

ANTI-JAP PLAN HALTED BY WILSON

Cable to California Senate Has Its Effect

INMAN WITHDRAWS REQUEST

Message To The President Asking That The Peace Conference Take Action On The Oriental Question.

Sacramento, Cal.—Introduction of anti-Japanese legislation in the California legislature would be "extremely unfortunate at this time," said Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in a cable to the Senate received.

The text of the cablegram follows: "Your considerate cablegram in relation to the proposed land legislation in the state of California and in regard to the landing of so-called picture brides has been received.

"I wish to express to you on behalf of the President and myself our appreciation for your informing us of the bills which will be introduced in the State Senate. In view of the present situation in international affairs here in Paris, it would be particularly unfortunate to have these bills introduced or considered at this time."

State Senator Inman withdrew his request to introduce an anti-Japanese land bill in the Senate after the Senate had received the cablegram. He then introduced a resolution, incorporating a cablegram which he asked be sent to President Wilson, requesting that the "Peace Conference take such action on the question of oriental immigration at this time that further state legislation may be made unnecessary."

CHICKEN FOR OUR BOYS.

Four Million Pounds Of Cold-storage Kind Going Over There.

Chicago.—Cold storage chicken will be used as a substitute for canned beef in feeding the United States Army in France, Germany and Russia this summer. Four million pounds of chickens have been purchased of Chicago dealers by the War Department. In the last few days for immediate shipment abroad, according to a local commission man. Members of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board stated that 250,000 cases of eggs have been shipped from the United States to Europe since January 1.

In 1918 the total number of cases exported did not exceed 100,000.

NO RETURN CARGOES.

Germans Send Nothing In Return For Food.

Berlin.—The first Entente food ships that reached Germany had to leave in ballast on their return trips because in all Germany there could not be collected enough freight to load them. It is announced in semi-official quarters. Neither was it possible to recoup the steamers completely.

2,055,718 STILL IN ARMY.

1,366,610 Of These Are In Europe, 82,739 On Way Home.

Washington.—On April 1, the War Department announced Tuesday, the aggregate strength of the American Army was 2,055,718, excluding the 17,738 Marines with the Expeditionary Forces. This total shows a net decrease of 44 per cent, from November 11 last.

The army is now divided as follows: In Europe, 1,366,610; in Siberia, 8,892; in the United States, 562,964; insular possessions, 35,412; at sea (April 1), 82,739.

AD MEN TO ASHVILLE.

Chicago.—At the closing session here of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Asheville, N. C., was selected for the next meeting to be held July 7 and 8 in conjunction with the Southern Newspaper Association.

WASHINGTON

The Government will ask the Supreme Court for a speedy decision on the question as to whether the Postmaster General has authority to increase telephone rates.

Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, definitely and formally refused the steel prices agreed upon between the steel industry and the Industrial Board.

The War Department has instructed the army embarkation officials in France to return in one convoy the entire 77th (New York Army) Division.

Edward E. Morgan, an American citizen, was murdered at Salina, Mexico, according to advices to the State Department.

The Shipping Board announced a schedule of class and commodity shipping rates from North Atlantic ports to Africa, superseding the flat general cargo rates previously in effect.



YANKS REFUSED TO GO TO THE FRONT

Company in Russia Engaged in a Mutiny

WANT TO COME HOME

General Feeling Of Unrest Among Allied Troops In Archangel Region Reported—Yanks Want To Come Home.

Washington.—The War Department issued an official statement confirming advices from Archangel that what amounted to mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message, dated March 31, follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident: "Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of the barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station.

"The non-commissioned officers who were in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

"Threaten General Mutiny. "Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released the men agreed to go. This was done and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerskaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

BOLSHEVIKI ROUTED.

900 Killed By Forces Of The Omsk Government.

London.—Forces of the Russian government of Omsk have defeated two Bolshevik regiments in Sarapul, on the Kama River, 150 miles southwest of Perm, according to an official announcement received here from Omsk. Nine hundred Bolsheviks were killed.

BACK UP WILSON.

British Labor Party Demands An End Of Peace Debates.

London.—The national executive of the Labor Party at a meeting formulated a statement of policy demanding that the Paris conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points.

The Labor Party also demands the withdrawal of the conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia and the speedy withdrawal from that country of British troops.

CAMP CRANE CLOSED.

Allentown, Pa.—Camp Crane, army ambulance service training camp, was officially closed by Camp Commander Lieutenant Colonel Richard T. Stee. The camp was opened in May, 1917, and 5,000 officers and 22,000 men received their training here.

MAY ASK ALLIES TO POLICE GERMANY

Proposition Considered in German Cabinet Council

NOSKE READY FOR TROUBLE

Government Seizes Control In Magdeburg—German General Captured By Insurrectionists Is Set Free.

Paris.—At the latest session of the German cabinet council the government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied Armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

The newspaper L'Eclair understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French Third Army, will be appointed "commander of the Allied troops in Central Europe."

A general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin and the suburb of Spandau, advices received here say, Herr Noske, the minister of defense, is reported to have concentrated 30,000 loyal troops at the gates of Berlin for use in case of trouble.

NOSKE RETAKES MAGDEBURG.

Berlin.—According to newspaper reports the troops of Minister of Military Affairs Noske began entering Magdeburg early Wednesday morning, meeting no serious resistance. Under their protection the tram service has been resumed.

There was one collision between the troops and strikers and, according to the Vossische Zeitung, four persons were killed and several wounded.

A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Magdeburg says government troops have recaptured the citadel and military headquarters from the Spartans.

The insurgents have occupied the bridge over the Elbe, which they propose to blow up.

The Brunswick correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports a general strike and a strong movement in favor of proclaiming Brunswick a Soviet republic.

At a mass-meeting the correspondent says, former President Merges in a speech urged a union with the Soviet Russia as the only salvation for Germany, "which is on the verge of a precipice." Amid the plaudits of the crowd, Merges demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet republic and a union with Russia and Hungary.

The employees of the Bank of Trade and Industry, better known as the Darmstadter Bank, went on strike and a half dozen banks, including the Deutsche, Dresdener and Disconto, went to the aid of the Darmstadter Bank by opening 30 of their branches to its customers until the strike is over.

JEWIS IN PALESTINE.

New York.—The latest census in Palestine places Jews at less than 7 per cent, population, and shows that only one in each thousand possesses land, according to a cablegram from the Alnady Alaraby, an organization representing Jews in Palestine, made public here by the Palestine Anti-Zionism Society.

INCLUDE US AMONG THE MOST.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Experts announced that tetragonus cvleri also, stulophthalmus paradoxus and exmutes romcettilli have been found in the ocean off Catalina Island. Most people didn't know they had been lost.

EXILED KING'S NEW HOME.

Geneva.—Former King Ludwig of Bavaria, having received the permission of the Swiss government to reside in Switzerland with a limited suite, has chosen as his place of abode a chateau at Zizers, near Chur, capital of the Canton of Grisons.

WILSON'S SHIP RUSHED TO FRANCE

Admiral Benson Orders Sailing Expedited

CLOUDS MAY BE LIFTING

Message Regarded As Significant—Transport, Due At Brest April 17, Will Be Held For Orders.

Washington.—Specific instructions from President Wilson that the sailing of his steamer, the George Washington, be expedited immediately were received at the Navy Department through Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations at Paris. As a result the vessel will leave New York for Brest at the earliest opportunity.

Admiral Benson's message gave no reason for the President's order and the White House professed to have no information on the subject, but interpreted in the light of press dispatches from Paris telling of the President's determination that delays at the Peace Conference must end, most officials regarded it as significant. Added importance also was given by the fact that this was the second message from the Admiral regarding the ship's departure, the first, received having inquired to the time the vessel could get under way.

Admiral Benson's cablegram to the Navy Department was summarized in this statement by Acting Secretary Roosevelt:

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt received a cablegram from Admiral Benson, at Paris, requesting the sailing of the U. S. S. George Washington to be expedited at once by direction of the President. The U. S. S. George Washington will therefore, leave New York at the earliest opportunity.

By fast steaming the George Washington should reach Brest by April 17. She would be held there subject to the President's orders, it was said, and thus would be immediately available in the event Mr. Wilson should decide to cut short his stay at Paris because of delays in agreeing on the terms of peace. In some quarters it was explained that without his ship at a French port the President might find himself in a somewhat embarrassing position should he decide to leave the French capital before the treaty had been agreed upon.

Late press dispatches from Paris indicated that a more hopeful view as to the progress of the peace negotiations was entertained than had been for several days, and this view was reflected in a cablegram received by Secretary Tumulty from Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician, who reported that the general situation had improved slightly.

Secretary Tumulty said he had not been advised as to the situation which had led the President to order the George Washington to Brest, and that Admiral Grayson, in sending the message, evidently had assumed that Mr. Tumulty was cognizant of the state of affairs through press dispatches from the French capital.

JAPAN TO ACCEPT COVENANT.

K. K. Kawakami Says Nippon Is Ready For The League.

San Francisco.—"Japan will accept the covenant of the league of nations," said K. K. Kawakami, who left for Chicago to join Baron Shunpei Goto, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, now making a tour of this country. Mr. Kawakami has just written a pamphlet dealing with public matters that affect his country.

"This," said he, "is an attempt to describe Japan's place in the league of nations, which soon will be organized, with special reference to her relations with America. Of course, Japan will accept the covenant of the league. It may not be quite satisfactory, but she knows each nation must make sacrifices in order to realize such an organization."

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt heads a movement for a caucus in St. Louis next month to elect preliminary organizations of the American Legion.

Six men held up the People's State Bank at Seven Corners, a busy Minneapolis business district, and escaped with \$4,500 cash and \$13,000 in Liberty Bonds.

The Federal Highway Council with S. M. Williams, of Ohio, president, and H. J. Shirley, of Baltimore, secretary, was organized in Chicago.

A great naval parade, to be reviewed by President Wilson, will, it is understood, be held at New York this summer.

Emil David, former American vice consul at Zurich, Switzerland, committed suicide by hanging at Oswego, N. Y.

Michigan voters gave a majority of 90,000 against a state amendment legalizing the sale of beer and wine.

Polly's Easter Bonnet

By Milda Moris

POLLY OSBORNE stood before the window of Gorton's millinery store, consumed by an unutterable longing for one of the gay-colored hats with which it was adorned. It was really an unutterable longing, because it seemed the possession of one of those hats was necessary to help her acquire the possession of something else, something else she could not live without. If Matthew could see her wearing one of those, looking fresh and bright and charming, instead of dingy as she did in her old black felt, perhaps—

She turned away from the display with a little sigh. Under the brim of the old black hat her young face looked tired and discouraged, it seemed to cast shadows about her blue eyes—not becoming shadows, but wistful ones which were far too old for her. She was thinking about Matthew. Only an hour or so before she had seen him passing her window with Mary Curtis, the banker's daughter. Mary Curtis was as fresh and charming as Polly felt herself to be dingy. She had worn a spring hat of rose-colored straw, and a smart new suit. Matthew had looked as though he admired Mary very much.

"Oh dear!" sighed Polly, as she dimmed her own front step. "I want that hat—the blue one—but there are so many other things to do with the money! It doesn't seem right when I ought to be buying wool to knit with, and Thrift stamps, and Red Cross subscriptions, and that food conservation uniform! I suppose I can do over my last year's sailor."

The last year's sailor, however, proved to be discouraging. Polly did her best by it, but even after that it wore an undeniable last-year look. However, she should have to wear it. She, with several of her friends from the domestic science school, had just been asked to help with a food conservation display in one of the department stores. That meant that she should have to buy the uniform of blue dress, white cap and apron, thereby spending the price of the blue hat for which she yearned. However, she told herself heroically that it was nothing to wear an old sailor hat for her country when other people were doing so much more!

Matthew did not come to see her that evening, as Polly had hoped he might; indeed she thought she saw his tall khaki-clad figure passing the house in the direction of Mary Curtis'. Of course he had a right to go where he chose—

During the busy week that followed Polly had little time to think about the blue hat. Only at night or morning, when she wore the old sailor to and from the store, did she remember her longing for a becoming bonnet. Her days were too full of anything but thoughts of corn products, the uses of fat, and various substitutes for wheat. All day women crowded about her counter listening to the demonstrations she gave, all day she handed out recipes and explained the meanings of her various exhibits. At night she was so tired that she only wanted to go to bed when she reached home. If Matthew had come she would have

With Unutterable Longing.

been too sleepy and stupid to entertain him. But Matthew did not come. The undercurrent of Polly's thoughts, as she talked all day, was dimly concerned with wonder as to whether he had had to go away to camp, and why he went without letting her know, and whether she should ever hear from him and whether Mary Curtis knew where he was. She told herself that really it did not matter, she should not care if he didn't care enough about her to even let her know.

And then one day, as she talked to a group of interested housewives, Polly looked up to see Matthew standing at the edge of the crowd, his brown face lighted with a smile, half interested, half quizzical. Polly felt her face flush, but she kept on talking, even though she became suddenly aware of the fact that Mary Curtis

stood beside him, smiling amusedly under the brim of her second new spring hat. Worst of all, it was the very blue hat for which Polly herself had yearned. Bitterly conscious of her blush, Polly nodded to them, accepting Mary's scarcely perceptible bow in return. She saw Mary press Matthew's arm, and heard her words, "Come on, Matthew, we'll be late for the first act if we don't hurry."

Polly shed furtive tears under the shade of the last year's sailor that night as she hurried home. It was all over, of course. It didn't matter, now, whether she ever had a new hat or not. Even if she had the money to buy a new hat she shouldn't do it now. Who on earth cared what she wore?

Polly's eyes, swollen with tears when she fell asleep, opened wide in spite of themselves at sight of the warm sunshine, the fresh green of the trees, the next morning. And when she went down to breakfast they opened wider still. A huge box from the florist's lay across her plate at the table.

"That just came," smiled her mother. "I can't imagine who sent it."

Neither could Polly, until she opened it to find a great sheaf of roses with a note from Matthew lying across it. Her lips quivered as she read it. He wanted to take her driving that afternoon. What had happened? Why should he want to take her? However, Polly sang about the house that morning, and even the old sailor seemed to take on some glorified Easter air, just from sheer joy of the day. Polly did wish she had another hat to wear when she went out with Matthew, but then it did not really matter—

When Matthew came that after-



noon in his big car he found a radiant Polly waiting for him. She was so radiant that there seemed to be some new, added quality in her charm. There was something new and a little strange about Matthew, too. After they had struck into a quiet road where other cars were few he slowed down suddenly and began to speak, slowly, as though he had been thinking something over for a long time.

"Polly," he said, "I wonder—if you'd think—I was the sort of fellow a girl could marry? A fine girl with lots of character and the very sweetest nature in the world? I don't amount to much, I know, but you see I've fallen in love—"

Polly almost saw the bright day fade before her eyes. He was thinking of Mary Curtis, of course. But she swallowed bravely and tried to smile before she answered.

"Of course," she said. "You—why you're the very finest boy I've ever met. Any girl ought to be glad—"

Try as she would, Polly could not finish the sentence. But then, she did not have to, for Matthew's arm had stolen about her.

"Could you marry me, Polly? I've loved you always, but when I see how sweet and good you are, and how—different from other girls—when I saw you in that store wearing a uniform, Polly, and working for your country instead of acting as though it didn't matter—I—could hardly wait for a chance to ask you to marry me, even though I'll have to go to France—"

"I'll marry you!" Polly murmured through a mist of happy tears. "I—I'm glad you liked me in that little white cap, because—because that is the only Easter hat I've got!"

Easter's Deep Significance.

Easter is the greatest of Christian festivals because its date of celebration and purpose are clearly determined and almost universally accepted. Many are aware that Christmas can hardly be the real anniversary of the birth of Jesus, for numerous scholars hold that he was born in the spring, not in December, but none doubt that the crucifixion took place during the passover week, and that the resurrection, as chronicled in the Gospels, occurred on the third day after his death.

The Chimes of Easter

Chime A. Matson DeLeon
Hark to the bells of Easter-time!
All day rounds the sacred chime;
In peals of joy they call once more
That life waits at each open door—
That mortal hands may reach and take
The gift of life for Christ's dear sake.