



1—Handley Page "Berlin Bomber," with Rolls Royce engines, that is being set up in Newfoundland for a try at a transatlantic flight in June. 2—U. S. S. Westward Ho in the Kiel canal carrying food sent by the Polish national committee to the starving Poles and Jews. 3—Arrival of the transport Mount Vernon carrying the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, formerly the Second regiment I. N. G. of Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Given Another Week to Complete Their Protests Against the Treaty.

ALLIES CONCEDED NOTHING

Ironical Replies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's Notes—Displeased American Experts Resign—Wilson's Stand on Wartime Prohibition Arouses Storm—Suffrage Winning in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Stalling and playing for time by handing in many voluminous protests and promising to produce many more, the German delegates to the peace conference succeeded last week in gaining an extension of time to May 29 for making their full reply to the treaty terms. To expedite the work Brockdorff-Rantzau asked leave for a special train to take printing presses and printers to Versailles.

Among the notes, he said, that are to be presented to the allies were those dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, with the occupied territories, with the extent and discharge of the reparations obligation undertaken by Germany, with labor laws, with German private property in enemy countries, and with territorial questions in the east.

The answers of the allies to the notes already submitted by the Germans could not have given the latter much encouragement as to results. When they complained of the taking of mines and nitrate beds they were told the treaty did not prevent their buying minerals and nitrates from other nations; when they objected to the loss of their mercantile shipping and the consequent loss of employment for their sailors, they were reminded that the allies were not thus nearly compensated for their losses due to submarine ravages; and when they said Germany would be unable to feed her population if deprived of agricultural lands, they were told the reduction of population through the loss of territory left her fewer mouths to feed, and the Germans could easily obtain agricultural products from other countries.

The attitude of the allied delegates is that their countries have suffered far too much already, and it is the turn of Germany, and they assert the German people cannot shirk the responsibility for the war because of a partial and perhaps nominal change in their form of government and in its personalities. Such, indeed, was the substance of the reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations. In which the Hun delegates declared Germany would not admit responsibility. They were told it was too late to take such a position and that it was impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparation. Having asserted the German people would not have undertaken a war of aggression, they are reminded that they approved of Secretary Lansing's note of November 5, 1918, in which it was stated that the obligation to make reparation "arises out of Germany's aggression by land, sea and air." The Germans asked that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to them; this was peremptorily refused.

Of course it is apparent that in trying to disclaim the responsibility of the German people for the war of aggression the Berlin delegates are relying on President Wilson's early contention that America was making war not on the German people but on the military autocracy that was oppressing them. After a while he admitted he was disillusioned by realization that the German people heartily supported their government as long as they were winning battles and then he directed the exertion of "force without stint or

limit." However, the Germans choose to remember rather his former stand, and on that and the Fourteen Points, they base most of their objections to the treaty terms. Those points are especially emphasized in the statement issued last week by the Scheidemann cabinet which says Germany cannot possibly accept the treaty as formulated.

What the Germans really will do about the treaty is still the subject of much speculation. Opinion in Paris that they ultimately will sign is unchanged, and is supported by advices from Berlin to the effect that a powerful party is growing there in favor of submitting to the allies and gaining peace that will permit the resumption of business. In this the Independent Socialists are joined by bankers, merchants and many others, who say that anything would be preferable to bolshevism. In Washington it is believed that the Ebert government may retire temporarily in order to let a dummy government approve the treaty. The dummies thereupon would be ousted by public opinion and the Ebert crowd could return, but the treaty would have been signed.

It may be that final ratification of the treaty will be delayed by the action of the United States senate, which has begun debate on the league of nations covenant. Some Republican leaders wish to notify the peace conference formally that the covenant must be amended and should be separated from the peace treaty of which it is now an integral part. It is certain, too, that the peace terms will be scrutinized at length by the senate. Senator Hitchcock and other supporters of the government are convinced that both the treaty and the league covenant will be ratified by the senate.

An interesting fact concerning the peace negotiations has just developed. A number of the experts attached to the American delegation have resigned, declaring the treaty is unacceptable to them in many respects. They were taken over to gather historical, racial and other data, and they assert that the mass of information they handed in has not been used or even read by the delegates. They more than intimate that the framing of the peace treaty degenerated quickly into a process of bargaining and that Mr. Wilson was compelled to surrender his ideals, one after another, in order to put across his main idea of a league of nations. According to these malcontents, the settlement of the Saar basin, Danzig, Shantung and other problems was all wrong, and they evidently have no confidence that the Italian middle will be cleared up properly and justly.

What shall be done with Turkey? was a question that occupied the attention of the council of four last week. President Wilson acting rather in an advisory capacity since America was not at war with the Porte. Some of the delegates wish the sultan to be removed to a small territory in Asia Minor and Constantinople turned over to the United States under mandate. The Indian delegates, however, fear that to force the sultan to quit Constantinople would cause great trouble in the Mohammedan world, and therefore the British prefer that he be left there but with only spiritual powers. Though it seems to be accepted that America shall be the mandatory for Armenia, it is not at all certain that the American people would be willing to take charge of the Turkish capital.

Continued fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians gave the delegates added trouble, for the Ukrainians, who were losing ground in Galicia, complained bitterly, blaming the "insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles." Paderewski apparently cannot compel his countrymen to cease hostilities, and the council of four took under consideration the wisdom of giving further support to any people who refuse to obey orders from the conference. Jews throughout the world also have been aroused against the Poles by reports of bloody pogroms in which thousands of their race have been slain, and mass-meetings of protest were held last week in the larger American cities. The leaders of the

Poles deny the accuracy of the stories and point to the fact that their relief organization is supplying food and clothing to Jew and gentile alike.

Recent news from the near East says Lenine and Trotzky have established airplane communication with the Hungarian communists and are urging Bela Kun to hold out at all costs, promising aid as soon as they get possession of Roumania. The Red army, it is asserted, has orders to burn Budapest and scatter if too hard pressed. Meanwhile an anti-communist government has been set up at Arad, Hungary, and the belief that it has the backing of the allies is confirmed by the arrival there of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey for the purpose of directing a new movement against Budapest. Lenine is quoted as declaring he will make class warfare until capitalism is destroyed and the whole world is one in brotherhood.

Admiral Kolchak has been notified that the allies will recognize the government at Omsk as soon as it is firmly established and a constituent assembly is formed, and he has replied that he is striving hopefully toward that end. It is said only 50,000 of the Czech-Slovak troops who went to Russia are left, and these are making their way to their homes in Bohemia.

The international woman's congress at Zurich, after registering its opposition to the peace treaty, has adopted a resolution declaring that the women of the world will go on strike the moment another war starts, whether or not it is ordered by the league of nations.

President Wilson's message cabled from Paris and read to congress assembled in extraordinary session made various recommendations for domestic legislation, most of which had been anticipated by the caucus program of the Republicans, who control both houses. These include the question of labor, the revision of taxes, the stimulating of foreign trade, the return of telegraph and telephone lines to their owners, the settlement of the railroad question and the adoption of woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson added the advice that the war-time prohibition law, which goes into effect July 1, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to beers and wines. For a day or so the "wets" were jubilant over this part of the message, but the "drys" promptly declared their intention to prevent any such action as the president recommended, and took steps to put into effect the measure as it stands. Temperance and church bodies all over the country joined in denunciation of Mr. Wilson for what they termed surrender to the enemy. Sheppard of Texas, introducing in the senate a bill providing means for enforcement of the law, said he knew of no senator brave enough to introduce a bill repealing the measure, and in any event such an attempt would be certainly defeated. He attributed the president's attitude to representations made to him of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law.

The suffragists are about to reap the reward of their years of strenuous effort. The house last week passed a resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and there seems to be no doubt that the senate will take similar action, for enough votes are pledged. The vote in the house was 304 to 88, most of the opposition coming from the Southern Democrats.

Spectacular success and tragic failure marked the week's doings in aerial navigation. Three American navy seaplanes, after making the flight to Newfoundland, sailed away for the Azores along a course dotted with navy vessels. One reached its destination safely, one was lost near the islands, though the crew was rescued, and the third, after landing on the water, "taxied" 295 miles to its port—a wonderful achievement. The successful plane was prepared for further flight to Portugal and thence to England. Pilot Hawker and Navigator Grieve, in their Sopwith plane, undertook their long-planned flight direct from Newfoundland to Ireland, and met the fate of so many pioneers. They never reached land, and just what befell them probably will be forever a mystery.

AVIATORS ARE SAFE

RESCUE OF HAWKER AND GRIEVE STIRS OLD ENGLAND.

PICKED UP IN MID-OCEAN

Little Danish Steamer, Without Wireless Outfit, Saves Nervy Airmen—Engine Trouble Ended Flight.

London, May 27.—All England is stirred over the rescue of Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who were missing for six days and virtually given up for lost, after attempting a flight across the Atlantic ocean in a single motor airplane.

Some 1,100 miles out from Newfoundland and 800 from the Irish coast Monday, May 19, the aviators, making the best of an engine which was failing to function properly, were forced to alight on the water.

The little Danish steamer, Mary, bound from New Orleans and Norfolk for Aarhus, Denmark, picked up the wayfarers and continued on her northward voyage.

Lacking a wireless outfit, the captain of the steamer was obliged to withhold the good tidings of the rescue until he was opposite Butt of Lewis, where the information was signalled, by means of flags, that Hawker and Grieve were aboard his ship.

Immediately word was flashed to the British admiralty, which sent out destroyers to overtake the Danish vessel and obtain confirmation. This was done and one of the destroyers took the airmen off, and later transferred them to flagship the Revenge.

From this safe haven Hawker sent a message that his machine had stopped owing to the blocking of the water circulation system.

When the airplane sped away from her starting point Pilot Hawker let loose his wheels and undergearing, thereby lightening the weight of the machine by a considerable amount, but making a possible landing in Ireland a more hazardous venture.

This, probably, proved of much advantage when it became necessary to alight on the water. The airplane remained afloat without difficulty during the hour and a half it took the Danish steamer to effect a rescue.

Hawker and Grieve had waited for weeks at St. Johns, N. F., before they decided to make an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. When word that the American seaplane NC-4 had reached the Azores May 18, and all being in competition for the London Daily Mail prize of \$50,000 for the first successful transatlantic flight, the two Australian aviators took to the air. Aviator Raynham at the same time with his navigator attempted to follow and both were injured when a rear axle broke.

The one person in England who had always held hope was Mrs. Hawker. She always maintained that Providence would protect her husband and, though she received condolences from all classes of people, including the king, she said that she had never ceased to believe that some time and in some way her husband would come back.

Ohio in Dry Column.

Columbus, O., May 27.—Ohio has tossed her hat into the prohibition ring. Constitutional prohibition became effective at midnight Monday and the 5,000 saloons in the state quit business. Every wet center in the state gave "farewell" parties to John Barleycorn. Some saloons closed their doors early rather than attempt to weather the closing festivities.

The biggest saloon in the world, located at Bridgeport, O., closed its doors. It is owned by Samuel Ungerleider and employed seventy-seven bartenders and clerks. For the past four years it has sold an average of 20,000 drinks a day. Ohio is now the biggest prohibition state in the country. The state was voted dry last November 4 by a majority of more than 25,000.

Defect May Have Caused Disaster.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 27.—The explosion at the Douglas starch plant in this city last Thursday evening, which caused the deaths of forty-eight persons and the loss of more than \$3,000,000, may have been due to defective starch tanks. It has become known that there was another explosion at the plant three days previous to the big explosion, and that one of the smaller tanks had been driven through the roof of the building.

Move to Make World Dry.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—A conference on world-wide prohibition will be held in Washington June 8 under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league of America, which will hold its annual meeting here from June 4 to 7. W. J. Bryan will sound the "international keynote."

Visits Patient in Airplane.

Beaver City, Neb., May 26.—Using an airplane he recently purchased for use in making long professional calls, Dr. F. A. Brewster of Beaver City, flew from here to Herndon, Kans., to perform a surgical operation on a patient. He covered the distance, fifty-five miles, in fifty minutes. The machine was piloted by Wade Stevens of Beaver City, a former lieutenant and aviation instructor. The return trip was made without a mishap.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

VON BERNSTORFF, TYPICAL GERMAN



Count Johann von Bernstorff, dismissed ambassador to Washington, evidently has a typical German mind. When Germany, decided to counter the American and allied claims for damages which the allied population suffered as a result of the submarine warfare, Von Bernstorff prepared the document which sets forth these counter claims: Germany has a bill for \$13,650,000,000 due, she contends, as compensation for injuries to the health of the German people and to the nation's strength arising from the "illegal blockade" which, Germany asserts, was imposed on her "in violation of international law."

Items in this bill include: Value of deaths due to malnutrition, \$2,100,000,000; loss of productivity, \$7,250,000,000; industrial value of lives lost by starvation, \$2,082,500,000.

The memorial is an interesting document. It fixes the valuation of an infant at \$1,845, whereas a yearling German is worth \$2,800. At five the child's value is estimated at \$3,925, and at fifteen, when he "is near the bread-winning stage," he is listed as being worth \$75,400, this being the age "when the nation is about to realize on him." At sixty the valuation drops to \$1,825.

As an outward evidence of the effects of cutting off imports of foodstuffs the document points out that it was apparent to all observers that the average weight reduction was from 60 to 69 kilograms, or 20 per cent.

The development of diseases caused by lack of food is exhaustively dealt with. In 1917 mortality increased 32 per cent and in 1918 the increase was 37 per cent above the 1913 rate.

GLIDDEN, AIR SERVICE PUBLICITY

Capt. Charles J. Glidden has been made chief of publicity of the United States air service, with headquarters in New York. It is stated that the air service will soon open a recruiting campaign to secure nearly 20,000 men. Captain Glidden for several months before the armistice had charge of air service publicity in New England and then from Omaha.

Captain Glidden is a remarkable man. Although sixty-two years of age, he looks not a day past forty-five. He made the long distance telephone, built the first one and developed its use through advertising many years ago while president of the New England Bell Telephone company. Later he was president of the Bell Telephone company in Texas, where he did pioneering work in telephone development.

Still later he became a balloon enthusiast, and has a record of having made three flights from Paris, two from London, two from Hull, England, and 42 in the United States.

When the automobile came along he saw its possibilities and led traveling by auto in every civilized country of the world. He was the first promoter of automobile reliability tours, originating the famous Glidden tours, which were annual events in America for a number of years until the war, and has offered the Glidden trophy this year for a permanent possession to the winner of a transcontinental run, from New York to San Francisco.

"The value of advertising is unlimited," he says.

LAMONT, YANKEE FINANCIAL WIZARD



Following the Klotz failure to saddle the international pool of all war debts upon the peace conference, which would have left the United States to carry the allies' financial burden, the American financial experts headed by Thomas W. Lamont, have rejected the British plan formulated by F. M. Keynes of the British treasury providing for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue to Germany, to be guaranteed by allied and associated powers.

In the opinion of the American delegation, including President Wilson, the British plan is obnoxious to the American people, who are realized to be reluctant to become guarantors for European loans. Furthermore, the \$5,000,000,000 loan to Germany is thought to be necessitated only because of the shortsightedness of the European allies, who insist upon extracting all the liquid assets from the Germans and then want the United States to provide more as a working capital for Germany. If the British plan had been passed it was expected Germany would use half to three-fourths of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for reparation extracted under the Paris treaty and the balance for internal credits. American financial wizards, under the leadership of Lamont, studied the proposition and rejected it with the president's approval.

"MA" BURDICK, SALVATION ARMY

"Ma" Burdick, sixty-year-old Salvation Army lassie and war heroine, is back from the battlefields of Europe. It wasn't her silver hair alone that made Ma Burdick, who was one of the first women war workers to go abroad, conspicuous among the gallant band that served under the Salvation Army's red shield behind the trenches. She held the pie-baking record for France with 324 pies made in 24 hours. Of flapjacks she made so many that nobody ever had the energy or patience to keep score. She fried doughnuts, too, and then carried them to the soldiers as they came from the trenches. She mended the doughboys' uniforms and gave first aid treatment to more than one wounded man.

After months of labor from daylight until long after dark, Ma collapsed and had to be taken to a hospital in Paris. She regained her strength there, returned and remained at her duties behind the trenches until after the armistice was arranged. Ma, whose official title is Mrs. Ensign Floyd Burdick, took her whole family overseas with her. Her aged husband chopped wood for her flapjack fires. Her son was in the trenches, and her daughter was, like herself, a Salvation army worker.

