

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 California state board of health announces that there are approximately 10,000 cases of influenza in the state.

Immoral motion-picture films would be barred from interstate commerce under a bill reported Saturday by the house judiciary committee.

Field Marshal Haig (Earl of Bemerseyde) will retire February 1, when the post of commander-in-chief will be abolished, says the Daily Mail.

The Polish cabinet has signed a mobilization order, says a Warsaw report. The measure was taken, according to the advices, because of the bolshevik advance.

As a result of the activity of German consuls in Mexico there has been arranged a steamship line between Germany and Mexican ports which will begin regular service at once.

Secretary Glass announced Sunday the offering for subscriptions of new treasury certificates of indebtedness, payable March 15, with interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. The amount of the issue was not specified.

Smoking in eating places would be prohibited under a bill passed to second reading by the South Carolina state senate. Restaurant and hotel keepers would be required to display "no smoking" signs and enforce the rule under penalty.

Six thousand Russian troops have been killed in the typhoid epidemic, according to a special dispatch from Reval. The situation in that territory is grave owing to the lack of medical supplies.

Hilario Medina, sub-secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, will be sent to Washington as charge d'affaires, Gonzalo G. de la Mata, local Mexican consul, announced at San Antonio, Tex., Friday.

The senate passed and sent to the house a bill authorizing the shipping board to adjust the claims of wooden shipbuilders growing out of the cancellation of contracts. The board has estimated that the measure will affect about \$15,000,000 in claims.

In compliance with a request of the prefect of Barcelona, the directing committee of the employers' association of Catalonia decided last night to end the lockout of employes on Monday. The employers, however, decline to accept responsibility for eventualities.

The River Shannon has overflowed its banks and many villages, notably Athlone, have been abandoned, the inhabitants taking refuge on higher ground. The entire districts in Connaught and Leinster bordering on the river present the appearance of a vast lake.

A decrease in the cost of living in the next few months was predicted Saturday by Arthur Williams, federal food administrator at New York. He based his belief on the spirit of economy prevailing among the people as a whole, decreased exports and increased production.

Julius F. Barnes, president of the United States grain corporation, who intimated in a speech two weeks ago that Herbert Hoover, ex-food administrator, might be "drafted" for the presidency, announced in a statement this week that "there is no authority or sanction for any organization work in the form of Hoover clubs or any other similar organized effort."

A mass meeting in protest against the extradition by the allies of Germans wanted for trial was held in Berlin Sunday by patriotic societies in the Circus Busch. A large crowd attended. Margaret Behm, conservative member of the assembly, one of the speakers, was interrupted by cries of "Revenge, revenge!" "Not yet, not yet!" she replied. "Be patient!"

The steamer Colonia is on her way from Plymouth, England, to Santos, Brazil, with 2609 miles of cable which will be used for the extension of the All-American cable system from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, John L. Merrill, president of the cable company, announced Sunday. It is expected that the cable will be ready for operation before the end of the year.

RED CROSS QUILTS SIBERIA

First Transport Will Return Workers to United States.

Vladivostok.—All American women and many Red Cross workers are to be evacuated from Siberia on the first available transport, it is announced by the Red Cross headquarters here.

Three trains bringing Red Cross workers from outlying points are on their way here. Included in the 300 persons aboard the trains are 100 women.

Volunteers are being recruited among the men's Red Cross personnel here to remain at Vladivostok and supervise distribution among the civilian refugees of about \$3,000,000 worth of supplies and also to care for about 900 children sent here from Petrograd. These children were forwarded from European Russia by committees, by their parents, or by peasants' co-operative societies on account of the scarcity of food there. The Americans have cared for them ever since they arrived, many months ago.

A list of American Red Cross workers captured by the bolsheviks at Klinckinskaya station was received here today. It is as follows:

Dr. W. H. Kingston, Oklahoma; Dr. J. N. Medill, Jarosa, Colo.; Pharmacists W. O. Lowe, 262 West Seventy-seventh street, New York City, and E. H. Charette, Stockton, Cal.

News of the capture of the Red Cross men, and of seven American railway engineers was received in consular advices reaching here Monday. These did not give the date of the capture, nor did they make it clear whether the Americans had been captured by supporters of a local uprising against Admiral Kolchak or by bolsheviks advancing from Omsk.

SENATE FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 9 to 5, the senate military committee Monday approved provisions providing for compulsory military training for boys between 18 and 21 years, inclusive, and ordered a favorable report upon the army reorganization bill.

The compulsory military training provision, fixes the training at four months.

As agreed upon, the bill is virtually the same as reported by the sub-committee, but is radically different from the reorganization bill submitted by the war department. Besides establishing compulsory military training, the bill provides for establishment for one army to be divided into a citizen army composed of men who have received compulsory training, a standing army of 280,000 enlisted men and 18,000 officers and national guard.

Provision is made that the citizen army cannot be called except in case of declaration of war. To accommodate the reserve force reservation is made for an annual reduction of 5 per cent in the enlisted strength of the regular army and 2 per cent in the number of officers for the first five years. This will mean, Chairman Wadsworth explained, that after five years the regular army will be reduced by 70,000 men and 1800 officers, which will greatly decrease the cost of maintaining the military establishment.

The bill also would place all youths who have undergone the four months' training on the reserve list to be subject to two weeks' training annually. Under an amendment dependents of such youths during training would receive an allowance the same as now provided under the war risk insurance act.

Establishment of the office of under-secretary of war, who would be charged with the solution of the great industrial and business problems involved in the procurement of military supplies, is provided.

The bill, Senator Wadsworth said, would reduce military expenditures by approximately one-half. Estimates for the war department and the army for this year, he said, are placed at \$1,100,000,000.

Rail Return Protested.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of farmers' associations and of railroad employes have protested to conferees on the railroad bill against the return of the roads to private operation, and urged that government operation be continued at least two years. George P. Hampton, representing the farmers' national council, said the extension was necessary, "so that country can go to the bottom of the railroad problem."

The U. S. S. Brooklyn will arrive at San Francisco from Honolulu about January 23, headquarters of the Twelfth naval district announced. The Brooklyn is to be assigned as flagship of destroyer squadrons.

HOLLAND PROTECTS FORMER EMPEROR

Note Says Dutch Government Not Bound By Treaty.

HONOR HELD AT STAKE

Nation Cannot Betray Faith of Those Who Confide Themselves to Country's Free Institutions.

Paris.—The demand of the entente powers that Holland deliver up to them former Emperor William of Germany, that he may be tried "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of the treaties," has been refused by Holland.

In a note delivered Saturday afternoon to the foreign office by the Dutch minister, Holland takes the ground that the Dutch government is not a party to the peace treaty, which condemned William Hohenzollern, and that it cannot recognize as an international duty the necessity to associate itself with "this act of high international policy of the powers."

It declares also that the constituent laws of the kingdom and the tradition of the country, always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, will not permit the government to defer to the wishes of the entente by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefit of its laws and tradition. The declaration is made that the people of The Netherlands cannot betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to Holland's free institutions.

The Dutch minister delivered Holland's reply to the allied demand for extradition of the former emperor to the foreign office at 5:30 P. M.

CAPT. BLAIN IN SHIP FRAUD NET

Seattle, Wash.—Captain John F. Blain, former north Pacific district manager of the emergency fleet corporation, was arrested late Friday following his indictment by a federal jury on charges of having accepted secret commissions while head of the shipping board in this section. He was later released under \$10,000 cash bail, to appear for arraignment in federal court Monday.

While the indictment of Captain Blain is the first definite action in the probe of alleged frauds in the Pacific shipbuilding program, it will be followed shortly by others involving emergency fleet corporation officials and individuals in the northwest, according to Walter C. Foster, special agent of the department of justice, who is in charge of the investigation. Cases of other officials will be presented to the grand jury when it reconvenes Tuesday, it was announced.

Two indictments were returned against Captain Blain. One indictment charges that while district manager of the emergency fleet corporation, between August, 1917, and April, 1919, he was also agent for the Steward Davit & Equipment corporation and was directly interested in the profits of the firm through sales of materials to equip shipping board vessels built in Washington and Oregon. The indictment further charges that he received secret commissions amounting to \$17,750 arising from contracts between the government and the Steward company.

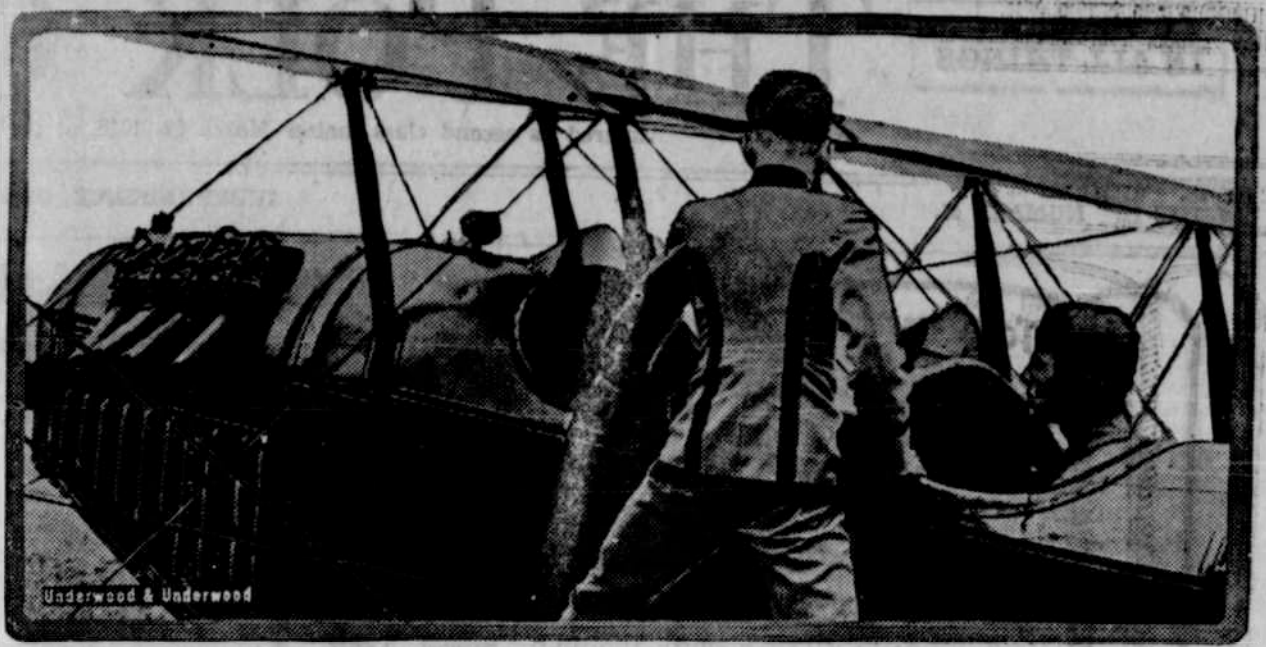
Exports Show Decline.

Washington, D. C.—December exports decreased in value \$60,000,000 from the \$741,000,000 recorded for November, while imports dropped to \$381,000,000, a decrease of \$44,000,000, the commerce department reported on Saturday. The excess of exports over imports for the entire year 1919 reached \$4,017,000,000, a high record. Exports totaled \$7,921,000,000 with imports amounting to \$3,904,000,000, compared with 1918 exports of \$6,149,000,000 and imports of \$3,031,000,000.

Publisher Held Guilty.

New York.—Clinton T. Brainard and the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, was found guilty Friday of publishing an immoral book. Brainard, who is a member of the extraordinary grand jury investigating an "overshadowing crime," declared he had nothing to do with the publication of the book and that it was impossible for him to read all the volumes put out by his company.

TEACHING COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN A COLLEGE



Pennsylvania Military college, at Chester, Pa., has started a course in commercial aviation. The photo shows cadets learning to operate a plane.

Little Hope in German Outlook

American Business Men See Small Chance for Immediate Improvement.

LOW MARK VALUE IS CAUSE

Socialization Plans and Heavy Taxation Add to Unrest Among All Classes—More Willingness to Work is Noted.

Berlin.—It has been interesting to me to observe the reaction upon the minds of American business men of a visit to Germany. These men have come here in considerable numbers during the last four or five months. Not a few of them had previous knowledge of German business conditions; hence there was a rather pronounced optimism among them as to Germany's economic future.

They knew, some of them, the Germany that existed before the war. They knew or had heard of the German capacity for hard and intelligent work, for applying science to business and production and for organizing manufacturing and trading interests effectively. Americans of this kind fancied that they would find the same Germany of ante-bellum times. So they came with cheerful spirits as to their own business prospects; they felt sure they would be able to sell goods in large quantities here.

All Disappointed.

One of these Americans called to see me yesterday. I had met him some three months ago, soon after his arrival. Since then he has been mostly at Hamburg. There is where the import trade of Germany before the war was chiefly centered, and he thought, after his disappointment here, that his best chances would be among the big importing houses there. But he came back here again, disappointed.

The general trend of his report was that it is practically impossible to do business here with American goods owing to the vast depreciation of the German currency. The dollar is now worth about 4 marks, which gives the latter less than one-tenth of its normal value. Add to this the further fact that all American goods are now very high in America itself, besides high freight and insurance rates, and it may be safely asserted that the German must pay about fifteen-fold the pre-war prices for many American things.

But high prices and the difficulties of doing business were not the only things that disappointed the American travelers. Some of them came not to do business at all, but to look into the general financial and business conditions on which all business must depend. They came, in other words, to talk with bankers and manufacturers and get their point of view, to look with their eyes into the business situation and prospects.

And it was precisely this class of investigators that took the most cheerless view of Germany's plight. The situation was regarded by them as far worse than they had expected and as offering but slight prospects for any early improvement of a substantial character.

What impressed them most was precisely the depreciation of the currency already mentioned, together with the fact that nobody could give any authentic grounds for expecting an improvement in it. Not only the depreciation of the mark, but also its violent fluctuations in value, seemed to them to exclude all hope for Germany to get substantial financial assistance from abroad, for neither lender nor borrower could undertake the risk involved.

Pessimism Everywhere.

This situation made a deep impression upon such Americans as were able to comprehend its significance. Moreover, there was a general atmosphere of pessimism here that strongly influenced their minds—pessimism as to business and politics, pessimism as to taxation schemes and socialization programs, pessimism as to the labor situation, pessimism as to the ultimate

outcome of peace negotiations. Altogether, therefore, the conclusion was reached that Germany is in a far worse position than is believed by Americans at home.

The German outlook as the new year opens for business, discloses but few factors that make for confidence. One good factor, however, appears on the surface; namely, what seems to be a more reasonable attitude of the laboring people. The last great strike here, that of the metal workers which ended about three weeks ago, is thought to have exhausted the capacity of the Berlin workmen to wage any more big strikes this winter. It was so unwisely begun and carried on by the leaders that the radical elements have been somewhat discredited. Saner counsels are, therefore, expected to prevail in the Berlin labor organizations during this winter.

A greater willingness to work is also reported from most sections of the country. There is still considerable

HERE'S PERFECT WOMAN



Venus has been reincarnated in the form of Miss Rosalind E. Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., according to Robert H. Manzeck, head of a physical training school, who has made a profound study of the feminine physique.

Miss Smith attributes her perfect health and figure to nine hours' sleep, deep breathing, sleeping in the open air, light exercising and the foregoing of candy, cake and pastry.

Prister's anthropometric chart shows Miss Smith to be ideally proportioned, with the following measurements:

Weight, 121 pounds; height standing, 63.5 inches; height sitting, 34 inches; arm reach, 64.6 inches; breadth of shoulders, 14.7 inches; breadth of hips, 13.7 inches; depth of chest, 7.5 inches; girth of neck, 12.3 inches; girth of chest, repose, 30 inches; girth of chest, expanded, 32.7 inches; girth of waist, 25 inches; girth of thigh, 21.7 inches; girth of right calf, 13.1 inches.

Frozen Rats Found in Government Supplies

London.—Frozen rats have been found in carcasses of mutton supplied by the ministry of food. This was the startling announcement made on behalf of Arthur Hersant, butcher, summoned for slaughtering 40 sheep without a permit. Solicitor Pieron for the defense said his client was supplied with Manchurian beef, which was "most awful stuff." He produced a certificate showing that mutton supplied his client by the controller was unfit for food, was rotten, and frozen rats were found in carcasses of mutton. The magistrate said he believed defendant had acted solely to provide his 8,000 registered customers with good meat, but had made a mistake and must pay a fine of \$75 with \$25 costs.

malicious loitering by radical communist and Socialist workmen; but the wiser workmen are losing patience with those elements and are denouncing them openly. The growing willingness to work is also shown by a voluntary return to payment by the piece on the part of workmen in some establishments. Not long ago a vote was taken by the workmen of all the shipyards of the country on this question; but a considerable majority was cast against piecework. This week, however, the workmen in several big shipyards at Hamburg and Lubeck have voted for piecework.

Applied Socialism War.

The same thing has occurred in other parts of the country. In all such cases it is the workmen themselves who act; any pressure from the outside would only make matters worse. The hopeful thing in all this is that it is the older, more reliable workmen who are taking matters into their own hands, with the determination to suppress the young, unruly elements which had taken control of shop organization in many towns.

But, looking further into the future, most German manufacturers just now are filled with grave misgivings about the development of the relations between capital and labor. The National Assembly is soon to pass a law for the establishment of shop councils which embodies the highest reach of applied socialism that the world has yet witnessed.

It will provide for the election of shop councils in all manufacturing and commercial establishments, except the smallest ones; and these councils will be entitled to elect one or two representatives in the boards of directors, with all the rights of "pay" members. They will make known the wishes of the working force and will be entitled to vote on all questions.

But big public expenditures and big plans for taxation supply other grounds for deep discontent. Erzberger sees clearly the need of a huge increase in revenues and he is setting about the task of passing laws to get it without much regard for all those local interests which are still so strong in Germany. Under the ante-bellum system the national treasury had to take a back seat as against the states. The latter claimed the big revenue-producing taxes, the income and general property taxes, as their own peculiar preserves, and the nation was warned to keep off the grass. Erzberger has changed all that, under the stress of the huge revenue demands of the nation. He has made the nation supreme in taxation. The income and property taxes now belong primarily to it. The states can get only a certain proportion of the revenues raised by the nation.—William C. Dreher in New York Tribune.

\$4,334 Restored to Woman.

Sharon, Pa.—Police one afternoon recently recovered \$4,334 lost a week ago by Mrs. George Dzurinak of Sharpville street. It was reported that a ten-year-old girl had picked up a package near the place where Mrs. Dzurinak had been standing when she lost the money. The police today questioned a girl, who admitted having picked up the money. It was found in a coal-house hidden in a box of apples. The child said that her parents did not know that she had it. The money was restored to the owner.