

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.

Two women spies, Josephine Alvarez and Victoria Faucher, condemned to death by courtmartial January 25, at Nantes, France, were executed Tuesday morning.

A Reuter dispatch from Tokio says that the Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese vice consul and another prominent official on the charge of being military spies.

May 6 was the hottest in the history of the New York City weather bureau. At mid-afternoon, the official thermometer registered 84, breaking by four degrees the record established on May 6, 1896.

A thousand young women, students at high schools and colleges in New York City, raised about \$50,000 for the relief of Belgian babies by selling forget-me-nots Tuesday. Nearly 400,000 purchased the flowers.

Roberto Boring, aged 2½ years, died in Stockton, Cal., Tuesday from the effects of an onslaught from a vicious gamecock in the yard of her parents. The beak of the fowl penetrated to the base of the skull, injuring the brain.

E. J. Purcell, American railway engineer, who was captured and robbed by a band of Chinese bandits in the interior of China last month, arrived at a Pacific port Tuesday from the Orient, accompanied by his wife and three children.

Miss Anna Held, an actress, who is critically ill with anaemia in New York, has undergone an operation for transfusion of blood, which had an immediate good effect. Ernest Lane, a motor truck driver, volunteered to give his blood.

Mrs. La Mira V. Kendig, said to have been a motion picture actress, was found shot dead Monday in her home, in Los Angeles, after Patrolman G. L. Stowe had staggered out with a bullet wound in his head, probably fatally wounded.

Alexander Eifman, private in the Provisional Squadron, U. S. Signal Corps, was accidentally killed on the south beach near Newport, Or., Tuesday, while engaged in railroad work. Eifman was caught beneath a falling tree and crushed.

A wounded British airman back in London from France reports that the squadron operating in an important sector on the Amiens front has probably established a record by bringing down 106 enemy machines in six weeks, including 21 in one day.

Fire which started Monday afternoon in a warehouse of the Independent Packing company in North St. Louis, destroyed five storage houses of the packing company, the Rogers grain elevator with several hundred thousand bushels of wheat, the four-story building of the Union Packing company, and a number of storage sheds.

The senate postoffice committee refused Tuesday to consider legislation to suspend or modify increased second-class postage rates, which become effective July 1, and which newspaper publishers have attacked in connection with the pending postoffice appropriation bill. Individual senators plan an effort later to suspend or reduce the increases.

With scarcely a flicker of the white lights to mark their passing, every cabaret in Chicago officially ended its existence at 12:01 o'clock Monday night. At this hour the new ordinance divorcing intoxicating liquors and entertainment and barring dancing and practically all forms of amusement in places where intoxicating liquors are sold went into effect.

A total of 113 sick and wounded soldiers were returned to the United States from France in the week ending April 26, the surgeon general's office announces.

The War department was asked to close saloons in Vernon, adjoining Los Angeles on the south, in resolutions adopted by the Los Angeles city council and ordered telegraphed to Washington. It was said that Vernon had become a menace to soldiers and sailors. Vernon is a small incorporated city, noted for resorts since Los Angeles abolished saloons and limited liquor sales.

HUNS OFFER PEACE

To Keep Alsace-Lorraine, However;
Austria to Make Concessions,
is Report—Balfour Denies.

London—Germany's peace emissary, according to the Daily Mail, has been busily working here, but has made no progress in any direction. There is reason to believe, it says, that the German agent, who has been reported to be a Dutch financier, returns to Germany to report that there is nothing doing.

A Central News dispatch from The Hague says the Dutch intermediary is reported to be Jonkheer Colyn, former minister of war.

The proposals made by Jonkheer Colyn, the dispatch reports, are said there to have been as follows:

1. Germany to renounce all claims in the west.
2. Restoration of Belgium.
3. Alsace-Lorraine to be autonomous, within the German federation.
4. The status in the east to remain as at present.
5. Austria to make certain concessions to Italy in the Trentino.
6. Balkan question to be solved by an international conference.
7. All colonial questions affecting Africa and Asia Minor to be settled by a conference of all the belligerents.
8. Germany to abandon all claims to her former Chinese protectorate of Kiao Chau, but in exchange to receive certain economic concessions in China.

Jonkheer Colyn came to England last week at the head of a mission whose purpose was said to be to explain to the British the difficulties caused by Germany's demand on Holland concerning the transfer of German materials across Holland to Belgium.

Foreign Secretary Balfour told the house of commons Monday that no peace offers had been made recently by the enemy. He added:

"There is no representative of a neutral nation in this country who has made tentative or informal suggestions of peace negotiations."

Rome—No favorable occasion for a further peace move by Pope Benedict has presented itself, nor does one seem near, it was stated at the Vatican when inquiry was made there regarding the report that his holiness would make a new peace offer on Whit Sunday.

HUN CIVILIANS SEE NO PEACE

Hope Each Day Will Bring Decision—
Speak of Battle as Wicked.

With the British Army in France, Sunday—Interesting comments by German civilians have been furnished from an enemy mail bag captured by the British on a section of the Flanders front. Almost without exception, references are made in the letters to the stoppage of leave and the parcel post from the front. The tone is resigned rather than recalcitrant. One letter from Berlin dated April 25 said:

"Peace does not seem to be coming along, as we fondly hoped. All this in the West is too wicked for anything. We hope every day it will come to a decision and the British will be driven into the North sea, but they stand firm."

"We have such a scarcity of shoes in Ettlingen it is impossible to get them. If there are any in Belgium please send me a pair," says a letter dated in Ettlingen on April 26.

"Are you not coming home on leave soon? How much longer is it going to last?" reads a third letter.

A note from Rhumspringe, dated April 23, says:

"The mustering of the 1920 class took place here last Friday. Most of them were accepted."

Bond Printing Expedited.

Washington, D. C.—To supply liberty bonds to subscribers promptly, extra shifts of printers were set to work Tuesday by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and it is planned to deliver all bonds within two weeks. About 18,000,000 bonds already have been printed and more than 10,000,000 have been distributed.

Secretary McAdoo formally announced that he would make allotments of all subscriptions in full.

The total of subscriptions tabulated by the Treasury department Monday night was nearly \$3,500,000,000, nearly \$500,000,000 more probably will be reported before the total is announced, some time after next Monday.

Great Mine Field is Plan.

London—According to Archibald Hurd, in the Daily Telegraph, the area in the North Sea recently announced by the British government as prohibited as dangerous to shipping after May 15, will be the greatest mine field ever laid for the special purpose of foiling submarines. It will embrace 121,782 square miles, the base forming a line between Norway and Scotland, and the peak extending northward into the Arctic circle.

ALLIES MADE TARGET

Bolshevik Declare Entente Attempted
to Interfere in Russian Affairs—
Recall of Consuls Asked.

Moscow—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has addressed the representatives in Moscow of the United States, England and France, requesting the speedy recall of their consuls at Vladivostok, and an investigation of their alleged participation in negotiations said to have been conducted between the Pekin embassies of the powers named and the Siberian autonomous government.

They are asked to define their attitude toward the soviet government and explain what the minister refers to as the attempts of their representatives to interfere with the internal life of Russia.

M. Tchitcherin submitted copies of the documents seized on the person of M. Kolodoff, a member in Vladivostok of the Siberian autonomous government who recently was arrested, which the minister declares "establishes incontrovertibly that the consular representatives of Great Britain, France and America participated in the plot, and that the diplomatic representatives of those powers in Pekin negotiated with the counter revolutionary organization calling itself the "Siberian government."

(These reported negotiations have previously been declared in Bolshevik quarters to have been projected with a view to the recognition of Siberia by the allied powers.)

M. Tchitcherin also addressed to the Japanese representative in Moscow a communication stating that the letters taken from M. Kolodoff establish the extensive participation of Japanese officials in the counter-revolutionary movement, notwithstanding repeated official assurances of non-interference with the internal life of Russia.

"Such actions," continues the communication, "prompt us now to clarify in a manner beyond doubt the position of the Tokio cabinet regarding the government of the Russian federated republic and to ask in particular if the Japanese government intends in the future to support the counter-revolutionary elements in Russia or wishes immediately to institute a public investigation of the activities of some of its agents, recall those incriminated and give definite instructions to the others. In the contrary event, the government of the Russian federated republic will have to take the measures used against Russian counter-revolutionary citizens."

ALLIES ADVANCE AT YPRES

High Ground Retaken to Depth of 500
Yards—Rains Hinder Huns.

British Headquarters in France—Franco-British forces, in the course of a successful operation between Loere and Drancourt, advanced their positions on a 1000-yard front to an average depth of 500 yards Sunday. The British took 48 prisoners and the French captured 32.

The enemy was driven from two or three ruined farms and the allies took some high ground near Koutkot.

The French, continuing their operation, carried some strongly-held buildings in the neighboring sector.

All the enemy counter efforts were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct value, strengthening the allied defenses of the approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

Some disorganization is indicated among the enemy troops, who are hindered by heavy rains. There is little doubt but that the new German tanks are proving a disappointment, developing various defects in actual service. Their ponderous weight makes maneuvering over bad ground difficult. Generally they are much inferior to those of the British.

Mining Profits Are Huge.

Spokane, Wash.—Net profits of \$2,413,683 were made by the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining company in 1917, according to the official report filed at Wallace. This is besides the money expended during the year on the smelter. The company reports betterments and repairs totaling \$1,056,618, most of which was spent on the smelter. This makes the total profits for the year far above \$3,000,000—a close second to the profits of the Hercules.

Consul at Moscow Dies.

Washington, D. C.—The death of Maddin Summers, United States consul general at Moscow, was announced Sunday in a cablegram to the State department. Mr. Summers collapsed under the strain of long months of overwork, the message said, and was ill but one day.

Roumania Making Peace.

Amsterdam—The delegates of Roumania and the central powers have resumed peace negotiations, a Bucharest dispatch reports. Several of the outstanding questions have been settled, and the conclusion of the negotiations is being approached rapidly.

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 dead-weight 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.

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.

THIRD GREAT LOAN GOES FAR OVER TOP

Nearly Four Billions Subscribed
by American People.

LAST DAY IS RECORD

Official Estimates Place Number of
Subscribers at Over 13,000,000—
Delaware Doubles Quota.

Washington, D. C.—For the third time within a year the American people have heavily over-subscribed a war credit.

As the third liberty loan was closing Saturday night, the Treasury announced the campaign had been "an overwhelming success."

Although \$3,000,000,000 was the formal goal of the campaign, official reports, including only a small proportion of Saturday's avalanche of pledges, showed the total as \$3,203,655,400, and there were indications that the aggregate would be increased to nearly \$4,000,000,000 when banks have time to tabulate the multitude of last-minute applications.

The exact result of the campaign probably will not be known until late in the week.

Official estimates placed the number of subscribers at between 13,000,000 and 15,000,000—far above the 10,000,000 of the second loan or the 4,500,000 of the first.

Some officials expressed the belief that the roll of bond buyers would be even greater. To them this was one of the encouraging features of the loan.

All 12 Federal Reserve districts, which were the largest campaign units, oversubscribed, and a majority of the states made the same record. Delaware doubled its quota.

Bond selling continued actively in many cities up to a late hour and banks stayed open in a final effort to roll up more subscriptions than the \$4,616,000,000 of the second liberty loan last October.

233,000 MORE MEN CALLED

Army Will Need 15 Billions to Carry
on War Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C.—Simultaneously with the announcement Saturday that 233,000 men from 45 states had been called to join the colors in May, Secretary Baker indicated the scope of the government's plans for increasing the fighting forces by stating that congress had been asked to appropriate approximately \$15,000,000,000 for the army for the next fiscal year. That amount is exclusive of funds provided in the fortifications bill, which not only covers coast defenses but as a rule provides the bulk of heavy field ordnance.

Last year the army estimates aggregated \$6,600,000,000, to pay for a force of 1,500,000 men, which already has been exceeded.

The call for 250,000 men during May goes to all states except California, Oregon and Nevada, which, with the District of Columbia, already have supplied so large a part of their quotas that it was decided not to include them this time.

The movement in most states will begin May 25 and will be completed in five days.

By this order the War department abandons the plan of assembling men in even monthly increments of approximately 100,000. The call for 150,000 in April and 233,000 this month will bring out in two months half of the number originally contemplated for the year. Officials made it clear that it is now the purpose to mobilize all the men for whom equipment and training facilities can be provided.

"Let us avoid specific figures," Secretary Baker again said. "They imply limits. There is no limit. We will call out enough men to make victory certain. We will call them as rapidly as they can be trained and sent forward."

Germans Favor Big Guns.

London—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam from a frontier correspondent asserts that the Germans are constructing long range guns of the type used in the bombardment of Paris at Seraing, five miles southwest of Liege, in Belgium, and that they have requisitioned the Cockerill works for the purpose.

The dispatch says that all the workmen in the factory have refused to work and will be deported this month.