

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.

Dispatches from Vienna announce the arrival there of a German delegation, which has opened negotiations for the incorporation of Austria in Germany.

The issuance of American-Philippine certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$10,000,000 was authorized at Manila Friday by Acting Governor-General Yeater.

Reports that the Blanquet-Felix Diaz revolution in Mexico was substantially financed are termed as doubtful by state department officials, in replying to direct questions regarding the situation and the reports.

Twenty-four men and women Red Cross workers are scheduled to sail from Seattle April 22 for service in Siberia. The workers, it was announced, will be stationed in camps along the trans-Siberian railroad.

The London war office has issued an urgent appeal for volunteers for the relief force for north Russia. It is stated that the men must be trained soldiers. The period of enlistment will be for a year or for such shorter periods as required.

The California senate Thursday passed, 29 to 3, Senator McDonald's bill establishing a ten-hour day for feminine domestic servants. The bill now goes to the assembly, where a similar measure was defeated about ten days ago by a close vote.

The Arabian king of the Hedjaz, who aided the allied campaign against the Turks in Palestine, has just issued in Mecca a manifesto claiming for himself the title of "commander of the faithful," which has been among the titles of the sultan of Turkey.

Mexican newspapers reaching Washington last week report a revival of banditry in the state of Vera Cruz immediately south of Tampico and record six serious attacks on trains since the middle of March. This is largely the territory where Felix Diaz, recently reinforced by General Aureliano Blanquet, is reported to be operating.

Three thousand internal revenue agents working in specially arranged zones throughout the United States will enforce prohibition after July 1, according to plans arranged by the revenue bureau. Nearly 800 inspectors will be trained for the work, to be added to the force of 2283 revenue agents already available for police regulations.

Copies of the Korean proclamation of independence have been addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy and their premiers and peace delegations, the San Francisco branch of the Korean national association announced Saturday. In the accompanying letter is a plea that Korea's endeavors toward independence be given all possible favor.

At a meeting of returned soldiers held in the exhibition grounds on Sunday, 10,000 volunteers were enrolled as an army to fight disloyalty in Australia.

Russell Newman, perhaps the oldest man in Idaho and said to be the oldest Oddfellow in the United States, is dead at the home of his son in Midvale. Mr. Newman had been a resident of Weiser, Idaho, for a number of years and up until within two weeks ago enjoyed good health.

Hulett Merritt, of Pasadena, reputed a millionaire, was sentenced Wednesday by Judge Oscar Trippett, of the United States district court here, to serve five months in jail and pay a fine of \$5000, following his conviction of hoarding sugar in violation of war food restrictions. Mr. Merritt gave notice of appeal.

Advices to the state department from Madrid say that strike conditions in Barcelona and Valencia have greatly improved in the last few days and the situation throughout Spain has quieted down.

The province of Ontario will hold a plebiscite on the repeal of the Ontario temperance act and upon measures permitting the sale of liquors, it was announced in the legislature Wednesday by Premier Hearst. The date will be announced later.

AMERICANS IN NEAR MUTINY

Order for Campaign Against Bolsheviks Is Opposed.

Archangel. — American troops in north Russia, by hesitating to comply with orders to proceed to the fighting front, have impressed official circles with the necessity for promptly relieving the soldiers now in that section. The Washington statement that they would be relieved at the earliest possible moment has been interpreted by the men as meaning not later than June 1, which is the date they believe navigation at Archangel probably will be open.

While the company in question showed hesitancy in returning to the fighting front south of Archangel, declaring that the war with Germany is over and that the United States is not at war with the Bolsheviks, the soldiers yielded to appeals made by the officers and obeyed instructions.

The situation arose when the company named was ordered back to the front after a rest period at Archangel. The officers were informed that the men did not want to go to the front again. They asked to have their arguments answered.

The men contended that they were draft men, selected for the war with Germany, which was finished now; that America was not at war with the Bolsheviks; that the entire Bolshevik situation was the subject of much political debate and indecision in the United States, and that so far as they were concerned, they were unable to see why they should be fighting if there was no war.

The regimental commander said perhaps their own lives depended on the fighting on this front, and then made his successful appeal, reciting to the men traditions of the American army.

This incident was only the outcropping of what seems to be the general feeling among the American troops, officers as well as men. Because of this feeling it is admitted more or less generally that the troops now here probably will be of little use after June 1.

MONROE DOCTRINE PUT IN COVENANT

Paris.—Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the league of nations, according to announcement here.

The league of nations commission adopted Friday night a new section to the covenant specifically providing that the Monroe doctrine is not to be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

The Monroe doctrine amendment was prepared by Edward M. House. It was expected the Japanese amendment also would be brought up again. The president's call on Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, had a bearing on this amendment.

At the meeting of the commission on a league of nations, ten sections of the covenant were considered and passed. The Japanese amendment was not reached and the actual text of the section exempting the Monroe doctrine from the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations is not yet available.

American commissioners stated, however, that the doctrine was definitely named in the provision guaranteeing that it will not be affected by the terms in the covenant.

The adoption of the section exempting the Monroe doctrine was the only real exemption made during the meeting. President Wilson offered the amendment and made a plea for it, saying that he believed the doctrine was protected under the terms of the covenant as they stood, but because of the demands for specific exemption he felt it imperative that the amendment should be added.

Labor Conditions Better.

Washington, D. C.—Labor conditions on the Pacific coast are considerably improved, according to a report of the department of labor given out Saturday, Los Angeles being the only city which fails to show a reduction in the unemployed surplus. Figures on Portland's unemployed drop to 6000 and Seattle to 7000 and of the 8000 unemployed before the strike at Tacoma 6500 are back at work. Other cities on the coast show very little unemployment.

Oregon Prisoner Is Safe.

New York.—Bryant R. Rydall of Gladstone, Or., and Malcolm V. Arnold of London, O., Young Men's Christian association workers, recently captured by the Bolsheviks, are "safe and well treated," according to a telegram received here Friday by the Y. M. C. A. war work council from Acting Secretary of State Polk, quoting advices from Archangel.

Rydall's mother lives in Gladstone, Or., and Arnold's family in Polk, Neb.

GERMANS CALLED TO SIGN TREATY

April 25th Date Set for Conclusion of Peace.

BIG PROBLEM SOLVED

President Announces Work So Far
Along as to Warrant Summoning
Huns to Versailles.

Paris.—A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the council of four says that the questions of peace are so near a complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The president hopes that the questions of Italy, especially relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way, and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace conference with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April.

"This does not mean that many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration which has long been under way will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with the questions so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given, for the time, precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be gotten out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlements are parts of a single whole."

PROHIBITION AFTER ALL QUESTIONABLE

Washington, D. C.—Legal advisers of government agencies interested in liquor regulations examined statutes and executive orders Tuesday without finding specific legal authority by which the internal revenue bureau might enforce wartime prohibition after July 1.

President Wilson, under the Overman act, giving him power to transfer functions from one department to another, might delegate the authority to the revenue bureau, some lawyers declared. However, this still would leave the bureau without adequate funds to pay the costs of maintaining a large federal police.

Suggestions received have not changed materially the air of uncertainty over the question of how prohibition is to be enforced as caused by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper's announcement that his bureau has not the authority nor the funds to carry out the enforcement measures properly. Many telegrams reflected keen interest by individuals and organizations throughout the country in the status of war-time prohibition. Mr. Roper added nothing to his statement in replying to these queries, it was said.

Debs Is Closely Guarded.

Moundsville, W. Va.—The incarceration of Eugene V. Debs in the West Virginia penitentiary was marked Monday night by the placing of additional guards around the walls by order of J. Z. Terrell, the warden. Prison officials decided that they will determine upon a fixed amount of mail that Debs may receive, for there are indications of an overwhelming number of incoming letters for the prisoner.

MILITARY DEFEAT HAS WROUGHT NO CHANGE OF HEART IN GERMANY

Dr. Alonzo Taylor Investigates Conditions in Land of Hun—Same Old Gang in Government Offices—Take Attitude That They Are
Much Abused Nation—Believe Themselves
Guilty of No Misdeeds.

By LLOYD ALLEN,
Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union.) Paris.—That Germany has experienced no change of heart as a result of her military defeat is the message Dr. Alonzo Taylor has just brought to Paris after three weeks in Germany, where he inspected the food supply, the stocks of raw materials, briefly, and made a remarkably concise survey of the political and economic situation.

Probably no one in America was better fitted to size up Germany than Doctor Taylor.

While America was neutral, during those first months of the great war, Taylor was traveling through the length and breadth of Germany inspecting the allied prison camps. He was attached to the American embassy. He gained, during the days before we were in the war, an intimate knowledge of German war methods, German official procedure, German intrigue, German lies, German cruelty, and came to know all about the condition of economic Germany.

You would never pick Taylor out of a crowd as one of our leading Americans, because he does not look like a statesman, a college professor, a political economist, or a diplomat—and he is all of these things.

When he hurried out of Mr. Hoover's office in the Hotel de Crillon, on his return from Germany, Taylor started, without a pause, to get into the heart of his talk with a group of American newspaper men that had assembled to learn the truth about the Germans. He actually talked one hour and forty-five minutes. He answered half a hundred questions.

"Same Old Gang."

"They've got the same old gang in the government offices at Berlin that we knew before and during the war," Taylor began. "Some kind of a revolution actually started in Germany before the armistice was signed. For the time being that revolution is being held up. The politicians are bending every effort to get a governmental machine working smoothly, in order to present some kind of a solid front to the allies when the time comes to settle final peace terms. While the government is shaping itself the old civil servants are being kept in the government offices. The men in control do not intend taking untrained men into the government, because they have the concrete example of the failure of the Russian government that took untrained officials into the government machine. The Germans in control won't allow Germany's government to fall to pieces like the Russian government."

As soon as peace is actually declared the Germans will start out settling their internal difficulties and can be expected to introduce many socialistic reforms—possibly the socialization of many of the leading industries, such as the large factory groups and the coal and potash and iron mines.

In the meantime, the men in control at Berlin are endeavoring to get their people back to work, back to the industrious and nonpolitical ways of 50 years ago before the militaristic crowd started preaching world conquest and "kulturation" of the globe.

Militarism is gone. And it is now appreciated that the Germans have a long way to go before they come out of this war experience as even a half-way decent nation.

Militarism as a world menace in Germany is gone, Doctor Taylor believes. He found sufficient evidence to satisfy him that the German army of the old days is a thing of the past.

As to the men at the helm in Berlin who are trying to solve the present urgent problems of the country—they have had no change of heart, no conversion to the doctrines of President Wilson unless they are permitted to retain their original boundaries.

Falling to hoodwink the world into giving them territory that never belonged to them rightfully, the Germans are going to take the attitude that they are a much abused nation. And they are going to hint broadly that no good can come of abusing a nation of 70,000,000 people. In fact, they are already beginning a propaganda to make their people believe the allies are eager for an unjust peace.

Non Compos Mentis.

Today the German has figured out a kind of new philosophy of life. He wants to eat his cake and have it too. He admits that he would have been overjoyed had the central powers won the war and enslaved the world. He sees no wrong in a kulturized world. He believes that any means the military party took to win the war, no matter how cruel, and no matter what suffering these methods caused innocent populations, were justified.

Now that the Germans have been defeated and see some of their stealings of the past half century going out of their hands, they say, "The military party deceived us," and then take the attitude that they are not to blame for present misfortunes.

In other words, had the military party succeeded in defeating the allied nations and the United States the

German people would have taken the spoils and admit that they would have levied terrible peace terms on their vanquished enemies. Now they are defeated they refuse to shoulder any of the blame for the situation. And they are going to believe that they are abused if Alsace-Lorraine is given to France.

Believe Selves Guiltless.

The widespread belief that the Germans themselves are guilty of no misdeeds is being emphasized by a new school of writers who first came into prominence about the time President Wilson gave the world the covenant of the league of nations at Paris. What astounded Americans in Germany in those days was the fact that these very writers admitted with perfect candor that Germany intended keeping Belgium permanently, had Germany won the war.

Topics such as these occupied the German mind when the peace conference was making its preliminary survey of European affairs. While German papers printed columns about the probable outcome of the peace conference there were 238,000 men in Berlin without jobs drawing a pension of six marks a day from the government. In Hamburg the pension roll amounted to 78,000. Both figures represent a state of unemployment several times greater than the worst periods of industrial depression Germany ever knew before the war.

The men were being paid just enough to live on, and as a consequence would not work.

Hate for Kaiser.

Among the intellectual circles in Germany the blame for the silent rebellion of the workmen, their refusal to work, was placed on the military party—on old Von Tirpitz, and on Ludendorff, and some more of the war lords. The Kaiser and his son, the crown prince, were generally despised. Both ran away when trouble started and were hated for that. But the people of Germany were not disposed to blame either the crown prince or the Kaiser for starting the war.

"Both of them lack the brains to plan a war," was the common expression heard on the streets and reflected in a number of the newspapers.

Doctor Taylor had one general explanation for Germany's strangely perverted state of mind.

"Germany today is suffering from an intense moral disintegration," he declared. "You see it in a dozen different phases of German life. Men who served in the army and are now demobilized, though still in uniform, will leave their families for days at a time—simply wander off without warning. They seem to have lost their sense of responsibility toward their families."

"There are comparatively few producers in the population, most of the people being spenders; spenders of the government's printed money."

"In the Berlin playhouses shows are running which are of such a low moral level that no American postal authority would permit even private letters to describe some of the scenes. Before the war such shows were not permitted."

"Robberies have increased greatly. The people blame the Bolsheviks, but know in their own minds that these crimes might well enough be committed by anyone—because the increase in crime is one of the notable phases of life in Germany today."

In all Germany there is no danger of a rehabilitation of the military machine, according to Doctor Taylor. This view is verified by other Americans competent to judge, who have just returned from the other side of the Rhine.

Without desiring in any way to antagonize the French, who are carrying on an active campaign preaching

Committee to Help Soldiers Get Jobs

Washington, D. C.—Governmental agencies called together by the council of national defense organized the emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors as a step toward filling a gap caused by demobilization of 80 per cent of the field force of the United States employment service, for which congress failed to provide funds.

A committee on plans was appointed to collect immediately all available information as to work being done and prepare a comprehensive plan of operations.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the council, is chairman, the other members being Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the secretary of war; John W. Hollowell of Boston, and E. H. Greenwood of the council.

Colonel Woods told the committee: "Many of the men feel that they have been improved by their experience in the army and are ambitious for something better than before. I feel that this ambition should be encouraged."

the possibility of Germany "coming back," Doctor Taylor and his associates believe firmly that the German is finished in a military way; that the German people are disgusted with the military idea, which has brought them nothing but misery and hunger, and that above all other things the French, and of course the other allied nations and America, are not in any danger of a resumption of the war.

This does not mean that any amiable feeling is growing among the American officials here in Paris toward the Germans, and it does not mean that an unfriendliness toward the French people is developing. The Americans who have been in Germany and who know the Germans from long experience before as well as during the war, are convinced that the German today is the same swine he was in and before 1914.

Doctor Taylor and Dr. Vernon Kellogg, also of the Hoover staff and competent to speak of the situation in Germany, are both of the opinion that Germany has no great amount of manufactured goods waiting to be shipped to the markets of the world ahead of allied goods.

It now seems that the economic blockade that shut raw materials from Germany during the last two years of war just about finished the nation in an industrial way.

URGES 13 MONTHS IN YEAR

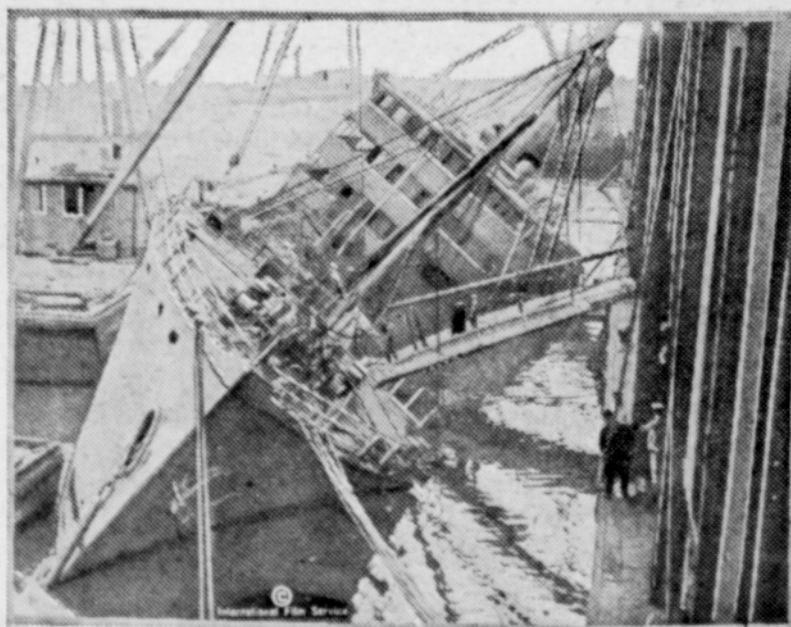
Cincinnati Man Brings Forward His
Plan for Simple Perpetual
Calendar.

Cincinnati. — "Printed calendars would be a thing of the past if the perpetual calendar were adopted," said C. B. Braunstein, who has a plan for simplifying dates.

"Let the year be divided into 13 months of 28 days each. This would make 364 days. As there are 365 1/4 days in a year, the odd day could be placed anywhere in the calendar and be a 'universal thanksgiving day.' The other extra day would come every fourth year and could be placed after the last day in leap year and be known as 'Zero day,' 'Leap Year day' or 'Gala day.'"

"Under this plan Monday would always come on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d days of the month; Tuesday on the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d; Wednesday on the 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th; Thursday on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; Friday on the 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; Saturday on the 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; Sunday on the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th. Everybody would know upon what date any day of the week would fall."

NAVAL TRANSPORT AFIRE AT HOBOKEN



The naval transport Sixaola sunk at her pier at Hoboken, N. J. The vessel caught fire while being loaded with supplies for France and it was decided to sink her. Lieut. E. H. Foster and Chief Boatwain's Mate Frank Kramer went below to open the seacocks and were trapped by the inrush of water and drowned.