the War.

Washington.—Just how spectacular was the rise in ship values during the war was shown in an announcement by the war risk bureau that the Standard Oil company's steamer John D. Archbold, first ship insured by the government agency, was protected by a policy for \$770,000 in 1914, but when she was torpedoed in 1917 her insurance had been increased to \$2,200,000. The marine and seamen's division of the bureau, paid losses on 152 vessels with a tonnage of 397,050, and on 275 lives lost by the hazards of war. Total monetary losses amounted to about \$30,000,000.

Public Now Permitted to Know Details of the Tests Conducted.

## ANIMAL LIVES SACRIFICED

Conditions Were Reproduced As Nearly Like Those of the Battlefield as Possible—Greatest Secrecy Maintained.

New York.—Tucked away in a barren pine belt in New Jersey, near Lakehurst, was located one of the most interesting army camps in the country, for there tests were made in actual large scale field trials of new gases which looked promising for warfare in laboratory tests. Of course the greatest possible secrecy guarded all proceedings there, the personnel, both enlisted and commissioned, having been selected with great care, so that nothing would leak out. Now that the camp is disbanded, scarcely a trace of it remaining, Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Bacon, chief of the proving division, tells of the work of the camp in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

While the camp lasted all the things done with gas on the combat fields of Europe were tried out there. The camp had trenches, dugouts, concrete bomb-proof retreats, so that gas effects might be accurately noted and results applied to overseas work. There were hospitals for the gassed, goats, dogs, guinea pigs and monkeys that were subjected to military exposure, and the sort of care that humans received abroad was given to those animal sufferers. They were saved when possible, and when not possible the camp authorities knew they had a gas which would be fatal also to enemy soldiers. The camp called at all times for the exercise of chemical, electrical, medical, engineering and military skill of high order, and it became one of the most valuable agencies in the war.

### Proper Bursting Charge.

"To make clear the trials and tests necessary," Lieutenant Colonel Bacon writes, "before a substance was finally recommended let us take as an example substance X, which has been found in the research laboratory to be promising, both as to toxicity and ease of manufacture. Enough of this substance was made to fill several hundred shells of various calibers. The first step toward making a recommendation was to determine a proper bursting charge for the substance."

"After the bursting charge had been determined large numbers of the shell were repeatedly fired on trenches, wooded areas, rolling and level ground, etc., in the same numbers as used in actual warfare. "Animals were placed in these areas and samples of the gas taken. After a number of such experiments, very accurate and constant results were obtained, upon which, if the substance proved satisfactory, data could be given to the artillery as regards how many shells of this particular gas should be used, with corrections for size of area, wind velocities, temperatures, ground conditions, etc. Trials were continually held to determine how many high explosive shells could be fired with gas shell on the same area without affecting the concentrations."

"The use of the high explosive shell in combination with gas shell was highly important in order to disguise the gas bombardment. The burst of gas shell fired alone can be distinguished by the small detonation."

### Lines of Trenches.

Two complete lines of trenches and several impact grounds were used for the work, and shells were fired for as great distance as 5,000 yards. Not only were the most minute accounts kept of all conditions at the point of firing, but a sampling contrivance was arranged by which at all times and places the intensity and effect of gas-charged air could be recorded. Photographs were also taken of every explosion as an aid in determining the

Atlanta Rivals Reno in Its Divorce Mill

Atlanta, Ga.—Because of the great number of divorce suits undefended in the Atlanta courts Judge John T. Pendleton, who a few weeks ago declared that Atlanta is out-Renoing Reno in divorce records, has recommended the appointment by the county of a "divorce defender" to investigate thoroughly all divorce pleas and actively represent the defense in all undefended divorce cases.

"If husbands and wives knew that both sides to these family troubles would be aired in court and that the faults of both sides would be exhibited before the jury, there would be a lot of people more willing and eager to settle their differences peaceably instead of rushing into divorce courts," declared Judge Pendleton.

## FORTUNE LOST IN STRIKES

Labor Disorders in Ruhr Coal District of Germany Prove Financial Disaster.

Berlin.—The strike recently concluded in the Ruhr coal district has cost the miners \$8,000,000 in wages. The output deficit for April is 3,330,000 tons, representing more than \$34,000,000. The loss to physical property is believed to be so great as to preclude profitable operation for a long time to come.

The miners in the Ruhr coal fields are more than \$25,000,000 out on their wages account as the strikes have been going on intermittently since the beginning of the revolution. In the Hamburg district miners struck 63 days out of 140 working days between November 9 and April 28.

The loss to the nation as a result of the coal strikes cannot be computed. It caused a general paralysis of railway traffic, the shutting down of industrial plants and a loss of revenue and freight to the state railways. The national strike fever is believed to have caused a depreciation in the national currency of more than \$4,000,000,000, and to have aided to repress the value of the German mark abroad.

## TRAIN APES AS FARM HANDS

Doctor Garner Plans Establishing Colony of Chimpanzees in United States.

New York.—Dr. Richard Lynch Garner announced his intention of establishing a colony of chimpanzees and gorillas in the United States to uplift the entire ape race. He has just returned after two and one-half years spent in the French Congo for the Smithsonian institution.

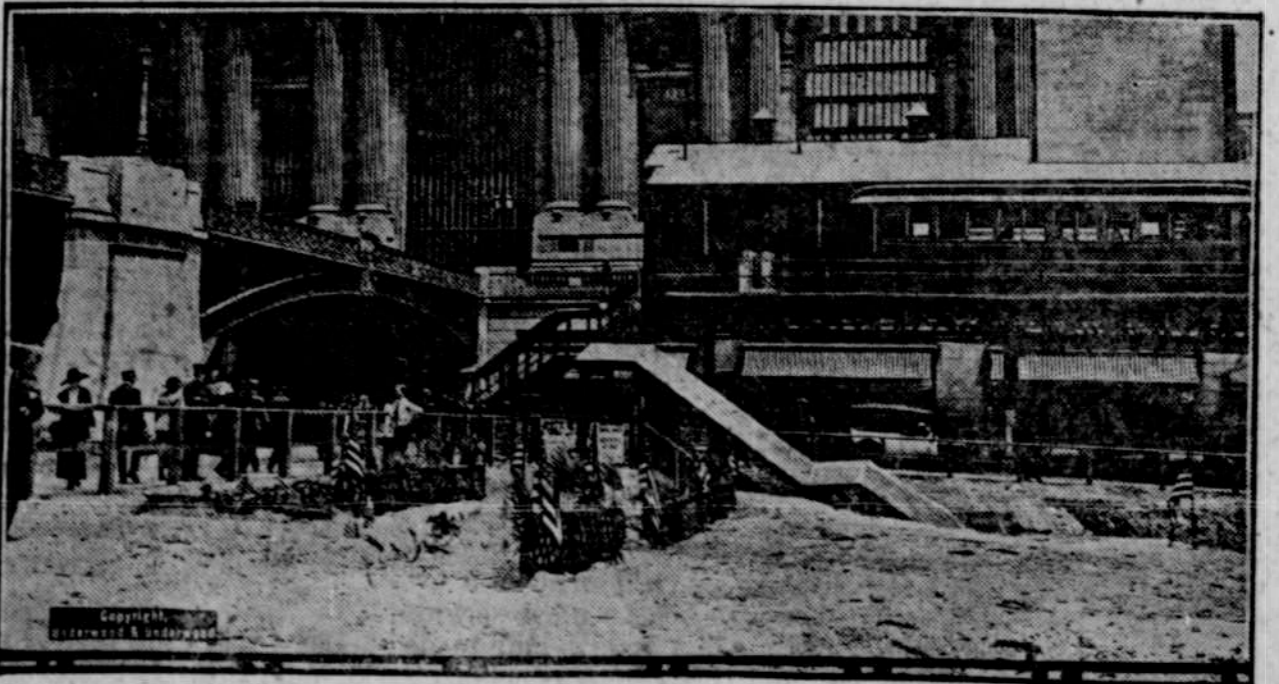
The professor said he believes apes, if given the advantage of modern education and environment, would develop into a race that would sow and reap and toil in the mills. In refined young lady apes the professor sees a possible solution of the servant problem.

"Sam, a boy ape that shared my home in Africa, learned to fetch things I called for," he said. "He became as particular as I about bed sheets being smoothed out, and couldn't go to sleep without a pillow. If man could train a dog to herd sheep, man can make a farm hand out of an ape."

conditions that would be most effective in practice, low-lying clouds of gas and wide diffusion being the things desired. From 125 to 150 samples of gassed air were taken daily on the ranges.

There was a research laboratory for the analysis of gases under field practice, a chemical laboratory to prepare gases for the experimental work, and a loading plant. The filling of every shell was analyzed and immediately after firing, samples of the released gas were at once analyzed for decomposition products.

## REMINDERS OF OUR DEAD IN PERSHING SQUARE



Row of "graves" built by Mrs. Laura Frisk in Pershing square at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, New York city. These graves will serve as a reminder to the throngs who pass of the supreme sacrifice made by over 60,000 American soldiers.