

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 government will attempt to break up a country wide ring of bootleggers, with headquarters in New York city, which is charged with operating the maritime liquor mart off Jersey's three-mile limit.

The Florida senate has adopted a house resolution which declares it to be "the sense" of the legislature that Darwinism, atheism and agnosticism should not be taught as "truths" in the public schools or institutions of the state.

W. H. Hussey, member of the territorial house of representatives in Honolulu, Tuesday pleaded guilty in federal court to violating the national prohibition law and was fined \$25 and cost. Both the fine and costs were remitted.

President Harding has decided definitely to make his contemplated trip through the west and to Alaska, leaving Washington about June 20 and being absent from the capital about 60 days, it was announced Tuesday at the White House.

The Prussian diet, discussing art questions, confirmed the report that Cosima Wagner, widow of the great Wagner, is living in distress at Bayreuth. The diet unanimously asked the nation to help support the widow of the great master.

Discussion by President Harding and his cabinet Tuesday of the situation with respect to housing of government activities, principally in Washington, led to a decision to present to congress next December a program for construction of more adequate facilities.

The balance of international trade turned sharply against the United States in March and continued so during April, according to estimates just made by the commerce department, which valued March imports at \$402,000,000 and exports during the month at \$341,162,000.

Upton Sinclair, author and socialist, and three companions were arrested Tuesday in San Pedro, Cal., where a strike of the marine transport workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World has been in progress since April 26, and the trio was picked up by police on strike duty.

The death list was increased to 21 Tuesday by the finding of four additional victims of the tornado which swept Mitchell county, Texas, Monday. The list of injured contained about 200 names, a large majority of them Mexicans. Property loss probably will reach \$500,000, according to latest estimates.

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey Tuesday made public the consolidated income account for 1922 of its own and affiliated companies, showing total earnings of \$46,242,436 as against \$33,846,959 in 1921. The company's own earnings in 1922 totaled \$12,887,741 and those of its affiliated companies \$33,354,695. Gross assets taken at book value totaled \$1,123,760,890 as against \$1,115,929,977 the year before.

Mystery surrounding a sugar secret meeting on the floor of the New York coffee and sugar exchange Tuesday was dispelled when it was learned that John W. Davis, ex-ambassador to Great Britain, now counsel for the exchange, had appeared on the floor and announced the taking of an appeal by the attorney-general against the refusal of the federal district court to grant the government's petition for an injunction against trading in sugar futures.

The children of tomorrow will get their education at schools in which the motion picture screen will supplant the blackboard and the motion picture film will take the place of textbooks. Thomas A. Edison predicted Tuesday at the investigation by the federal trade commission of charges that the Famous Players-Lasky corporation and six allied organizations constituted a motion picture trust. The famous inventor, whose recent questionnaires have led him to say harsh things about present educational methods in the United States, was called for the purpose of developing the importance of the film industry and its possibilities for the future.

GREEKS THREATEN TURKEY

Indemnity Pay Refused; Battle Preferred—Lausanne Gloomy.

Lausanne.—If Turkey insists on war to settle the question of indemnity she claims is due from Greece, then Greece will accept the gage of battle, M. Alexandris, the Greek foreign minister, told the foreign correspondents Monday night.

The Greek delegates, he added, will be withdrawn from the near eastern conference this week if Turkey persists in her reparation demands.

The Turks have given no indication of an intention to recede from their reparation demands and M. Alexandris' declaration that Greece was resolved not to pay one cent of indemnity brought increased pessimism in conference circles.

The Greek foreign minister denied that he had come to Lausanne in a bellicose mood, but said the Greek army had been reorganized since the overthrow of Constantine and was now well equipped and able to take care of itself.

"I think," he said, "if the worst comes to the worst, the Greek army will be able to defend its honor."

M. Alexandris added that he would like the American people to realize Greece's position, especially that, although Greece had numerous provocations which would reasonably justify her in reopening the war with Turkey, she had ignored them all because she was sincerely desirous of peace.

The seizure by the Turks of the impoverished refugees' funds in the Bank of Constantinople, continued the minister, and the abominable treatment of Greek prisoners of war recently arrived from Asia Minor constituted such provocations. The Greeks and Turks had signed a separate convention at Lausanne in January for the compulsory exchange of populations with the distinct provision that it should be inoperative before May 1, yet the Turks have sent an additional 70,000 refugees since the signature of the convention, in gross violation of its terms.

24 Moros Killed in Row.

Manila, P. I.—Twenty-four Moro religious fanatics on the island of Pata, near Jolo (Sulu), were killed Monday by a detachment of insular constabulary, according to a dispatch received at the office of Governor-General Leonard Wood. The dispatch said that Akhara, who styles himself a prophet, and his followers, attacked a constabulary detachment under Lieutenant Angeles at the village of Kiput.

The dispatch said that 24 Moros were killed, but that there were no casualties among the constabulary troops. Akhara is widely known among the Moros as a religious leader who, through his preaching, has gathered about 300 followers around him. They recently became more than usually active. Akhara told his followers he was a prophet, descended from heaven, and that he was bulletproof. Today's dispatch did not say whether the latter statement was borne out. The fanatic also said he had power to cause airplanes to fall.

Governor-General Wood announced yesterday he had ordered all forms of lawlessness practiced by the Moro stopped and that he had sent a constabulary force to Pata to enforce the order.

Pay Dearly for Hasty Training.

Washington, D. C.—Army statisticians see some significance in post-war figures, which show that with a total mobilization of 22,850,000 soldiers for the central powers, 22,000,000 casualties were inflicted on the allies, while with 42,189,000 allied and associated men under arms, the central powers sustained only 15,405,000 casualties. The war department chart shows that per thousand mobilized, the central powers forces inflicted 965 casualties, while the corresponding figure for their opponents was 365.

In this connection it is pointed out that the German and Austrian armies were produced under a universal military training system, while the allied and associated forces, with the exception of the French army, had no such background of training.

"Thus the great mass of soldiers of the central powers," the official comment says, "had been trained and equipped prior to the outbreak of the war, while the soldiers of the allied and associated powers were to a great extent hastily trained and equipped after the outbreak of war."

Ex-Officer Surrenders.

Boston.—William R. Allen, ex-lieutenant governor of Montana, surrendered to the police here Monday night. Indictments charged him with larceny of \$600,000, the property of the Boston-Montana Corporation and conspiracy to steal monies of the Boston-Montana Development company, the Montana Southern Railway company and the Boston-Montana Mining & Power company, all three subsidiaries of the Boston-Montana Corporation.

U. S. BILL TO BERLIN IS \$1,479,064,313.92

Settlement Up to Mixed Claims Commission.

OCCUPATION COSTLY

America Leads Those Who Ask Compensation With \$336,113,000 Army Bill.

Washington, D. C.—America's bill of war claims against Germany amounts to \$1,479,064,313.92 as it has been presented to the mixed claims commission for settlement.

The United States government itself is the largest claimant, asking for \$336,113,000, while the smallest of the 12,416 claims filed with the commission is for \$1.

Heading the list of claims by individuals are those growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania by the German submarine. They totaled \$22,606,000 and may be disposed of first by the commission. Germany already has admitted liability but not in definite amount.

The stupendous total involved in the proceeding is revealed for the first time in a report made to the state department by Robert C. Morris, agent for the United States before the commission. Work on determining the amounts Germany must pay already has been begun by the commission, which organized last October, and which is composed of Edwin B. Parker of Texas, American commission, and Dr. Wilhelm Kieselbach, German commission, with ex-Justice Day of the supreme court as umpire.

The American claims are to be disposed of without regard to the allied reparations claims, the report of Mr. Morris disclosing that the commission has entered a formal order that "the machinery provided by the Versailles treaty and the rules and methods of procedure thereunder governing the disposition of claims, including reparations claims, so-called neutrality claims, claims growing out of exceptional war measures to be dealt with by mixed arbitral tribunals, shall have no application to, and are not binding on this commission."

Neither is the door shut against the United States or its citizens increasing the amount of the claims presented, Mr. Morris having stipulated, on behalf of the American government and Germany having accepted a proviso permitting the claims to be changed in amount later if circumstances and the facts disclosed should require.

The largest claim listed in the report is that by the American government for \$255,544,810.51 for costs of the army of occupation in Germany, now under negotiation with the allies in Paris by Assistant Secretary Wadsworth of the treasury. It is understood, however, this claim will not be pressed in the event the Paris negotiations result in an agreement.

Other government claims are for \$67,266,626.23 for general damages growing out of German submarine warfare; \$37,982,000 by the veterans' bureau for war-risk premiums; \$5,380,000 by the railroad administration, and \$40,075 for war-risk premiums of the shipping board.

The \$1 claim is presented by Emory Roberts for loss of property while a German prisoner of war.

There are a few other small claims of \$1.50 and \$2 for loss of parcel post property by shippers, but most of the claims run into hundreds of thousands and millions. Every class of American shipping, manufacturing and business concern is found among the long list of claimants.

1000 Macedonians Slain.

Vienna.—A dispatch from Sofia declared 1000 Macedonians were killed and 5000 taken prisoner during a battle Sunday between Bulgarian regulars and Comitatchi bands. The battle took place on the rocky mountain, Irin Planina. Premier Stamboulisky has ordered the arrest of the political leaders of the Macedonian separatist movement, including Thomas Koladochevoff, ex-general procurator of Bulgaria.

Two I. W. W. Sentenced.

Sacramento, Cal.—William Flanagan and Albert Strangland, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, were sentenced Saturday to serve from one to 14 years in San Quentin prison. They were convicted last night on charges of criminal syndicalism.

Millions Wasted in Stale Bread

Food Research Institute Puts Loss Each Year at From Five to Ten Millions.

New York.—Waste in stale bread costs the bakers and consumers of the country from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each year, according to the Food Research Institute, which has just completed a study of the problem, says the New York Times. As a means of reducing this loss, non-acceptance of return loaves, either through new laws, or action on the part of bakers, more efficient deliveries and better quality of output, are suggested by the institute. The principal source of loss is the return of bread to the bakers after it has become unsalable. The institute quotes the United States food administration as estimating that in 1917 the loss from the return of stale bread amounted to "upward of 600,000 barrels" of flour a year.

The loss varies greatly in different bakeries in the same city, and at various times. Replies to questionnaires sent out by the institute indicated a very low average on the Pacific coast and a relatively high percentage in the northeastern states.

The Food Research Institute was established at Stanford university in 1921, at the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, by the joint action of the university and the Carnegie corporation, for the study of problems in the production, distribution and consumption of food. It is concentrating its efforts for the present on problems related to wheat and wheat products, and it was as a part of this work that it studied certain economic phases of the baking industry.

Losses From Stale Bread.

Losses from stale bread constitute an important item of cost for large numbers of wholesale bakers, and to some extent for retail bakers as well," says a summary of the survey. "Large stale bread losses tend to raise the price of bread to consumers and to threaten the financial position of the baker. Moreover, since stale bread is largely used for animal feed, or even for fuel, whenever considerable volume must be disposed of the loss occasions a needless waste of food."

"Our study leads to the conclusion that, under proper conditions, stale bread losses exceeding 1 per cent of production are excessive, and that a figure of one-half of 1 per cent is an attainable standard. Losses above 1 per cent reflect objectionable trade practices, poor business management or both."

"Acceptance of returns of unsold bread from dealers is by all odds the leading factor in such losses wherever the loss is high. Where this practice prevails the loss is almost sure to be excessive. The abandonment of the common practice of taking back unsold bread from dealers is essential to the solution of the stale-bread problem. This change of policy would reduce certain dangers of food contamination as well as tend to cut down waste. The success of a no-returns policy, however, requires careful attention to other measures calculated to insure that bread reaches the consumer fresh."

Needed in Sale of Bread.

"The principal requirements are the following: Bread of a high-keeping quality must be baked, so that bread a day or two old may be readily salable as fresh. Reasonable effort must be made to keep down the time between the baking of bread and its purchase by consumers. Dealers' requirements must be gauged closely from day to day, with salesmen's orders as a basis, but with adequate use of weather forecasts and other information concerning coming events that affect bread sales. Production must be adjusted carefully to requirements, both in amount and in time. Bakers must cultivate the support of dealers and their

Discarded Fiances Fly to "Green Peas"

Berkeley, Cal.—And now comes the "Royal and Mystic Order of the Green Pea."

The latest secret society has been formed on the University of California campus by discarded fiancés.

Its object, according to George Smith, its president, is to fight the wiles of cruel co-eds who play up to men students only to cast them aside.

The constitution of the order defines a "green pea" as "one who has had a hard fall, who has suffered at the hands of woman, a man who has been jilted in love."

The constitution provides also that the "greenest of the green peas" shall automatically become president.

own sales force in securing this adjustment. Experience in the trade shows clearly that these measures are entirely practical.

"If they can meet these requirements, individual bakers can successfully enforce a no-returns policy, even when competing bakers take back unsold bread. Competition, however, makes it difficult for concerns to adopt and enforce this policy single-handed. Local agreements among leading wholesalers not to exchange unsold bread often afford a practicable method of abolishing this objectionable practice. Such agreements are in the public interest, but they are not easily adopted, cannot always be enforced, and tend to break down.

"State laws prohibiting returns of unsold bread have recently been adopted in six states. Their constitutionality is sometimes called in ques-

TRAPPED AND MARRIED



Here is Mrs. Herbert M. Milan, who was Miss Claire Lassat when she married in San Francisco following a romance that had its inception when she was caught in an animal trap in the Sierras. She married the man who came to her aid.

tion, but has not yet been tested. Although not yet fully observed, they have clearly facilitated reduction in stale bread losses."

Oyster Beds in Atlantic in Danger of Extinction

Washington, D. C.—Extinction of the oysters in Atlantic coast waters is threatened by continued pollution of the oyster beds through industrial wastes, Dr. Thurlow C. Nelson of the board of shell fisheries and state experiment station, New Brunswick, N. J., told delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Central Atlantic States Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drugs Officials.

Sixty Days in Jail for Two Kisses.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sixty days in jail for two kisses is the price paid by L. Sharfman, a photographer. Two girls testified that he had placed the unwelcome caresses upon them.

Alaskans Honor Early Explorer

Hospital to Be Built in Memory of Hudson Stuck, Cowboy, Reporter and Clergyman.

Seattle, Wash.—The Alaskan Indian and Eskimo friends of the late Hudson Stuck, cowboy, newspaper reporter and minister, and finally missionary, explorer and author, are planning a hospital to his memory on a knoll overlooking the Yukon river, four miles inside the Arctic circle.

Archdeacon Stuck is the man who first made the ascent of Mount McKinley; or, as he called it, Mount Denali, giving it the Indian name. The official records of the climb are among the archives of the American Geographical society, of which he was a member, and to which they were turned over, on his death, two years ago, by the Episcopal church, in whose missionary service he was engaged the greater part of his life. Stuck, who was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical society, has related the story of his perilous adventure in "The Ascent of Denali," which was published in 1914.

Distinguished Ancestor.

The blood of Hendrik Hudson flowed through the veins of Hudson Stuck. It was probably from this distinguished ancestor that he inherited the love of adventure, which carried him all the way from cowboy, post rider and newspaper man in Texas, to

his life work for the Episcopal church in the frozen north. An archdeacon of the Yukon, Stuck, in 1917, established St. Stephen's hospital at Fort Yukon, and through that unpretentious institution, was instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of Indians and Eskimos, and not a few white men of a dozen nationalities, to whom the little log hospital was the one haven of safety and succor within a radius of a thousand miles of Arctic wilderness.

During his career in Alaska, Stuck covered literally thousands of miles in his journeys by dog-sled and motor launch and not infrequently afoot, ministering to his charges, extending a helping hand to all in need, and noting by the way those details of life and adventure which, in "Ten Thousand Miles With a Dog-sled," "Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries," and "A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast," have been read by thousands of lovers of the open road and the upward trail. Long before his fame as an explorer and an author had spread over the civilized world he had become known throughout the territory for his humanitarian work, and it is chiefly as the missionary and friend of the native that he is known in that region today.

Stuck's Grave Indian Shrine.

When he died two years ago and was buried, according to his wish, in the native graveyard not far from the hospital and church which he had established, the natives erected a cross over the hillock, which is today their shrine. Stuck is to them a "dry wood" man. Among the Siwash, the wise man in making camp selects, instead of green or soggy timber, that which is dry and seasoned and will therefore burn hot and furnish both light and heat. So, in the Takuah language of the Yukon the natives praying at the grave of Stuck say of him, that "His light burns bright and won't go out."

Not content with the cross which marks his grave, the natives at a recent meeting determined to enlarge and improve the hospital which he founded and make it a permanent memorial to him. There were Eskimos, Indians, trappers, traders and miners present at the meeting as well as representatives from the adjacent posts of the Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Baptist churches, in all about thirty or forty men, and within a few minutes \$1,700 was subscribed toward the fund of \$25,000 necessary for the purpose. Since then, according to Dr. Grafton Burke, the physician in charge at Fort Yukon, contributions received in sums of from 25 cents to \$10, and coming mostly from the natives, have swelled the amount to \$9,000. It is expected that the friends and admirers of Hudson Stuck, those who have read and enjoyed his books, and his former associates in the geographical societies of the United States and England, will speedily make up the balance of the fund.

Uncle Sam to Make Fine Dairy Display



Preparation of the largest and most extensive single exhibit feature ever undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture is now under way in the office of exhibits in Washington. It is being constructed to portray the development of the dairy industry of the country, and will be shown at the National Dairy show in Syracuse, N. Y., in October. The exhibit will combine a model of a dairy farm and a background painted so as to complete the illusion of a vast farm. Charles A. Corwin is shown above working on the great painting.