

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.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, said Tuesday that as soon as his Chicago engagement is completed, he will go to France to visit the trenches.

China, in response to an inquiry from Tokio, has signified her intention to co-operate with Japan in the protection of allied interests in the Far East.

The upper house of the Austrian reichsrath, a Vienna dispatch says, has adopted a provisional war credit of 6,000,000,000 kronen for the next four months.

"Pastor Russell's" work, "The Finished Mystery," will be immediately removed from circulation in Eastern Washington, according to a Spokane dispatch.

German airplanes raided Paris Monday night. The first alarm was given at 9:10 o'clock, when seven squadrons of German airplanes were reported on their way to Paris.

Captain William Redmond has become a candidate for the parliamentary seat from Waterford, made vacant by the death of his father, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader. He is opposed by Dr. White, Sinn Feiner.

The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, says the majority parties of the reichstag intend to insist upon complete clearness regarding the status of the former Russian border states before ratification of the peace treaty with Russia.

The Dry Chicago Federation announced Tuesday that a committee of seven would be sent to see Secretary of the Navy Daniels with a request, the granting of which would close every saloon in the downtown district of Chicago.

The bodies of Mrs. Lena Guilbert Ford, an American poet, and her son, about 30 years old, were discovered Monday in the wreckage of a house destroyed in the German air raid on London last week. Mrs. Ford was the author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

The house naval committee has begun consideration of the annual naval appropriation bill, as framed by the Navy department and a naval sub-committee. The bill carries approximately \$1,300,000,000 for the Navy for the next fiscal year, but the amount would be made immediately available so that the Navy can meet promptly any emergencies that might arise.

An important embargo in Western territory was announced in Chicago Monday by R. H. Aishton, regional director of railroads, owing to congestion on lines east of Chicago. Between 15,000 and 20,000 cars are tied up at Western gateways because of the inability of Eastern railroads to move them. The embargo will last until the congestion is cleared, probably a week or two.

Federal authorities in New York are said to be investigating a report that a number of women, one an American who is prominent socially and who returned recently from Europe, have devised a new method for transmitting important military information to Berlin. It is reported that these women, taking advantage of the freedom allowed their sex under the enemy alien regulations, have been meeting secretly in New York hotels.

The British food controller says that if English farmers could get 1,000,000 acres of potatoes under cultivation this year there would be no fear of starvation.

Despite orders from the high command for the German people to beflag their towns and rejoice over peace with Russia, notes of doubt are not lacking in the German press in regard to the future in the East.

Sir Henry Babington Smith arrived in the United States Thursday from England to assist Lord Reading, Great Britain's special ambassador to the United States.

In response to the Finnish government's request for military assistance, it is announced officially in Berlin, German troops have been landed on the Aland islands. This official announcement confirms recent press dispatches concerning the movement of German troops to Finland.

400 VESSELS YEARLY

Oregon and Washington Spokesmen Say Standardized Program Necessary—Plenty of Lumber.

Washington, D. C.—Oregon and Washington can furnish between 400 and 500 wooden ships a year, witnesses from the Pacific Coast told the senate committee, if the Emergency Fleet Corporation would furnish the lumbermen with a standardized program.

Fears of the Shipping Board that the lumber supply in the Northwest is inadequate were declared unfounded.

H. B. Van Dusen, of Oregon, declared the mills in his state had not reached their maximum capacity and said production of wooden ships on the West Coast could be accelerated. He praised the loyalty of Oregon lumbering men and asserted that there is no necessity for the commandeering of timber.

The car situation in that state, he said, was very bad, and he knew of several mills that will be compelled to close unless the situation improves. J. H. Bloedel, of Seattle, chairman of the fir production board, said he had just completed a survey of the lumber supply in Washington and had submitted the information to the Shipping Board. He said there must be a standardized schedule for ship timber, but believed one would shortly be prepared.

Sawmills in Washington, Mr. Bloedel said, have ample capacity to produce what timber the government needs for ships.

A law authorizing the government to commandeer timber was favored by I. N. Day, of Portland. He explained he did not think such powers were now necessary, but believed the government should be in position to take such action. Mr. Day opposed extending this power so as to enable the government to take over and operate sawmills, at least at present.

WATCH OUT FOR WAR RUMORS

Administration Asks People to Avoid Repeating Stories.

Finding that Northwest communities are being fed up on falsehoods of various kinds, that the people here as elsewhere are repeating these stories for truth and are thus creating a morale that is injurious to the cause which brought the United States to declare war on Germany, the administration at Washington is asking the people of this state to refrain from passing judgment on the way the war is being won, or from saying and doing things that will destroy confidence.

A favorite story is to the effect that food and supplies gathered and sent forward to soldiers are being diverted; that articles are being sold and the money not accounted for. All such statements may be branded as false. In Portland more than 20 such rumors have been traced down and found to be unfounded.

They were probably started by German agents. All war news will be given out at Washington.

U. S. SOLDIERS AID IN RAIDS

Penetrate German Position to Depth of 600 Yards.

With the American Army in France, Sunday—American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously Sunday night.

The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back.

The two simultaneous raids, one northwest and one northeast of — (deleted), were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which the German positions were leveled. At midnight two forces, each one of — (deleted), with small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first lines the barrage was lifted so as to box in the German positions at both points.

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand-to-hand fight, but found the Germans had fled. Continuing the advance, they went forward 600 yards to the second German line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy undertaking flanking operations.

Swiss Press Scores Hun.

Geneva — Physical reprisals against Germany are unanimously demanded by the allied portion of the Swiss press for the sinking of the steamer Sardinero, with 3855 tons of cereals destined for Switzerland. It has demanded that the Swiss government shall not send the usual harmless note of protest to Germany, but will order a 50 per cent diminution in the bread rations granted the German colony in Switzerland, numbering 230,000.

WILSON PLEDGES AID TO RUSS CONGRESS

President Sends Message of Sympathy to Slavs.

U. S. STANDS FRIENDLY

Chief Executive Takes Momentous Action on Eve of Meeting to Pass On German Peace Terms.

Washington, D. C.—On the eve of the gathering at Moscow of the Russian congress of Soviets, which is to pass judgment on the German-made peace accepted by the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk, President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to the Russian people through the congress. The message also conveys a pledge that the United States will avail itself of every opportunity to aid them in driving out autocracy and restoring Russia to her place in the world with complete sovereignty and independence.

The United States now recognizes no government in Russia, but the President cabled his message to the American consul at Moscow for delivery to the congress, which is made up of soldiers' and workmen's representatives, and speaks for at least a considerable part of the Russian people.

The message, made public Monday night by the State department, was as follows:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia?"

"Although the government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world.

"The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

Thus in his first formal word to Russia since that revolution-torn country, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, deserted the allied cause, the President indicates the purpose of the United States to disregard the hard terms upon which the German and Austrian war lords have promised peace to the Russians and to demand an accounting upon a very different basis when victory at last shall be achieved by America and the allies.

The President does not urge the soviets to reject the peace treaty, though the delivery of his message at this time may be interpreted as suggesting such a course.

In fact it is conceded in official circles that there is scant ground for hope that the congress and what remains of a government in Russia will refuse to give approval to the German terms.

Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, has resigned, and from Lenin, the premier, who apparently controls the regime, nothing is expected.

Whether or not anything resembling a strong central government capable of making organized resistance on a large scale is developed, the hope here is that the determination of the great numbers of the Russians to fight oppression will find expression in some way that will give the Germans much to do in the east until the ultimate victory in the west, about which no doubt is entertained, puts the United States and the allies in the position to give that direct and effective aid of which President Wilson speaks.

Draft Called in Hawaii.

Honolulu—Hawaii's first draft call has been sounded. Ralph Taylor, former civilian employe of the quartermaster's department here, is in the National army. With all the formalities prescribed in the selective service regulations Taylor was inducted into service Tuesday. He is not only proud of the fact that he is wearing the uniform of a private in the army, but also of the fact that he is the first man to be called from Hawaii.

RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT

Terrorized Bolsheviks Move Capital to Moscow While Germans Continue Advance—Bomb Petrograd.

London — The evacuation of Petrograd has begun. Three state ministries, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd dated Tuesday, have started to leave the capital, from which the population also is fleeing hastily.

The Bolshevik government purposes to declare Moscow the Russian capital and Petrograd a free port.

Marva, 100 miles southwest of Petrograd, has been captured by the Germans, and the enemy is reported to be continuing his advance on Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated Monday.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities, a German airplane appeared over Petrograd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and dropped bombs. Airplanes also were seen flying over Nevsky Prospect, and the belief prevailed that the enemy was aiming at Nicholas Station.

Sunday night Zeppelins were observed at Gatchina, 35 miles from Petrograd, flying toward the capital, but they were driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries.

JAPAN WILL ACT IN SIBERIA

Interests of Western Powers Will Be Safeguarded by Move.

Washington, D. C.—The United States is in agreement with Japan, Great Britain and the other co-belligerents on the principle of action in Siberia, but the details remain to be worked out.

This became known Wednesday, as the cabinet met with President Wilson to discuss the subject.

White House officials were disturbed over published reports that the statement had been authorized that the United States was not in accord with the attitude of the allies toward the Japanese plans. It was explained that no statement had been authorized except that the United States had not given its assent to the action under consideration.

The principle upon which all parties to the exchanges are said to be agreed is that if German influence is working harmfully in Siberia, and if there is imminent risk of the loss of the military stores in Vladivostok, Japan will be justified in using whatever measure of force may be necessary to maintain the peace in the Far East.

Differences of opinion are understood to relate to the measures of support to be given to Japan in such an undertaking.

One diplomat remarked that public discussion of the Siberian question seemed to lose sight of the existence of a special treaty between Great Britain and Japan, making it obligatory upon the latter to protect not only her own interests but that of her ally as well on the continent of Asia.

Under this treaty, it is said, in diplomatic quarters that, while, as a matter of courtesy it behooved Japan to keep the entente allies and the United States government of her purposes, it was necessary to make any proposition to the United States government and probably not to her allies except Great Britain.

It was explained at the State department that no direct proposal had been received from Japan regarding Siberia. It is known, however, that the department has been fully informed of the Japanese plans through the British government.

The status of the matter, so far as can be gathered, is that Japan has learned that her allies heartily approve of her entry into Siberia if that should be necessary to carry out her obligations.

So far as the United States government is concerned, the officials apparently believe that it is not necessary for them to give formal assurances on the subject, though it is believed this course can be outlined to Japan in a way to make it perfectly clear that there is no lack of understanding of Japan's position, so that no strain will be placed upon the relations between the two countries through the failure of America to record a formal approval.

Marine Company Insured.

Washington, D. C.—The 80th company, U. S. marines, on active service somewhere in France, is insured for \$2,545,000. This undoubtedly establishes a record for individual company insurance subscription. Of the 255 men in the company, 254 took out insurance for \$10,000 each, the remaining member subscribed to a \$5000 policy. In addition to this, 188 men of the same company made allotments totaling \$2830.50 for the "folks back home."

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER IN FRANCE

Inspection of Front Planned by Minister and Staff.

VISIT MILITARY ONLY

Large Crowd Welcomes Party at Port of Entry—Will Meet Pershing and Others While in Paris.

A French Seaport—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, with a staff of seven persons, arrived here Sunday on an American armored cruiser. The party was met at the pier by a French general, representing the French army, Major General Squier, representing the American army; Admiral Moreau, representing the French navy; Rear Admiral Wilson, representing the American navy, and the mayor and councillors of the municipality.

Although the arrival had not been announced previously, the news spread rapidly, and a great crowd soon gathered at the pier and packed the streets through which the party rode to the railway station, preceded by French and American military escorts.

Secretary Baker's party remained here only a few hours and left for Paris, in a special car attached to the regular night train. General Pershing, Ambassador Sharp and representatives of the French government will meet the secretary on his arrival in Paris.

Washington, D. C.—Upon hearing of Secretary Baker's safe arrival in France, through the Associated Press dispatch from Paris, the War department announced that the secretary's visit is purely military and not diplomatic and is for the purpose of inspection and personal conference with military officials.

No official report on the secretary's arrival had been received. The department issued this statement:

"A cable dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press announces the arrival at a French port of the secretary of war. For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officials.

"It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

"The secretary of war is accompanied by Major General William M. Black, Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Brett and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

VICTOR L. BERGER INDICTED

Ex-Congressman, Socialist, is Charged With Encouraging Disloyalty.

Chicago—Victor L. Berger, former congressman from Wisconsin; Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party; Irwin St. John Tucker, a Chicago Socialist; J. Louis Engdahl, and William F. Kruse, were indicted by the Federal grand jury Saturday, charged with obstructing recruiting, encouraging disloyalty and interfering with the prosecution of the war.

Advices from Milwaukee quote Mr. Berger as saying of the indictments: "It is a political move, pure and simple."

Mr. Berger, who is a candidate for nomination for United States senator from Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket, in announcing his platform this week, said that, if elected, he would work for the passage of a resolution by congress directing the President to summon warring countries to an immediate armistice and peace conferences.

Nebraska Saubs Co-Eds.

Lincoln, Neb.—No Eastern college girls are wanted on Nebraska farms this summer, according to the executive board of the woman's committee of the State Council of Defense, which Saturday adopted a resolution opposing any effort to send women and girls to Western farms. The resolution was aimed at the woman's land army, under whose direction Vassar and Bernard and other college girls have been organized for farm work next summer.