

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.

It has been learned through official sources at Berne, that the steamer Sterling with a large cargo of grain for Switzerland, has just been sunk as the result of a collision.

There will be no consistency until the war is over, Pope Benedict said recently upon hearing that the report had been published that he intended to call a consistory shortly.

Attacks were made by the Germans at several points on the French front Thursday night, the Paris War office announces. In Lorraine there was violent hand-to-hand fighting. Everywhere the French repulsed the Germans.

Trapped in an upper corridor, one man lost his life early Friday in Butte, Mont., when fire destroyed the Wolfstone Block lodging house. Fifty other guests dazed by the smoke were led or carried out of the building by firemen.

A call for a general strike beginning Monday morning in sympathy with the strike of laundry workers and drivers was issued in Kansas City Tuesday by local labor leaders. Labor leaders claimed more than 25,000 persons would obey the call.

One hundred and twenty-two baseball teams composing 17 regimental leagues have been organized at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. The leagues were formed at the suggestion of Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Camp Pike.

A Petrograd message received in London Thursday carries the report that on Monday night three of the people's commissioners, names not given, entrusted with the organization of the red revolutionary navy, were mysteriously murdered.

Uprisings on the part of natives in Beluchistan recently resulted in fighting in which many casualties were inflicted, the India office announces. The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken.

Final articles of agreement for the world's championship fight between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton July 4 will be signed in Chicago next week, according to an announcement made after a conference between the Willard and Fulton representatives.

So long as the exigencies of the service permit, Jewish battalions in the British army are definitely intended for employment in Palestine. This announcement was made in the house of commons by J. I. MacPherson, parliamentary under-secretary of the War office.

More than 5000 instances of failure of liquor dealers to report goods on hand last October 3 subject to floor taxes of the war revenue act have been discovered by internal revenue officers. About \$2,000,000 has been assessed against the dealers as the 200 per cent penalty.

The crew of the Norwegian steamship Wegadesk, 4271 tons gross, has been rescued from lifeboats, according to a report of the Norwegian foreign office as forwarded in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. Bombs from a German submarine were placed on the Wegadesk but no word as to her fate has been received.

The sorting of the St. Maries, Idaho, I. W. W. prisoners into two classes, those who will be charged with criminal syndicalism, was begun Thursday by Prosecuting Attorney Holsclaw, of Benewah county, Idaho. In the meantime, the number of arrested men is increasing steadily as the crusades against the I. W. W. strongholds are going on peacefully but effectively.

Free moving picture shows at which patriotic speeches and the doctrine of buying war savings stamps will be expounded is an idea worked out by the Japanese war savings stamps sales committee of Honolulu.

Plans of the Koreans in Hawaii to organize into military bodies, train secretly and on a certain date secure passage to Korea and there begin waging a war against Japan were disclosed in the Honolulu Circuit Court in the Korean riot case.

ALLIES MUST ATTACK

Appearances Are That Much-Heralded
Western Drive Will Be Only De-
fensive Campaign by Huns.

Washington, D. C.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the western battlefield is in the hands of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of major offensives by the entente allies rests with that body. It directly controls, officials here believe, a new weapon forged during the winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the entente allies' armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced that the German high command plans a defensive campaign and that the long-talked-of drive on Paris or the channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative, according to this view, rests with the allied and American forces. Communiques are being closely scanned for this indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

The supreme council was created under the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on co-ordinated plans and under the direction of single agency. The exact scope of the council's authority never has been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British imperial general staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Decision by the war council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defenses are designed to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the war department predicted in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

U. S. TO NEED \$8,655,000,000

Third Liberty Loan Will Probably Be
Required to Yield Over Half.

Washington, D. C.—Imminence of Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the size and interest rate of the third liberty loan to open April 6 gave special importance Wednesday to a treasury announcement of government receipts and expenditures from which might be calculated with fair accuracy the sum the government would need before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Outstanding features of these figures, as unofficially analyzed, were that war costs are not increasing from month to month, as had been expected, and that ordinary expenses and loans to allies in the next three and one-third months probably will not be much over \$4,000,000,000. To this must be added the necessary outlay of about \$3,155,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and maturing before June 30; \$500,000,000 for a railroad administration revolving fund; \$500,000,000 for the government's capital in the war finance corporation, whose creation is expected soon, and \$500,000,000 to provide a current working balance at the end of the year. These would make a total of \$8,655,000,000 need d between now and June 30.

On the other side of the books might be placed the \$853,000,000 working balance on hand today; \$2,316,000,000 estimated receipts from income and excess profits taxes and other internal revenue sources; \$75,000,000 estimated miscellaneous receipts; \$43,000,000 estimated customs receipts; approximately \$200,000,000 revenue expected from sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, and \$500,000,000 to be received in the next three days from a current issue of certificates. These would make a total of nearly \$4,500,000,000, which might be expected to flow into the treasury from sources other than the liberty loan.

"Captain" Hardy Returns.
Seattle, Wash.—W. H. Hardy, of Portland, Or., a veteran American sailor, arrived here Wednesday from Japan, where he recently made a speaking tour. Hardy, who is known in Portland as "Captain" Hardy, was a sailor on one of the ships of the American fleet which, under command of Commodore Perry, visited Japan 64 years ago. In his talks in Japan Hardy recounted his early experiences in the far eastern empire. He is 82 years old.

Yankee Flyers Speed Up.
Rome.—Two American aviators accomplished Wednesday a fast flight from Foggia to this city, flying the 212 miles in 158 minutes. The aviators were Major Ryanm, commander of the American flying corps at Foggia, who acted as pilot, and Captain Frost, who made the trip as observer.

Petrograd Awaits Huns.
London.—Occupation of Petrograd by the Germans is only a matter of hours, according to dispatches from Petrograd to several Wednesday morning newspapers. The Russian capital is said to be assuming a waiting attitude and is not displaying the slightest sign of organized resistance.

GERMANS START BIG DRIVE ON WEST LINE

British Front Object of Heaviest
Attack of War.

ALLIES STAND FIRM

Smoke Barrage Screens Teuton Lines
While Artillery Duel Rages Along
Fifty Miles—Much Gas Used.

British Army Headquarters in France.—The Germans Thursday forenoon launched a heavy attack against the British lines over a wide front in and near the Cambrai sector. The assault strongly suggests the beginning of the enemy's much-heralded grand offensive.

Hard fighting is proceeding from a point north of Lagnicourt, southward to Gauche wood, just below Gouzeaucourt.

The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment from guns of all calibers and the duel between the opposing heavy batteries has been rocking the country-side for hours.

The Germans have employed gas shells freely and a constant stream of high velocity shells has been breaking with frightful concussion far back of the British lines.

The bombardment began in earnest at 5 o'clock in the morning. About five hours later the enemy forces hurled themselves upon the British front line trenches north of Lagnicourt and Louveral, the latter place lying due west of Boursiers.

At the same time other German forces advanced behind a smoke barrage along the ridge running northward from Gouzeaucourt.

It may be said that the attack in this region was by no means unexpected by the British and that they had made great preparations to meet the onslaught.

The two vast forces have been locked in a bitter struggle over this wide front for hours. The bombardment was of the most terrific nature, and finally the infantry drove forward against numerous points in the Cambrai sector.

The preliminary bombardment had extended from a point below St. Quentin, north to the river Scarpe, and at last reports sanguinary fighting was in progress as far south as the region of Hargicourt and as far north as Bullecourt.

The early stages of the battle would seem to indicate that the enemy was trying to drive a wedge on both sides of the Cambrai salient and pinch it off.

2500 MAJORITY FOR LENROOT

James Thompson Believed Defeated in
Wisconsin Senatorial Contest.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, will have approximately 2500 majority over James Thompson, reputed to represent the La Follette sentiment in Wisconsin, in the contest for the nomination for United States senator, according to latest unofficial returns.

Reports are current to the effect that pressure will be brought to bear upon either Davies, Democrat, or Lenroot to withdraw in favor of the other to prevent success of any possible combination between Thompson and Victor Berger, Socialist nominee. It is known positively that Davies will not withdraw and Lenroot has stated that no one has been authorized to make a statement that he contemplates doing so.

It was said Friday that someone would introduce a resolution at a conference of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion requesting that either Lenroot or Davies withdraw from the race, but officials of that organization, which is non-partisan, said that nothing was known of such a step.

Treaty Revision Planned.

Washington, D. C.—The British-American and Canadian-American draft treaties were returned to the state department by the senate Saturday at the request of President Wilson, for certain changes before ratification. Amendments have been agreed upon by the governments which will exempt Irishmen and Australians in this country from draft, by providing that the provisions of the treaty shall not apply to men not subject to conscription in their own countries.

Tax Slackers Are Warned.

Washington, D. C.—Tax slackers who fail to file their income tax report by April 1 will be prosecuted as vigorously and relentlessly under the war revenue act as draft slackers were under the selective service act, according to a statement made Thursday by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue.

TREATIES DENOUNCED

Supreme Allied War Council Flays Ger-
man Policy of Plunder in Russia
—Entente Will Not Falter.

London.—The supreme war council of the allies issued a statement Monday night condemning German political crimes against the Russian and the Roumanian peoples, and refusing to acknowledge Germany's peace treaties with them, and also declaring:

"We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish at once for all with this policy of plunder, and establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

The council's statement, which is issued through the Foreign office says:

"The Prime ministers and Foreign ministers of the entente assembled in London feel it to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes which, under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia is unarmed. Forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain by war."

"The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops, transferred them en masse to the western front, and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this violation of Germany's pledged word."

"What followed was of like character, when 'the German peace' was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defense and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit—a proceeding which did not differ from annexation, because the word itself was carefully avoided."

"Meanwhile those very Russians who had made military operations impossible found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that, while they refused to read the treaty presented to them, they had no choice but to sign it; so they signed it, not knowing whether in its true significance it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow."

"For us of the entente governments the judgment which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia nor when she partitioned Poland—has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations? Poland, whose heroic spirit has survived the most cruel of national tragedies, is threatened with a fourth partition, and to aggravate her wrongs, devices by which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based on fraudulent promises of freedom."

"What is true of Russia and Poland is no less true of Roumania, overwhelmed in a flood of merciless passion for domination."

The protest includes:

"Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of lawless force."

"Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge."

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere inter-dependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed and that in every case the single, but all-sufficient, appeal is to justice and right."

"Are justice and right going to win? Insofar as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies, which even under conditions more difficult than the present have shown themselves more than equal to the great cause entrusted to their valor."

Meetings of the supreme war council and important political conferences under the presidency of Premier David Lloyd-George were held in Downing street Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They were attended by the premiers of France and Italy and other ministers, with their military and expert advisers.

Reutons Meet Resistance.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution asking Secretary Daniels for all information in his possession regarding published charges that the troopship Tuscania, torpedoed off the Scotch coast with 2000 American soldiers aboard, was abandoned by her crew without effort to save the passengers was introduced Tuesday by Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota.

One of the soldiers aboard the ship made such charges in a letter home.

ALL DUTCH SHIPS IN U. S. PORTS SEIZED

Similar Action Taken in British
Ports of World.

BIG TONNAGE GAINED

Most of Vessels Will Be Operated by
Navy Department for Carrying
Food Supplies to Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Upon Holland's refusal in the face of German threats to put into effect her voluntary agreement for restoring her merchant marine to normal activity, the United States government Wednesday night requisitioned all Dutch ships in American waters.

At the same time Great Britain was taking over Dutch vessels in British ports.

A total of 77 ships of probably 600,000 tons was added to the American merchant marine by the requisitioning. Another 400,000 tons are put into the allied service by Great Britain's action. Most of them will be used in the food-carrying trade between the United States and Europe.

The Dutch vessels will be equipped and operated by the navy department and the shipping board, the Dutch crews being supplemented by American civilian sailors and naval reservists.

Compensation will be made to the owners as required by law.

Although the ships have been taken over without any formal agreement, the United States proposes to carry out scrupulously the terms of the original pact, so that Holland shall receive ample foodstuffs and will be protected in her colonial trade by having sufficient tonnage to maintain its commerce.

GIVES COMMANDEER POWER

Measure Enables President to Take
Possession of Anything Needed.

Washington, D. C.—Under a bill sent to the senate military committee Thursday by Acting Secretary of War Crowell, the president would be empowered during the war to take over private property of any kind, personal or real estate, with compensation for the owner, wherever deemed necessary for the national security or conduct of the government.

The chief object of the legislation is to enable the government to get quick possession of real estate, office buildings and other property needed in connection with the conduct of the war. In a letter to Chairman Chamberlain, Mr. Crowell said it is desirable to avoid delays of condemnation, to save money and at the same time do justice to property owners.

The bill provides that the president by proclamation or through any legislative agency may designate property to be taken over. It would be appraised and in case owners were not satisfied they would be paid 75 per cent of the appraised value and the federal district court would decide disputes as to the balance.

HUGE SHIP TONNAGE IS LOST

2,500,000 Tons Go Down From Begin-
ning of War to Jan. 1.

London.—Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain will be published regularly hereafter, it was announced in the house of commons Thursday by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, the first lord of the admiralty, during the debate on the navy shipbuilding bill. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, the first lord added.

The world tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 tons from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917, Sir Eric stated.

The amount of tonnage sunk in the last 12 months was 6,000,000, said Sir Eric, instead of 9,500,000, as the Germans claim.

During the last quarter of 1917, said Sir Eric, the allies were averaging within 100,000 tons monthly of making their losses good, and were then replacing 75 per cent of their lost tonnage.

Daylight Plan to Cause No Hubbub.

Washington, D. C.—The daylight saving bill was signed Wednesday by President Wilson. It puts all clocks forward an hour on the last Sunday in March and turns them back again the last Sunday in October. The daylight-saving plan will go into effect and be observed without the slightest disorganization or impairment of existing conditions. Trains will run as usual, and every feature of daily life into which the element of time enters, will remain unchanged.