

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.

Sheep will be grazing on the White House lawn within a few days. President Wilson has purchased 12 thoroughbred Shropshires.

Dr. Sidonio Paes, premier and foreign minister, was Tuesday elected president of the republic of Portugal by direct universal suffrage.

Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec since 1898, was stricken with hemorrhage Tuesday. His condition is considered alarming because of his advanced age. Cardinal Begin is 78 years old.

Serious food riots have broken out in Cracow, Galicia, the Berlin Vorwaerts reports, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. No new shipments of food have arrived in Cracow in several weeks.

The Catholic International Press agency announced, a dispatch from Basel says, that Emperor Charles of Austria is making a fresh peace offer, appealing to Italy to consider it in her own interests.

More than 100 American airmen located in and around London were invited to tea at Windsor Castle Monday by King George and Queen Mary, who expressed appreciation of the work the men are doing for civilization.

Herbert Nelson, 13 years old, was lodged in the city prison at Oakland, Cal., charged with having shot and killed his father, Peter, when the latter started with him to the police station to place the boy in the custody of the juvenile court.

Contracts have been let for the manufacture of 63,500,000 pairs of metallic fastened field shoes for the army overseas, at an average price per pair of approximately \$7.75, and for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field welt shoes at \$6.50.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address to financiers, merchants and manufacturers at a luncheon given in his honor at Baltimore Monday, so stirred the representative men of Baltimore that in 40 minutes, subscriptions poured in to the extent of \$19,221,600.

A Liberty Loan honor flag floats over the huts of 200 Pala Indians far up in the mountains of San Diego county, California. They subscribed \$4000 to the Third Liberty Loan from their scant savings. They had been entirely overlooked and no quota for the camp had been allotted.

Alimony dodgers will be drafted into the army soon, according to a decision by the exemption appeal board of Chicago. A man who has been given a deferred classification on grounds of supporting a family and then is found to have deserted them and refused to pay alimony will be put in Class I, it was decided.

Finnish shore batteries in command of German officers opened fire on 145 Russian ships which left Helsingfors for Kronstadt, the State department was informed Monday in diplomatic dispatches. This was held to be a violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty which stipulated that the vessels should move unmoled.

German newspapers received at Zurich say two large powder factories at Glazenbach, near Salzburg, 156 miles southwest of Vienna, have been destroyed, according to a dispatch from Switzerland.

The United States has agreed to permit the shipment of grain to Switzerland in ships flying the Swiss colors with the flags under which the vessels is registered. It is probable that American ships will be used.

For telling a friend that the naval ship upon which he was serving was to sail for Europe soon with troops on board, Lieutenant Walter S. Carrington has been sentenced by court-martial to lose five numbers in his grade.

Air observation shows a clear break of 20 yards in width in the Zebrugge mole at the inner end, and that a sunken object blocks the greater part of the channel in the harbor of Ostend, according to an official bulletin issued by the English admiralty.

Lieutenant A. J. France was drowned in Gatun Lake, Panama, Thursday when a hydroplane in which he was flying caught fire at a height of 3000 feet. The machine came down safely, but Lieutenant France was drowned while attempting to swim ashore.

Another plea for local campaign committees not to stop working after committees reach their liberty loan subscription quotas, went forth Thursday from Secretary McAdoo, prompted by recurring reports that workers in some towns are satisfied with 100 per cent records.

PLEDGES HUGE ARMY

Congress Asked for Last Man to Win War—Department Now Able to Handle 3,200,000 Recruits.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Baker carried to congress Thursday the army increase program mapped out by President Wilson and his advisers and based on the determination to win the war, if it takes the whole man power of the Nation to do it. There are indications that he will ask that all restrictions on the number of troops to be raised be removed and the government authorized to mobilize as many men as it can equip, train and send to the battle front in France.

Secretary Baker is expected to disclose that the department has reason to believe it can handle during the present year at least double the existing force under arms of approximately 1,600,000 men. That would mean a total of 3,200,000 soldiers for whom clothing, equipment and transportation are now in sight. Should additional facilities become available, however, it is indicated that President Wilson wishes to be able to call out more men without delaying to seek authority.

The President's war cabinet met with him Wednesday at the White House and went over the ground thoroughly. Secretary Baker remained more than an hour with the President after the other members of the war cabinet had left.

In the house Chairman Dent, of the military committee, introduced a bill that would authorize the mobilization and organization of 4,000,000 selective service men, instead of the 1,000,000 to which the government is limited by the existing act. Mr. Dent said the measure was his own and he had not consulted the War department on it.

Under the new classification scheme there are understood to be 1,800,000 men immediately available for active military service in class 1. That estimate is based on the returns of numerous states and the law of averages. It excludes all men rated as fit only for limited special service, all delinquents, slated for immediate induction into class 1 when apprehended, and all of the so-called remedial cases, the men who will be fit for active service after operations or medical treatment to correct minor physical defects.

Behind that also stand the men who have reached 21 years since the draft act was passed and who will be brought in under pending amendments. Probably the total of effectives in class 1 will prove to be 2,500,000 men when the definite figures are available.

This is the first reservoir from which men will be drawn to fill up the new armies. It is conceivable that class 1 will be exhausted in time, but not that it would fail to furnish all the men who can be shipped to France before congress meets again. For this reason it is regarded as probable that the question of increasing age limits of the draft act or of drawing upon class 2 can be deferred until congress again convenes.

200 WOOD SHIPS ORDERED

Established Coast Yards to Get Most of New Order.

Washington, D. C.—Expansion of the shipbuilding program to provide for the construction of 200 additional wooden vessels of 4500 or 4700 deadweight tons was announced Thursday by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board. This will increase to 580 the number of wooden ships completed, building or planned.

The vessels, which will be either of the Dougherty or Ballin type, will be constructed in shipyards already established and will be allotted, Mr. Hurley said, among yards which are most efficiently managed.

Construction of the ships will be started as soon as vessels now building are off the stocks.

The board also decided to authorize the construction of 25 new sea-going tugs, increasing to 100 the number of such craft now building for the board. The tugs will be employed in Coast traffic, replacing those diverted overseas.

A new American wooden ship construction record was reported to the Shipping Board by the Supple & Ballin company, of Portland, Or., which claimed the assembling and placing of 79 frames in a new vessel in a total working time of 44 hours.

Death Preferred to Army.

Clatskanie, Or.—Fred Parkerson ended his life by suicide Sunday near Mist, about ten miles from here. Parkerson was to have reported for army duty Wednesday. Sunday he went out hunting alone. Neighbors heard a shot in the woods and that night Parkerson did not return home. Searching parties looked all day Monday and about 5 o'clock he was found about 200 yards from his house. He shot himself through the brain with a rifle.

Parkerson was about 23 years old and his parents reside in Mist.

Boche Souvenirs Deadly.

With the American Army in France—Knowing that the Americans are persistent souvenir hunters, the Germans in the Toul sectors have been strewing No Man's Land with all sorts of infernal devices. These consist of electric wires attached to bells, helmets, rifles and other paraphernalia connecting with concealed bombs.

In a number of instances American soldiers have tripped over these and escaped.

FOOD CRISIS PAST—BIG CROPS IN SIGHT

Outlook This Year is for Ample Food for U. S. and Allies.

HOOVER GIVES WORD

Administrator Informs Grain Dealers That Only Government Action Averted Great Food Riots.

New York—If the government had "allowed the commerce in wheat to take its untrammelled course, flour would be selling at the mill door today for \$30 to \$50 a barrel instead of \$10 to \$10.50, and probably rioting would have taken place at all our centers of congested population, of a violence that leads to blood in our gutters," declared Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, in an address here Tuesday. He continued:

"At the present moment our crop prospects are for 600,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels of wheat. The harvest of the allies also looks promising. "With this prospect we now have ground for hopes for plenty for ourselves and our allies and instead of famine we can look forward to an entirely different economic situation this year from that which confronted us in the summer of 1917."

Mr. Hoover spoke at a conference of 160 representative American grain dealers and officials of the Food administration's grain division called to discuss grain exports and regulation of cereal consumption in this country.

Asserting that when flour went to \$16.75 a barrel at the mill door last May and the resulting hardships dislocated our entire economic life, Mr. Hoover said he did not accuse the grain trade of having been responsible for the situation, but rather blamed the fact that the allies had to have wheat and were prepared to pay any price for it.

"A series of speculations sprang up that were deplorable beyond words," he said, "but only a microscopic portion of the speculation was of deliberate or vicious nature. There was no concerted manipulation." If price levels had been allowed to rise without restraint the poor would have paid in suffering and the rich in price, he said, adding that "any repetition of rising price levels such as those of the 1916-1917 harvest year would have meant an enormous profit to the middleman and would have inspired the foundation of social discontent from this reason alone, if no other."

Therefore, he said, "the government had placed reduction in consumption on a voluntary basis.

"I do not believe there is another nation in the world in which the proportion of individuals of so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice is so high as this people of ours and nothing has demonstrated it more finely than the conservation in wheat," he said. "Today there is no suffering in the United States and we are actually shipping 50 per cent of our monthly mill output to the allies."

FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS EARNED

U. S. Steel Reports Decrease for First Quarter of 1918.

New York—Total earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the first quarter of 1918, issued Wednesday, amounted to \$56,961,424, after deducting expenses incident to operations, including \$31,585,198 for Federal income and war excess profits taxes. This is a decrease of \$2,762,701 from returns of the previous quarter.

Net income of \$48,449,817 shows a gain of about \$400,000 and the surplus of \$15,032,502 represents a decrease of \$1,225,770.

In all other essentials the statement met popular expectations. Monthly earnings rose from \$13,903,129 in January to \$27,196,152 in March, confirming general trade reports of steady revival since the early weeks of the year.

Railroad Offices Close.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Great Northern ticket and freight office closed Wednesday afternoon except for sale of tickets, until the new joint office for the four lines is ready. The Southern Pacific office closed Tuesday night.

E. J. Healy will probably become district traffic agent, and F. P. Herbert is likely to be retained as the Great Northern representative in the Union ticket office.

A. D. Wick, Southern Pacific passenger agent, will take a position elsewhere on his line, probably in Oregon.

Villa's Men Do Murder.

El Paso, Tex.—More than 30 men, women and children were killed by Villa's men at Santa Cruz de Rosales, 40 miles southeast of Chihuahua City last Friday, according to a report brought to the border Wednesday by railroad men. Villa demanded that three young girls be delivered to him. When this demand was refused his men were ordered to kill every one living in the little settlement, according to the report from Chihuahua City.

PEDDLER VISITS AN AMERICAN CAMP



American soldiers buying odds and ends from a traveling peddler near their training camp in France.

OUR WAR WORK AMAZES BRITONS

Magnitude of Operations Under Way Gives Allies Renewed Energy.

PRaise FOR OUR SOLDIERS

British Correspondents at the Front Give Glowing Accounts of the Proficiency of the American Soldiers.

London.—The stupendousness of the American war program has staggered the people of Great Britain. Realization of the fact that Uncle Sam is in the war to fight it to a finish and that he has the men and money has given new energy and optimism to the people of England. While there was never any doubt in their mind that the allies could prevent a German victory, they are pulling together now with new vigor and determination, fully believing that with the powerful help of America they and their French, Belgian and Italian allies can give Germany a crushing blow either this year or next.

German treatment of Russia has silenced the would-be pacifists. The element which has hoped for a termination of the war with a compromise peace has been transformed into a most militant body now that the naked hand of the German annexationists has been exposed. The cry everywhere in Great Britain is for a continuation of the war until the acceptance of the allied terms has been assured. Whether the country is war weary or not is a small matter now that German duplicity has again been revealed by the action in Russia.

Has Stiffened All Allies.

That the United States has stiffened up all the allies is most obvious. The newest of the anti-German nations has amazed the European world with its industry in war preparation. There is no longer talk that the United States will be unable to do any actual fighting this year. Uncle Sam's soldiers have been in the fighting for several weeks, and correspondents straight from the front give the most glowing accounts of their proficiency as fighters.

They learned quickly. They have been eager from the start to test their mettle with the Huns, and in every clash where the forces have been anything like equal the Yankees have completely routed the Germans. On several occasions young Americans from states west of the Mississippi river have been thrown up against the Prussian shock troops. The Prussians were sent after the "Yanks," as they are called, to teach them fear of the German soldiery. The Yankees showed no more respect for the Prussians than they showed for the Mexicans on the border, and it may be said, drove them to cover almost as readily.

A French journalist who had an opportunity to see the Americans at close range says they will quickly develop into the best fighters on the front. They have courage, alertness and skill, and, as the journalist said, they are "there to kill Germans till the war is ended." As the Americans put it: "We have blood in our eye, and when we meet a Hun it's either a dead Hun or a dead Yank."

Marks Turning Point of War.

There is no knowledge here as to how many Americans are in the battle line, but from the fact that reports of frequent skirmishes with them come from headquarters it is estimated that there is a considerable fighting force. The Germans have encountered them where they expected to find them and where they did not expect to find them.

The entrance of the United States marked the turning point in the war. German prisoners captured recently, according to reports here, give hints that the Germans realize that they have reached their maximum and are now facing a steadily growing army.

Persons in England—a great many of the Americans—who months ago said that the United States would do a great deal of talking and little in actual achievement have changed their tune. The dispatches of recent date saying that the United States has appropriated more than a billion dollars for its aircraft program caused people here to "sit up and take notice." The

PERMANENT FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Question Which Should Be Given Serious Consideration by Farmer.

ONE SOLUTION IS OFFERED

Good Homes, Fair Wages and Some Privileges Will Attract Desirable Men Who Understand Farm Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Washington.—The supply of permanent farm labor—note the word permanent—will not be assured in many sections of the country, and on some farms, at least, in every section of the country, unless more attractive living conditions are offered the qualities of hired hands on farms.

War conditions cause a farm labor problem that can be solved only by emergency methods. Throughout the nation communities will solve their war problems of farm labor shortage by utilizing as temporary farm help town volunteers and high school boys—by diverting to agricultural activity man power that would not and could not be so used except in a real emergency. But the town men of farm experience who go to the fields this spring and summer and fall will be actuated solely by patriotism rather than the financial return of the undertaking. They are going back to town as soon as their war work on farms is finished. And, while their services are vastly valuable from a war standpoint, they are not helping at all to solve the problem of permanent farm help. But the man who expects to work on a farm steadily, year in and year out, is profoundly interested in the question of housing, living conditions and net remuneration for farm work as compared with town work.

Provide Good Homes.

The attitude of thousands of married men who are skilled farm workers, who have left the country to find work employment, but who will return to farm work permanently provided farm living conditions are comparable in ordinary comforts to those in town, is expressed in this letter recently published in a Texas paper:

"I am sending in my view of the farm labor problem. I have been trying to get a job on the farm the last month; still trying to do so. I can find plenty of jobs for a single man . . . but the farmers so far as I have found have no tenant houses, or if they have one it would not make a good stable. Most of the farmers that I have found will not permit a farm hand to raise a garden or chickens or hogs or own a cow or horse, and the prevalent pay is insufficient to support a family under such conditions. I believe if the farmers would build comfortable houses and either pay better wages or give more privileges, it would be the city man calling for help instead of the farmers."

There are many evidences of an increasing desire on the part of men with families, now living in towns and cities but with experience as skilled farm workers, to go back to the country. They left the farm because they believed they could make more money, get more satisfaction out of life, give more pleasures and opportunities to their families in town. Many have been disappointed. They are willing to return to the farm at a smaller cash wage than they receive in town, if they have a fairly good house and are allowed to have a garden and raise a few pigs and perhaps have the use of a cow.

Labor Problem Remains.

What about it? You are a farmer and you are looking for permanent farm help; not only emergency help to produce and harvest war crops, but a man or men to live on your farm and work the year round. Are your tenant houses the kind of places a man would like for his family to call home? Are they the kind you would like to live in?

"Oh" you say, "The other man is looking for a job and I am not. I own the farm; he wants to work on the farm. Do you expect the hired hand to have as good a house as the owner? If he doesn't like this house he can leave it!"

Well, the trouble is that is just what he will do—and you will continue to have a farm labor problem on your hands. Of course no one expects the hired hand to have as good a house as the farmer; but he does want a comfortable place for his family to live in, and failure to find that on the farms is one of the reasons for the steadily decreasing supply of permanent farm help in recent years.

It may not please the farmer to face the fact; nevertheless the truth is that the skilled farm hand is in a position to be quite as independent about the proposition as the farmer himself. When the farmer says "Take this house or leave it," the really first-class man knows he can get a good job elsewhere—and he leaves!

So it may be profitable for some farmers—not all, of course—to think that over, bearing in mind that letter of the Texas man to the effect that if the farmers will offer their permanent help good houses, fair wages and some privileges, "it will be the city man calling for help instead of the farmer."

ROBBED GOING TO BOARD DRAFTED MAN WALKS IN

Conway, Ark.—Ben Hyatt was working at Norfolk, Va., when he received notice from the selective service board at Conway, Ark., to appear there for examination. He bought a ticket, but while on the way he was robbed of ticket, money and all. Undaunted, he continued on the way, walking. He had a postmaster write the board that he was coming but that as he was forced to walk he might be a few days late. He finally reached Conway.

7,000 MILES TO JOIN ARMY



After traveling 7,000 miles to get a chance to join the United States army, Joseph R. Gutters, a mining engineer, appealed to Draft Inspector Martin Conboy of New York to aid him to realize his ambition. Mr. Conboy gave him a letter of introduction to the commander of the Twenty-seventh Engineering corps stationed at Camp Meade.

Gutters was graduated from the School of Mines at Columbia university with the class of '11. For the last two years he has been working for the Braden Copper company in the Andes mountains. When war broke out between America and Germany the young engineer, he is about thirty years old, went to the United States embassy in Valparaiso, Chile, and asked for permission to join the American forces in his professional capacity. The embassy officials were unable to make the arrangements.

Then the draft law was passed and his father, Daniel N. Gutters, formerly a surgeon in the navy, registered him in Denver, Colo. His brother, Julian G. Gutters, went with the expeditionary forces to France. The mining engineer finally threw up his job and started for the States.

Negro Girl Bellhops.

For the first time in history hotels in St. Louis are employing negro girl elevator operators and "bellhops."