

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.

German prisoners retained in France under the armistice conditions will be returned to Germany by the terms of the peace treaty, according to the Temps.

The will of Verner Z. Reed, Denver capitalist and federal mediator, who died last week at Coronado Beach, Cal., was filed for probate recently. The estate is valued at \$25,000,000.

Rechecking of army records has resulted in the addition of 476 names to the list of major casualties, bringing the total to 75,820 killed in action, died of wounds and disease and died from other causes.

The Hungarian government has been overthrown, according to Vienna reports published in the Berlin newspapers. The Hungarian foreign war and food commissaries have arrived at Vienna with their families.

The surrendered German submarine UB-88, escorted by the coast guard cutter Tuscarora, will leave New York May 5 for its cruise along the gulf of Mexico, up the Mississippi river, and later to the Pacific, the navy department announced Saturday.

The average uniform ration for the 7,000,000 inhabitants of the occupied areas of Germany will be 930 grams a day for each person, according to the decision of the inter-allied military commission for food supply for the civilian population on the left bank of the Rhine, announced Saturday.

The airship will be as common as the automobile in ten years, Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero club of America, said in opening the second pan-American aeronautics congress at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday. Mr. Hawley presided at the opening session, which was attended by 500 delegates.

The first meeting of the league of nations in Geneva, the capital of the league, will be held in the famous Alabama hall of the city hall, the Associated Press learned Friday. The local authorities have been notified that a site one and one-half miles square on the lake shore will be required for the permanent home of the league.

"I am not willing to become a citizen of the world in lieu of being a citizen of the United States, neither am I willing that the seat of our government should be removed from Washington to Geneva," United States Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, declared in an address at St. Louis before the City club on the league of nations.

With the discovery in the New York postoffice Thursday of 16 infernal machines, in addition to half a dozen which have been delivered to prominent men in various cities, federal detectives were endeavoring to run down the organizers of what is believed to be a nation-wide plot to assassinate cabinet officials and other men prominent in official and private life.

James K. Lynch, governor of the U. S. 12th federal reserve bank in San Francisco, died early Tuesday at his home in Alameda, from an attack of heart disease.

The San Francisco branch of the commercial telegraphers of America voted Tuesday to call a strike, the date to be fixed by a board of international officers.

The Bolshevik commissioner for the interior at Petrograd ordered the sale at auction last week of all the scientific instruments belonging to the Institute for Public Studies.

The Argentine foreign office learns that the Mexican government is recalling its diplomatic mission to Italy because it has not been recognized by the Italian government.

A report that M. Loucheur, minister of reconstruction, had said that importations into France would again be entirely free after June 1 is declared to be erroneous by the Petit Parisien.

A large section of Yokohama was ravaged by fire Monday, 2000 buildings including a part of the business section being burned. Firemen from Tokio aided in checking the flames before they reached the foreign residential section.

ITALY ASKED TO RETURN

Negotiations on Disputed Matters May Be Resumed.

The Italian delegates to the peace conference, who left Paris almost abruptly when the council of four refused to grant Italy's full claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast, have been invited to resume their places in the peace conference.

Paris dispatches say it is believed the Italians will return to the French capital and that the negotiations over the disputed points will begin again. French and British diplomats in Rome for several days have been discussing the controversy with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino in an endeavor to straighten out the tangle. The invitation of the council of three, it is understood, has in view the elimination of the personal element in the controversy and the paving of the way for a territorial adjustment acceptable to Italy when the conferees are again together.

In peace conference circles Sunday was quiet. President Poincare had the members of the cabinet before him and discussed with them the preliminary peace terms. A meeting between the inter-allied and German credentials commissions which was to have been held was postponed. President Wilson spent the day motoring.

In Belgium the dissatisfaction over the awards to Belgium has resulted in a petition being presented to King Albert, asking him to decline to affix his signature to the peace treaty. A cabinet council Saturday recalled home the three Belgian delegates for a conference which is to decide whether the conditions offered Belgium are acceptable. A big patriotic demonstration was held in Antwerp Sunday at which demands were made for the fulfillment of the allied pledges to Belgium.

Reds Leave Samara As Siberians Advance

Bellebel, Province of Orenburg, Southeast Russia—Siberian troops are pushing close to Samara and Orenburg. The latter town is being evacuated by the bolsheviks, and it is expected a few days will see the capture of Samara by the Siberians. To the northward the Siberians have occupied Bugulma, Menselinsk and Glazov.

The retirement of the Czechs from the southeastern Russian front, at first regarded as a calamity, has been greatly offset by the spirit, self-reliance and patriotism shown by the Siberians. The advance of the Siberians has practically been carried to the determined limit of possibility prior to the spring thaw. It is expected that the Siberians will undertake a new drive with the river Volga as their objective.

This front is held by an army of 200,000 officers and men organized since Admiral Kolchak took control, five months ago. A second army of 300,000 men is being formed in the rear.

As a result of the efforts of Great Britain and France, quantities of much needed equipment are arriving.

U.S. DEBT TOTALS \$24,824,345,000

Washington, D. C.—Public debt of the United States government reported by the treasury is \$24,824,345,000.

Most of this represents liberty bonds of the first, second, third and fourth issues, the victory liberty loan not being included to any great extent. No reduction is made for the \$8,852,000,000 loaned to foreign governments. Consequently the net debt would be approximately \$16,000,000,000.

The treasury plans to issue other bonds this year and next year to meet the rag ends of war expenses, but in the aggregate, these are not expected to amount to more than \$5,000,000,000, so that the gross public debt of the United States is expected by officials to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000 when the period of war financing ends.

New York.—The United States government has contributed 2000 army cots for the relief of poor persons rendered homeless as the result of the wholesale rental eviction now taking place in New York. This announcement is made by Captain C. A. Goldsmith, U. S. N., retired, who is working in conjunction with Mayor Hylan's committee in an investigation of alleged rent profiteering. The cots will be placed in 38 churches throughout the city.

325,000 Germans in Army.

Coblenz.—On May 1, which officially marked the end of the demobilization of the old German army and the functioning of the new army or rechswehr, Germany had 325,000 men of various classes under arms, according to estimates by American intelligence officers. The present strength of the troops available for service is approximately 225,000.

HUNS GET PEACE PACT WEDNESDAY

Orlando and Sonnino to Attend Peace Meeting.

BELGIANS RETURN

Crown Council at Brussels Gives Consent to Signing of Treaty. Clemenceau Satisfied.

London.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

Rome.—Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy started for Paris Monday.

Paris.—The time for handing over the peace treaty to the Germans was set for 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The announcement that Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, leading Italian delegates to the peace conference, had left Rome for Paris, and the further news that the Belgian crown council had given its assent to the signing of the peace treaty have resulted in relieving the embarrassments of the peace conferees.

These developments had the effect of producing a call for a plenary session of the conference for Wednesday for the purpose of laying the peace treaty before all the participating nations.

The decision of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino to return to Paris was taken spontaneously after conferences in Rome during the last few days, according to the Temps. The council of three did not reply to the telegrams received from Baron Sonnino on Saturday.

Camille Barrere, the French ambassador in Rome, during the past few days has been smoothing away differences, according to Liberte, which adds that the co-operation of Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, was most valuable.

"I have done my best. I think it is a good peace."

This declaration was made to the editor of the Figaro Monday night by Premier Clemenceau. The editor adds that from the details he has been able to learn, he is convinced that all France is weighing well the immense advantages she will gain from collaboration with Great Britain and the United States.

If it is a good peace, the editor continued, it is also a better one because it is an alliance with the two most powerful nations of the world.

TEAMSTER'S STRIKE AT SPOKANE BEGINS

Spokane, Wash.—The threatened strike of the teamsters and chauffeurs of Spokane began Monday. The men were called out following a unanimous vote of the membership Sunday to back up the demands embodied in the new agreement effective May 1.

Between 300 and 400 men were called out from places where employers had given a definite refusal to sign the new scale. This number was being constantly added to all day. The committees calling upon employers and presenting the new scale would order the men upon refusal of the employer to sign.

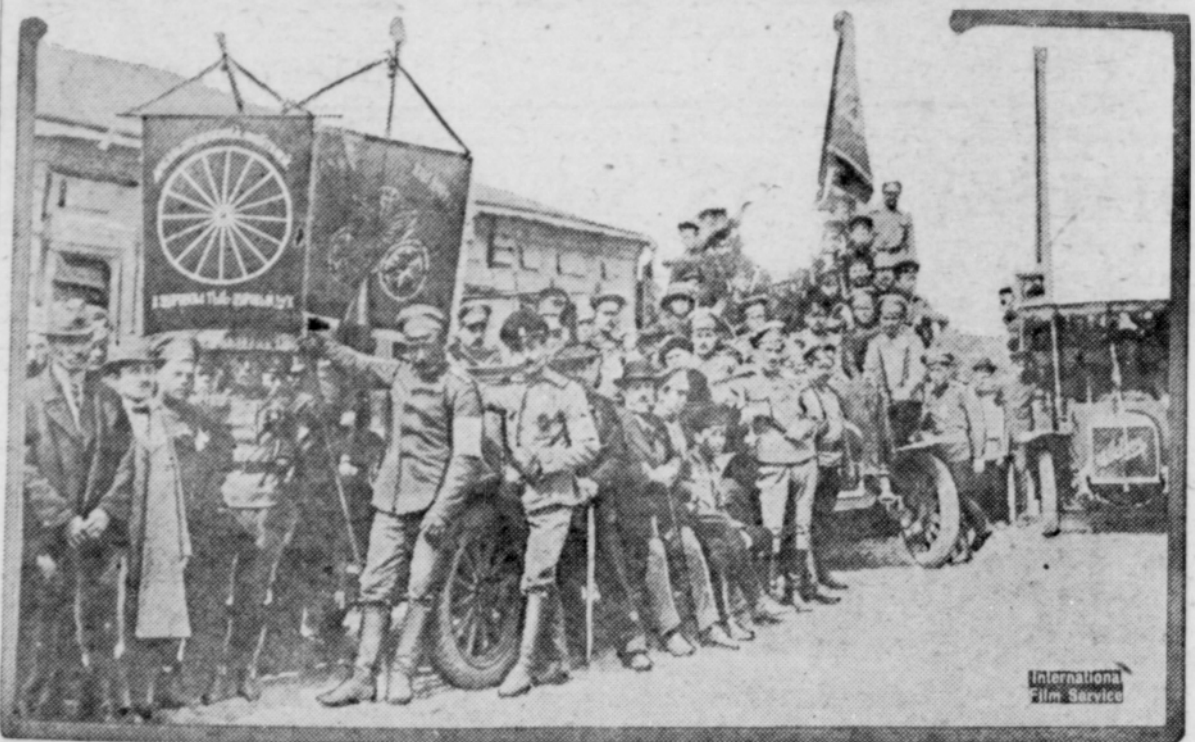
It was estimated by union officials late Monday afternoon that between 600 and 700 men would be on strike before night if the committees met with a concerted refusal on the part of the employers to sign.

The transfer business of the city is badly hit. At the three largest transfer companies it was stated that the companies are paralyzed and have made no effort to operate in any department.

Liquor Reform Proposed.

Sydney, N. S. W.—A movement to offset the activities of the prohibition party which is becoming powerful in the state of New South Wales has been launched by a group of citizens here. The purpose is to reduce some of the evil aspects of the liquor traffic rather than to do away with liquor entirely. The programme calls for agitation for the reduction of the alcoholic contents of liquors, etc.

SIBERIAN BICYCLE AND AUTOCYCLE SQUAD



Siberian bicycle and autocyclus squad at Irkutsk, Siberia. This squad is a sort of flying fighting unit, speeding from one point of disturbance to another.

FOOD PRICE IS GOING TO DROP

So Says George N. Peek, Chairman of the New Industrial Board.

HOW STEEL PRICE WAS CUT

Chiefs of Industry Called in by Peek and Matter is Finally Settled—No Government Control, but Purely a Voluntary Arrangement.

Washington.—There is every reason to expect lower food prices in the relatively near future.

So speaks George N. Peek, chairman of the new industrial board of the department of commerce.

Peek describes the industrial board as "the doctor to American business." He believes the patient should be well on the way to recovery within sixty to ninety days.

"And after six months of convalescing, American business should be healthier and more prosperous than ever," he asserts.

"Doctor" Peek is now diagnosing the ailments of the industries which produce the basic necessities, such as steel, coal, lumber, brick and building materials. Already he and his assistants have brought about a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in the prices of steel. When the prices of these commodities have been brought down, then the board will go after food prices.

How the System Works. There's no government control about it; it's purely a voluntary arrangement.

Here's about the way it works—not so informally perhaps, but along these general lines:

Down in the wood-and-paper building where the council of national defense has given quarters to the industrial board there is a committee room, with a long, plain table and a few plain chairs.

Into this room Chairman Peek calls Judge Gary of the United States Steel corporation, Charles H. Schwab of Bethlehem Steel and other steel magnates. They all come willingly.

"Now, Judge," says Chairman Peek. "You know darn well steel prices are too high. Nobody's buying any steel because they can't afford it. Now it seems to me it would pay you to cut the price, even if you do lose a little by it, so that people would buy. What do you say?"

"Sure," says Judge Gary, flicking

Gambling Common on Berlin Streets

Berlin.—Gambling has so increased here since the armistice that the widest opportunity and license are not sufficient to satisfy the passion of the residents of Berlin, who have taken to playing games of chance, even roulette, in the open streets in certain sections. Certain streets are lined with tables, edge to edge. The bets have been increasing gradually in size until men and women, apparently of the poorer classes and often "workless" and drawing government support, wager 25 marks at a time.

The scene is enlivened frequently by bettors who, after losing, snatch money from the table and dash through the crowd, to the walls of the cheated gamster.

Bad as is the gambling in the open streets, that in the "clubs" is declared to be far worse. Street gambling is not always with cash, stolen valuables of various kinds often being put up as stakes.

the ashes off his cigar. "I'm willing. I'll cut prices 10 per cent, if that suits the rest of you."

"That's all right," says Charlie Schwab. "But I think some things could be cut 15 per cent."

"That's too much," says some other magnate. "I think 12 per cent would be better."

So they agree on 12 per cent. Then they take a pad of paper and a pencil and figure out just what they'll charge for various commodities. This schedule is put into shape, and they all sign an agreement not to charge more than it says they'll charge—and there you are!

One of the best things about this new and novel method of price fixing is that labor is perfectly protected. The industrial board looks after that. It will permit no cut in prices that will give the employers a chance to cut wages. So long as the cost of living remains high, wages must remain high, the board holds, so that the living standard shall not be lowered.

Business to Bear Shock. The theory underlying the whole arrangement is that big business, still holding its profits made during the war, is in a far better position to stand the first shock of readjustment

Muster Out Soldier, 80, After 4 Years' Service

Paris.—After serving four years and a half in dugouts and billets as a sapper in an engineering regiment, Lieutenant Surugue, eighty years-old, was mustered out of the service a few weeks ago. When the war broke out in 1914 he volunteered for the duration of the struggle, and during the conflict earned the sobriquet of "the dean of the poilus."

After being accepted in the army Lieutenant Surugue served in a training camp, learning the manual of the rifle and bayonet. When he had sufficiently advanced he was immediately sent to the front, and during the war passed most of the time near Souchez, where shells fell with constant regularity. He is at present in fine health and tuned to continue the campaign should occasion demand it.

than is the American workman.

"No one dares buy until prices fall, and even then everybody will wait to see how far they fall," says Peek. "Individual action in lowering selling prices is therefore long drawn out and unscientific. It renders the market unstable and dangerous."

"By sane and temperate action all this can be avoided."

GATHERING UP "DUDS"

Italy Finds Many Million Projectiles Which Failed to "Do Their Duty"—Work Still Goes On.

Rome.—General Rudoglio, under-chief of the general staff, has presented the minister for reconstruction of the invaded territories, Sig. Fradeletto, his report on the recovery of unexploded projectiles and bombs in the zone of war, and in the localities where the principal battles occurred.

From the beginning of the war to October 17, 1918, 7,800,000 did not explode. Up to November 1, 1917, there were collected about 7,000,000 unexploded bombs. From 1917 to the end of hostilities, about 7,700,000 unexploded projectiles were found.

The raking of the ground to find them goes on actively; but it will be a long time before the work generally has been completed.

U. S. FLYERS HIT TEN "SUBS"

Two Undersea Craft Sunk, 8 Damaged by Them, Capt. Thomas C. Craven Says.

Boston.—French records credit United States naval flyers with having damaged and possibly destroyed twelve German submarines, according to Capt. Thomas C. Craven, U. S. N., commander of all the United States naval aviation forces in France, who returned on the U. S. S. Agamemnon. His department, he said, took a more conservative view and conceded the sinking of two and the damaging of eight of the enemy craft.

Captain Craven described the rapid growth of the United States naval air forces in France from nine small seaplanes to a great fleet operating from a port near Brest with more than 200 battle seaplanes of the best type. He believed the patrol work of this fleet was an important factor in the curtailment of enemy submarine successes near the French coast.

Gets Hubbies Mixed.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—A Bonner Springs woman several months ago began to plan for her wedding anniversary. She invited a large number of friends.

Several days ago, just before the event was to take place, the invited guests were mystified to receive word that the event had been called off.

Later it was learned that the woman had absent-mindedly selected the date for her marriage to her first husband instead of her present husband. The latter event will not be for several months yet.

BETTER MILK FOR LONDON

Society Appeals for Funds to Carry on Campaign for Legal Betterment of City's Supply.

London.—Contrasting the milk supply of London with the cleaner and more healthful milk compelled by law in New York city, the National Clean Milk society is appealing for funds to carry on a campaign for legal milk betterment here.

The appeal says that while all New York dairy herds must be free from tubercular cattle, between 8 and 9 per cent of the milk supplied in London county contains "living tubercle." While Grade A milk in New York must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at any time before reaching the consumer, the average London sample "contains not less than 3,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter."

The society says American milk is bottled before it is shipped, and remarks that "the conduct of the dairy has become a science which is practically unknown in this country to the trade, the public or any but an extremely small number of public health officials."

AWARDED SIX CENTS DAMAGES

Father, Absent at Interment, Sued Undertaker for Not Waiting for Him.

New York.—Six cents damages was awarded James Hewitt of Bayonne in consideration of mental injuries received at the hands of John H. Eldridge an undertaker of Woodhaven, L. I., by a jury in the Queens county court, which tried an action by Hewitt to recover \$2,000 from the undertaker.

Hewitt alleges that his feelings were injured and he was occasioned much grief and distress because, through the undertaker's fault, he was not permitted to witness the interment of his fifteen-year-old daughter, who died in the Jamaica hospital last November. Eldridge was engaged to take the body to a New Jersey cemetery and to superintend the interment.

Testimony showed that Hewitt arrived at the cemetery after the hour set for the burial. He declared he was delayed by a tump on a trolley line, and that Eldridge should have spared his feelings by postponing the ceremony until his arrival.