

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.

The Peruvian cabinet has resigned. Fritz E. Lundt & Co., the oldest trading concern in Porto Rico, has been taken over and reorganized by M. R. Spellman, representative of the custodian of alien property.

Nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar, said to be a record cargo, from Cuba, arrived in the United States Thursday in the hold of an American steamship. The vessel's captain said great quantities of sugar are at Cuban ports awaiting cargo space.

The losses of British shipping by mine or submarine in the past week totaled 15, according to the admiralty report Friday. Eleven of the merchantmen sunk were 1600 tons or over and four under that tonnage. One fishing vessel also was sunk.

Prince von Hohenlohe, chief of court to Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, has been discharged, according to an exchange dispatch from Copenhagen. Count Alexander Esterhazy, brother-in-law of Count Revertata, has been appointed his successor.

The New Zealand government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, is raising another £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) war loan. Persons able to subscribe but who fail to do so will be fined double the amount of their income tax, it is said.

The bill of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, to make violators of the espionage act subject to trial under courtmartial was urged Friday before the senate military committee by W. P. Bloodgood, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., as a means to stamp out German propaganda.

Emigration of Greeks from the Black Sea to the Caucasus, according to a diplomatic dispatch from Greece, is assuming the character of a general exodus. It is stated that acts of savagery on the part of the Turkish soldiers and population are compelling the residents to abandon their country.

The State department was advised Friday that Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York, an American aviator who has been missing for some time, is a prisoner at Saarbrücken, in Germany. The report came from the American legation at Berne, which had received it from the Spanish embassy in Berlin.

Cowboys who tackled shipbuilding at Orange, Tex., when the cattle-punching business became unremunerative in the dry season last year, have found their new work so pleasing that scores of new men who formerly rode the range now are joining their friends in the yards, according to reports to the Shipping Board.

It developed in Chicago Thursday that William Kormak, former Chicagoan, indicted with other I. W. W. and for whom government agents have been searching, has been holding down a job as general in the Bolshevik army in Russia. Vladimir Losiess, one of the defendants, received a letter from him containing the information.

Shells from the long range German guns killed one woman and wounded one woman and one man in the Paris district Monday night, according to an official statement.

Isidore Costanzo, U. S. secret service operative at San Francisco, has been suspended pending an investigation of charges of embezzling \$300 from a woman, it is announced.

Secretary of War Baker arrived in the United States Tuesday from Europe on one of the large steamships which flew the German flag before the United States entered the war.

"Victory now is a synonym for bread in Germany," declared Baron Rhondta, food controller, at London, in explaining to the Press the bearing of the German food problem on the offensive in the West.

Lieutenant Cendalaria, of the Argentine army, Tuesday crossed the Andes by airplane from Zapala, Argentina, to Curico, Chile, a distance of 180 kilometers. The machine crossed the mountains at an altitude of 3200 meters.

SCHWAB IS CHOSEN

Steel Magnate Given Supreme Control
of Nation's Shipbuilding—Work
Will Be Greatly Expedited.

Washington, D. C.—The building of the great merchant marine which will transport America's men and resources to the battle front was intrusted Tuesday by the Shipping Board to Charles M. Schwab, steelmaker and shipbuilder, who becomes director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with unlimited powers to put through the vast building program already under way.

"Mr. Schwab will have complete supervision and direction of the work of shipbuilding," said an official announcement from the White House.

Control of policies, which include decisions as to the number, size and character of ships to be built with the millions appropriated by congress, still will rest with the Shipping board.

Mr. Piez, at his own suggestion, relinquishes the position of general manager of the Fleet Corporation, which is abolished, to give Mr. Schwab a free hand.

Mr. Hurley remains chairman of the board and president of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of policies.

Mr. Piez continues as vice president of the board, attending to administrative details of construction, including the placing of contracts, and Mr. Schwab will organize and carry forward the work of putting the ships into the water.

Mr. Schwab is the fifth man to be put in charge of the Shipping Board's building program, but his appointment was attended by none of the friction which marked some of the previous changes in management.

The suggestion for the appointment of a practical builder of National prominence came this time from the Shipping Board itself and Mr. Hurley chose Mr. Schwab.

First of all was wanted a man who could inspire the yard owners and workers with the supreme importance of building ships as fast as they can be turned out.

MILITARY TRIAL FOR SPIES

Senator Chamberlain Introduces Bill
With Broad Provisions.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to bring all persons charged with violation of the espionage act under the jurisdiction of the military court-martial was introduced Tuesday by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee.

The measure was referred to the military committee and Chairman Chamberlain announced that hearings would begin at once. A number of Federal judges, as well as representatives of the department of Justice, are expected to be called.

Senator Chamberlain in a brief statement declared that the one purpose of the measure was to expedite the trials of persons charged with sedition. Under the existing system, he said, a man could be indicted for making seditious speeches and, after giving bail, continue to make such utterances.

"The war cannot be run in the criminal courts or by the department of Justice," declared the senator, urging that authorization be given by congress permitting the army to deal with enemy activities.

The bill defines spies, subject to trial by army or navy courtmartial or army military commission, as persons violating the general espionage laws, legislation prohibiting destruction of war material and the draft law, those inciting military insubordination or transmitting to members of the American military forces any matter favoring the enemy's cause or persons giving false reports.

The measure's terms also broadly apply to acts which "endanger or interfere with the good discipline, order, movements, health, safety or successful operation," of the American military forces.

The bill recites that "owing to the changes in the conditions of modern warfare, whereby the enemy now attempts to attack and injure the successful prosecution of the war by means of civilian and other agents and supporters behind the lines spreading false statements and propaganda injuring and destroying the things and utilities prepared" for the military forces, the United States is constituted a part of the zone of operations conducted by the enemy.

French Youths Training.

Paris — The 1919 contingent of the French army (youths of 19 years) is just going to the barracks to begin training. Although called out a year before the usual time, these young men are in better condition physically than any of their predecessors.

They are starting out in as high spirits as the army did in August, 1914, shouting from the car windows that they will beat the Germans.

U-BOATS GAINING, SAYS HUN EXPERT

Sinkings Thrice to Six-fold New
British Tonnage, Declared.

AMERICA IS BELITTLED

Much Talked-of United States Destroyers
Declared to Have Failed—
Comments On Dutch Deal.

Amsterdam — Vice Admiral von Capelle, German minister of the navy, discussing submarine warfare before the main committee of the reichstag, declared that the new U-boat construction exceeded the losses and that the effectiveness of the submarines had increased. He quoted figures to prove his contention that the U-boat sinkings were three or six-fold the tonnage of the new British construction.

The minister declared that the American destroyers "which had been so much talked about" had failed in their object and he is quoted by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin as saying with reference to shipbuilding:

"For the carrying out of America's giant paper program, America must first lay down shipyards. After prodigious promises, America in 1917 built 750,000 gross register tons of seagoing ships. The large mercantile fleet placed on order America does not want for the war, but for the post-bellum period when the shipping program having been in the meantime carried out, America will become England's world freight carrier.

"The robbery of Dutch tonnage, whereby Anglo-Saxons had incurred the worst kind of odium for decades to come," he said, "was the best proof of how far the shipping shortage already had gone with the western powers."

To the sinkings must be added, the Admiral declared, the big wear and tear in ships and the enormous increase in marine accidents which Sir John Ellerman, in the British shipping chamber, recently had calculated to be three times the amount of peace losses.

Admiral von Capelle described as a base calumny the statement made by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that German U-boat crews were unwilling to put to sea and said the assertions of British statesmen that there had been extraordinarily big losses of U-boats were very greatly exaggerated.

London—According to a statement issued officially Thursday night, the figures given by Admiral von Capelle in his speech are misleading and contrary to facts.

"Exaggerated figures of losses are still relied on by the enemy," says the statement. "The average monthly losses of British ships in 1917 was 333,000 gross tons, whereas Admiral von Capelle bases his argument on over 600,000 tons.

"The figures for the quarter ending March 31 will be published shortly, when it will be seen that the claims made of a continuance of the drop in the rate of losses is fully justified.

"With regard to steel, the First Lord of the Admiralty already has assured the house of commons that arrangements have been made for a supply of steel to give the output aimed at, and at the present time the shipyards are in every case fully supplied with this material."

Briton Fells 54 Planes.

London—Every honor for valor that a British officer can gain has been won by Captain James Byford McCudden, star British airman, who has just been awarded the Victoria cross.

McCudden, who is now 23 years old, entered the British army as a bugler eight years ago. He went to France as a private in the original expeditionary force. He has had more than 100 fights without ever having received a wound.

Fifty-four German airplanes have been accounted for by Captain McCudden. Of these 42 have been destroyed, 19 of them on the British side of the lines.

Mentors to Stand Trial.

Oakland, Cal.—Five teachers in the Oakland Technical High School are to be tried by the Oakland board of education on charges of pro-Germanism, it was announced Friday night by Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools. The action of the school authorities, according to Hunter, will be based upon affidavits sworn to by pupils of the school who, he said, had trailed the teachers to a park where they were in the habit of meeting.

MAY INTERN WOMEN

Alien Enemies in Skirts Will Soon Be
Held—Action to Follow Signing
of Measure by President.

Washington, D. C.—Many German and Austrian women are under surveillance by government agents and will be arrested and interned as soon as President Wilson signs the bill which includes women in the class of enemy aliens. It was said Tuesday the number is more than a hundred.

In anticipation of this action by the government, some of the most dangerous German and Austrian women have left the country recently, officials say.

Enough remain, however, to make it advisable, officials believe, to prevent them from running at large within the United States and gathering information on war activities. The women under surveillance, it was said, include the wives of prominent German and Austrian business men, particularly in and about New York.

Arrangements probably will be made to intern some of the women in camps with their husbands and limited house-keeping arrangements may be provided. Unmarried women may be cared for in special camps.

Property in possession of the women interned will be taken over by the alien property custodian. Many Germans who have been interned turned their holdings over to women, it was said.

German women may be required to register with chiefs of police and postmasters, and the same regulations covering the registration of German males, although this question depends upon President Wilson's decision. Many department of Justice officials advocate a limited registration of the women.

Whether German women are to be excluded from certain prohibited zones as German males have also is to be decided by the President.

MAGAZINE STAFF IN COURT

First Trial of Its Kind Under Espionage
Act Opens in New York.

New York—Trial of the first persons to be arrested here for alleged violations of a provision of the espionage act which penalizes the publication of seditious articles was begun before Judge Hand in the Federal district court Tuesday.

The case is that of the editors of the Socialist magazine, the Masses, who are charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct recruiting and with circulating copies of the periodical containing matter opposing the draft law.

The defendants are Max Eastman, formerly editor of the Masses; Floyd Bell, Merrill Rogers, Josephine Bell, his associate editors; Arthur Young, a cartoonist; John Reed, a writer, and H. J. Gluntenkamp.

Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the defense, asked the talesmen, in selecting the jury, whether they were prejudiced against any person commonly called a pacifist.

After questioning nearly a score of talesmen, Mr. Hillquit told the court that he "was very unwilling to proceed with this case and jeopardize the interests of my clients against such a general prejudice against Socialism and pacifism as all these jurors expressed."

"I have asked several of them," continued Mr. Hillquit, "if it would require more evidence to establish the innocence of these defendants because of their political belief than it would if they were charged with arson or some crime other than obstruction of the draft law, and these jurors admit that it would."

"Do you think," interrupted Judge Hand, "that you could be able to get a jury anywhere in the United States in time of war that wasn't prejudiced against pacifism?"

When court adjourned seven jurors were in the box.

New York — Liberty bond scalping agencies have been unearthed here. An investigation by Assistant District Attorney Brogan has disclosed that these agencies are conducted either by Germans or Hungarians.

The investigation is intended to determine whether the operation of the agencies, where bonds of \$50 and \$100 are bought at reductions of from \$5 to \$10 below their face value, is a part of organized propaganda to discourage investments in government war securities.

Railroad Gets \$43,964,000.

New York—The first large payment made by the United States government to a railroad since it took control of railroads was announced Monday with the receipt by the Bankers' Trust company from the Treasury department at Washington of \$43,964,000 to take up outstanding notes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company.

The money was taken from the \$500,000,000 war finance fund.

U. S. PREPARED FOR BATTLE, SAYS BAKER

Secretary of War Returns From
France in High Spirits.

CABINET HEARS TALE

Secretary Relates That American Soldier
Has Made Good and That
Army is in Fine Spirits.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his war cabinet heard from Secretary Baker Wednesday that the American soldier has made good in France and that the men of the expeditionary forces are well physically and in high spirits.

He did not attempt to give a full report on what he saw and heard abroad, and much of the time during the meeting listened to discussion of things done in his absence by heads of other government war agencies.

Later Mr. Baker said that even casual observation made it evident that tremendous progress had been made on the war program since he sailed for France.

"The American soldier has made good in France," Secretary Baker assured newspapermen who met him. "The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war," he continued, "to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France. It is bared and ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States, but it must support the arm. This support should include subscriptions to liberty loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

"The condition of the American troops is excellent. They are all well physically and well in every other way. Their spirits are high, their behavior admirable and their relations with the French and British cordial and sympathetic."

"One rarely meets an American soldier in France who does not smile and wave his hat. The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the job is done."

"The information I went to get, I got," Mr. Baker said. His trip he said, would bring a closer and more understanding co-operation between the War department and the Army. As for the secretary himself, he feels that he is "now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of co-operation needed."

The impression one gets in France is one of determination, confidence and enthusiasm, said Mr. Baker.

"The American, British French and Italian armies are filled with this tremendous spirit and the civilian populations show the same feeling," he asserted.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss the drive on the west front.

U. S.-MEXICO CRISIS IS NEAR

Secretary McAdoo Tells El Paso Audi-
ence Limit is About Reached.

El Paso, Tex.—"The United States has gone to the very limit in dealing with Mexico in an effort to maintain friendly relations with that country," Secretary William G. McAdoo declared Wednesday night to an audience of 5000, which completely filled Liberty hall, the county auditorium here.

"There is not the slightest reason why we should not continue at peace with Mexico if Germany will only keep her meddling spies out of that republic," the Secretary continued. "But Germany in trying to deal with Mexico and give her the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, reckoned without Uncle Sam."

"I would like to see the autocratic tyrant that could wrest three stars from the American flag. I would even be curious to see the despot that even could imagine he could wrest the Lone Star State from this Union."

Jews Mistreated, Charge.

Washington, D. C.—A protest against alleged "continuous unjust, unfair and discriminatory treatment" of Jews in the army was filed with Secretary Baker Wednesday by Louis Marshall, of New York, head of the American Jewish committee.

One of the chief complaints is that not a single Jew among the large number with the expeditionary forces in France has been commissioned from the ranks.