

SOLUTION OF FUME QUESTION YET HANGS

Outlook Causes Distinct Pessimism in Italy.

CLAIMS TO BE REITERATED

Order Withdrawing All American Troops From Italian Territory Reported.

BY HERBERT BAYARD SVOPE. (Copyright by the New York World, Published by the New York World.)

PARIS, April 20.—(Special Wireless.)—No solution has yet been found by the big four on the fume question despite the urgency of Premier Orlando who is to return to Italy to make a pronouncement before the chamber. It is anticipated that his statement will be a reiteration of the Italian claims to Fiume and Dalmatia, which Baron Sonnino, before the big four, has rigidly maintained at the maximum.

The outlook causes distinct pessimism, for although Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George are understood to have sympathized with President Wilson's firm stand on the question of principle, their hands are tied by the secret treaties which he holds were abrogated by the "14 points."

Yanks to Withdraw, Is Report.

The feeling in Italy is reported to be running very high, and it is credibly reported that General Tosti, the American commander, has issued an order directing the withdrawal of all American troops from Italian territory before May 1, while the Big Four and other war workers remaining after that date, must remove their uniforms.

Various constructions are put upon this order, but it is surmised that it really means that in view of the internal conditions of the country, it is undesirable to have any foreign troops there.

In some quarters an effort is made to indicate that the tense situation over the Italian claims has been relaxed and that a compromise is possible. But this view finds no acceptance in Italian quarters, it being pointed out that the presence of Foreign Minister Sonnino in the conference of the supreme council indicated that Italy's position is assuming strength rather than weakening, as Sonnino has been the outlet the champion of Italy's demands.

Italy Relies on U. S. Support.

However, there is still a belief that Italy cannot afford, in any sense, to refuse a reasonable compromise. This view even makes allowance for the internal situation, or the hopes that have been encouraged among her people, for it is pointed out that her withdrawal from the conference would mean that American support would be cut off and on that support Italy must rely chiefly for her reconstruction.

Obituary.

Mrs. Marie Tappendorf, whose death occurred at Good Samaritan hospital Saturday, was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Calkins of Sherwood. Mr. Calkins is cashier of the Sherwood bank.

FOCH ASKS HUN FORMULAE

SECRETS OF GASES SHOULD BE SURRENDERED, HE SAYS.

Americans at Paris Interpose That Germany's Trade Secrets Would Be Revealed.

BY JAMES M. TUOHY. (Copyright by the New York World, Published by the New York World.)

PARIS, April 20.—(Special Wireless.)—An interesting situation has arisen respecting the formula for the manufacture of German poison gases, which, at the last meeting of the council of ten, Marshal Foch proposed that the Germans should be compelled to hand over.

It is understood that American Secretary of State Lansing took position that to reveal these formulae would be for the Germans to make a preview of their dye industry secrets to the allies.

In the course of the discussion Minister A. J. Balfour rather supported Marshal Foch, but President Wilson intervened on the other side, contending that the allies and America had made no discovery of German secrets, and that as all use of poison gas had been prohibited in the future, these formulae were not needed.

Ultimately the matter was brought back for Marshal Foch to bring forward evidence showing grounds on which these formulae are absolutely necessary to the allied and associated governments.

The peace conference has just made a belated discovery of the existence of certain German territory in the Arctic region—Kaiser Wilhelm land—necessitating an additional clause to the peace treaty insuring that Germany renounce all claims to this territory in favor of the allied and associated governments. There is no rush for a mandatory over this particular land.

INVALID WIFE SUES MAJOR

Spouse Wants \$25 a Month and Judge Thinks Amount Reasonable.

LOS ANGELES.—If a man until recently could draw \$250 a month as a major in the United States army, the fact that he is now working for \$15 a week as a stock clerk is no reason why he should not pay an invalid wife \$25 a month for her support, according to a ruling of Judge Crail in a future-to-provide proceedings instituted by Mrs. Georgiana Mettler against her husband, Major E. G. Mettler. The present case was dismissed because of faulty procedure by the district attorney's office and announcement made that a new complaint would be drawn immediately.

"If the major could save a little out of a major's salary," said Judge Crail, "it might be well for the county to give him a job at \$15 a day and teach him to be a bit more prudent. It seems to me that he has spent a good deal of the money he has earned on a binge."

The total damage to the north of France, including buildings, agriculture, furniture and public works, is estimated at \$4,500,000,000 francs, or about \$15,000,000,000.

FIRST WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE SAILS TO ATTEND WOMEN'S PERMANENT PEACE SESSION.



JEANETTE RANKIN.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, who has the distinction of having been the first woman elected to congress, sailed last week on board the S. S. Scordiam to attend the meeting of the international committee of women for permanent peace, to be held in Switzerland some time in May. Miss Rankin is chairman of the committee. The session will be attended by women from all over the world. Others who will follow Miss Rankin to represent the United States will be Mrs. Louis Post, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. John J. White.

RUSSIAN FOOD PLAN ROILS

RECENT MOVE DESCRIBED AS "ANOTHER PRINKIPOS."

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Encounters Difficulty in Getting in Touch With Nicolai Leninne.

NEW YORK.—Through an arrangement with the United States government, which the war department may extend to other colleges and universities for the purpose of creating a great body of trained officers available at once in the event of war, Columbia will utilize the resources of the university engineering department and will add special training and equipment, to be supplemented by work in camps.

Included in the paraphernalia which soon is to be sent to Morningside Heights is a battery of 6-inch guns of the latest model, in addition to various types of trench mortars, anti-aircraft guns, range finding instruments and plotting boards. Complete infantry equipment will be available at an early date.

Following a conference of Columbia officials and members of the general staff detailed by the war department, it was announced yesterday that many of the details of the project have been decided upon and that the opening of the fall term will find a complete system of training for officers in three branches of service.

The conference was participated in by Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Van Dusen of the signal corps; Major Edward P. Noyes of the office of the chief of heavy artillery; Major B. A. Tolbert of the war department's committee on special training; and G. B. Pogram, dean of the engineering department; Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia college; Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Edwards, a professor of military science and tactics, and Professor W. I. Schlichter.

Colonel Edwards said that the army today no longer could be called a professional because it embraced the necessity of many professions, and that experts in the various phases of these professions were as necessary to the army as to any other calling.

National extension of the plan to be carried out at Columbia, it was pointed out by several university officials, will prevent a repetition of conditions prevailing when America entered the world war, and the boasting predictions of Germans, particularly of Dr. Dernburg, the Kaiser's former emissary and one-time colonial secretary, that America could not train officers capable of commanding men in sufficient numbers to wage war successfully, would no longer be justified.

But the military and the university authorities emphasize the fact that military instruction is being co-ordinated with the regular academic work of the university. The general scheme now being developed makes it possible for the student to coordinate the work that normally he is taking in college and professional school to fit himself for the profession which he is to pursue after graduation with those features of the military courses which are most akin to what the student intends to make his life work.

Colonel Edwards is outlining a course of military lectures to be given every Thursday afternoon at Columbia. Many well-known military men will be invited to speak on military topics. Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding general of the department of the east, and Captain Archie Roosevelt are among those who will make addresses soon.

Leonard Wood will address the students by taking military courses, familiarizing themselves with the work of the chemical warfare service. It is even hoped that the law school will offer enough military law to enable its students to afford the army, in case of necessity, a supply of trained legal advocates.

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800 WORKERS STRIKE AT LEADVILLE MINES

Walkout Result of Order for Cut in Wages.

\$3.50 IS HELD INADEQUATE

Operators Declare Reduction Was Necessary Because of Depression in Price of Metal.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 20.—Between 600 and 700 miners, engineers and pumpmen, employed in the big mines of the Leadville district, struck today following refusal of mine operators to reach their action ordering a cut of \$1 a day in wages.

There is no picketing and the city is quiet. The miners are not members of any international union. The principal mines affected are the Iron-Silver, the Yak, the Mikado, the Greenback, the Downtown group and a number of leases at Yak.

Several Mines Not Affected. The Ibez and Garbutt properties, near the city, are not yet affected. The wage cut at these mines was 50 cents a day, because the miners must pay their transportation to the properties.

Fifteen or 20 small leases, generally employing only a few men, are not affected. No cut in wages at these properties was made.

The miners maintain they cannot live on a wage of \$2.50 a day. The operators assert that the cut in wages is necessary because of the depression in the price of metal.

Two Smelters Operating. Two smelters, the Arkansas Valley plant of the Arkansas Smelting & Refining company, and the Western Zinc Oxide company plant are still in operation. The zinc plant which employs about 100 men, has sufficient ore to continue running for about a month, and the reserves at the Arkansas Valley smelter would keep a few furnaces in blast for about the same time.

All of the mine managers have stated that they had no attempt to operate their properties with outside labor. During the past week there has been a marked exodus of single men from the district.

WAR TRAINING IS PLANNED COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IS TO BUILD UP SYSTEM.

Movement May Be Extended to Other Colleges to Provide Skilled Officers.

NEW YORK.—Through an arrangement with the United States government, which the war department may extend to other colleges and universities for the purpose of creating a great body of trained officers available at once in the event of war, Columbia will utilize the resources of the university engineering department and will add special training and equipment, to be supplemented by work in camps.

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BOY, 14, IN 3 BIG BATTLES

Veteran of Fighting in France Returns to Ohio Home.

WEST WELLSTON, Ohio.—A veteran of the European war and not yet 15.

That is the status of Corporal Carrington Campbell, who has arrived at his Jackson county home here after 18 months of active service with the American doughboys in France. Not until May 15 will he be 15.

Despite his youth, Corporal Campbell presents the appearance of a man of military age. He is 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 143 pounds. He was working in front of the army when he enlisted. He participated in the battles of the Argonne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse. He was gassed twice.

Corporal Campbell declares that his age was never questioned and that he passed for 19 and 20 all the time. Corporal Campbell served in the first gas regiment, the only one in the army trained to shoot gas.

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Why Dentistry is Costly

"Co-operation Reduces Cost"

Chapter III. The cost of dentistry is high because dentists work separately. There are nearly as many dental establishments as there are dentists.

The expense of maintaining an establishment is less when we work together. Much money is wasted, at present, in passing from the hands of the patient to those of the dentist. It benefits neither the giver nor the receiver. What becomes of it? It is lost on overhead charges that can be cut down if dentists worked in groups.

By working together they could save quite a deal of expenses on house rents, fitting up laboratories, furnishing sitting-rooms, and hiring nurses. Chemicals and scientific instruments necessary for work could be purchased more economically.

Dentists ought to learn a lesson from weavers, shopkeepers, teachers. In old times weavers worked singly; each had his own loom and workshop. They didn't produce much cloth. They could supply with difficulty the needs of only their own village or town. Their production increased when hand-loom factories were established. It was the first step towards progress. What wonderful improvements followed!

Emporiums and department stores can practice certain economies that small stores and shops can't. Teachers can do better work at some great university than teaching privately. Factories, shops, schools and academies—all have the same lesson for us.

Co-operation reduces cost. I have spent twenty-five years in developing a system to enable dentists to co-operate. I have succeeded in reducing the cost of dentistry without impairing its efficiency.

Under the E. R. Parker System standard work in dentistry is accomplished at most reasonable rates.

Painless Parker Dentist 326 WASHINGTON ST., COR. SIXTH

PEASANTS' SAVINGS GONE

WORLD MUST FEED 500,000 FOR 18 MONTHS.

Relief Work in Hunger-Stricken Territory Along Peninsula Hampered by Ice.

ARCHANGEL.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—High prices and hoarding have exhausted the savings of the peasants and, according to advice reaching the American and other allied food committees in Archangel, there is no prospect of north Russia feeding herself until the next harvest—and even this is made extremely difficult by the shortage of seed grain.

The allied food committees in Archangel are seeking a way to help this population. The conditions that prevail in this territory among a population of half a million are believed to prevail to an equal or worse extent throughout central Russia, under bolshevik control. The American Red Cross has ceased civilian relief work in the Archangel district, since this work is to be taken over by the Hoover federal organization, whose representatives, at this date, have not arrived.

The Archangel Vistnik, commenting on the situation, says: "If the northern region desires to be able to subsist on its own supplies, the necessary seed grains must be received not later than in four months. If they are not received in that time the population is either condemned to starvation or they will depend entirely upon the allies."

Relief work among the peasants in the hunger-stricken territory along the Murmansk peninsula and on the Arctic Pechora at this time of the year is greatly hampered by the ice. An ice breaker with about 700 tons of fuel, sent to the Pechora district, had

to return to Archangel, unable to penetrate the ice fields.

Balkans Get Much U. S. Food. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Through its commissions the American Red Cross is distributing 25,000,000 pounds of food, clothing, soap and medical supplies among the destitute inhabitants of the Balkan countries, a cable received today at headquarters from Athens says.

Berlin Clerks Win Strike. LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says the Berlin department store employees have won their strike and the trouble is now ended. The dispatch adds that soviets are now controlling employment.

Florida's orange crop for 1918 is estimated at 5,265,000 boxes, or much more than the crop of 1917 and much less than that of 1916.

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LIVES OF MEN