



1—Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi in which King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy were married. 2—John Phillip Frey of Ohio, labor educator and leader of organized labor, mentioned as possible successor of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. 3—Hundred thousand dollar beacon for lake vessels being dedicated near Detroit as a memorial to William Livingstone, a veteran shipper of the Great Lakes.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Relief For Unemployment Is Receiving Attention of the Entire Nation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RELIEF for the unemployment situation continued to be one of the chief topics of interest in the United States, being a close second to politics and, for the great mass of the people, of vastly greater personal importance than the impending elections. The federal government's part in the efforts to solve the problem at present consists in the work of a cabinet committee appointed by President Hoover and the selection of Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, to direct these efforts. After his arrival in Washington and a conference with Mr. Hoover, Colonel Woods said:

"The principal part of our work is co-operating with local organizations. The best that we can do is to let various places know what others are doing as a guide for their own efforts."

State and municipal governments and innumerable local organizations are developing their many plans to meet the situation, and the generosity of thousands of individual citizens is notable and heartening. Wisely, none of the schemes put forward tend to "pauperize" the unfortunate men and women who are out of employment. Everywhere the effort is to find work for them so they may retain their self-respect and live decently through the period of depression. Toward this end the federal government will give jobs to the maximum number on public works, including buildings, flood control operations and regular river and harbor work, and wherever possible, red tape will be cut to facilitate employment of more men.

At the first meeting of the cabinet committee, which is headed by Secretary of Commerce Lamont, President Hoover said he estimated the number of unemployed in the country at 3,500,000, basing this on census bureau figures as corrected by the aid of unemployment index figures of the Department of Labor. The Democratic national committee has estimated the number as between five and six millions. According to the President's presentation of the situation there are always as many as 1,000,000 unemployed in normal times representing persons shifting from one job to another and for other reasons out of work. The 3,500,000 unemployed does not designate that many families, according to the explanation of the President, who pointed out to his committee that census calculations show an average of one and three-quarters bread winners per family in the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES of the major industries of America met in their seventh conference at the University of Chicago and listened to eight leaders who, while not concealing the badness of present conditions, in the main forecast great improvement in the future.

The general summary of the speeches indicated that:

1. Americans are consuming more goods than are being made for replacement at present.
2. That price levels on many important commodities are at or near the lowest they can reach.
3. That governmental interference in business has in general been carried to an unwise extent and that as little more of it as possible should be offered.
4. That some approach to economic stability should be advocated as a substitution for the alternations of depression and prosperity, difficult as the solution may prove to be.

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, was one of the least cheerful. He asserted that the farmer's plight could become no worse, as he was "already on the floor," with his plant depreciated twenty billion dollars since the war and his income only 8 per cent above that of 1913, while his

purchases were made at a level 50 per cent higher. All the farmer wanted, he said, was a square deal.

WHEN congress in the next session takes up the matter of naval appropriations it will receive recommendations from President Hoover based on the new building program that has just been completed by the navy general board and which would bring about tonnage parity with Great Britain probably by 1924. The details of the program have not been made public but its general features are known. It calls for beginning battleship replacements in 1927, orderly replacement of destroyers and submarines, expedition of 8-inch gun cruiser and aircraft carrier construction until the treaty limits are reached, and somewhat delayed construction of the new 6-inch gun cruisers.

The destroyers are to be larger, and the final recommendations probably will call for 92 destroyers of 1,500 tons and six destroyer leaders of 1,850 tons each. Submarines will be smaller, probably ranging around 1,200 tons, compared with 1,500 tons for those now building and the V-4, 2,080 tons, recently completed.

The board recommends the full 18 8-inch gun cruisers construction permitted by the treaty. It is understood to suggest delaying the 6-inch gun tonnage until a suitable design for a hybrid cruiser with hangar deck can be prepared.

Estimates of the cost of bringing the fleet up to treaty limits in every category have run as high as \$1,000,000,000, but the administration has indicated it believes a considerably smaller outlay sufficient.

WITH startling suddenness the government of Brazil collapsed under the attacks of the revolutionists. President Washington Luis resigned, he and Vice President Vianna and all members of the cabinet were put under arrest, and control was assumed by a military junta headed by Gen. Leite de Castro.

This upset was brought about directly by the military authorities in Rio de Janeiro, the capital, when they turned against the government. Infantry and machine gun battalions first left their barracks and took up positions along the streets from which they swept the thoroughfares with bullets, keeping every one within doors. Some hours later President Luis was persuaded to give up by Cardinal Sebastiao Leme and high officials of the federal government. There was some fighting in the suburbs and several newspaper offices and shops were set afire, but throughout most of the city the triumph of the revolution was received most joyously. There were similar scenes in Bahia, Sao Paulo and other centers, the Liberals everywhere gaining full control.

It was believed the junta would hold power until new elections are held and another president chosen. One of the main purposes of the revolutionists was to prevent President-elect Prestes taking office in November.

THOUGH the civil war in China has collapsed, the Communist bandits continue to give the Nanking government immense trouble. They are operating in large bands amounting to armies, chiefly in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, and Honan provinces. One of their recent exploits was the capture of sixteen priests and nuns at the Catholic mission in Kianfu. They released one of the prisoners, Bishop Mignani, to carry to Changsha a letter from Peng Te-Hui, chief of the bandits, demanding \$10,000,000 Mexican as ransom for the others. When the Reds raided the mission they killed about two thousand persons, including three priests.

ZIONISTS the world over are up in arms against the new statement of British policy in Palestine issued by Lord Passfield, minister of colonies. What they object to especially is the practical closure of the Holy Land to further Jewish immigration on the ground that little land is left for settlement. This, the Zionists assert, is a repudiation of the Balfour declaration of 1917 under which a Jewish national home in Palestine was guaranteed. The new policy also provides for maintenance of a consider-

able military and air force in Palestine to guard against possible repetition of the 1920 riots, and for establishment of a legislative council on the lines indicated in the 1922 statement of policy, to consist of a high commissioner in Palestine and 22 members, of whom 10 will be officially appointed members and 12 unofficially elected members.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann promptly resigned as president of the world Zionist organization to emphasize his opposition to the policy, and intimated that because of its inauguration it might be necessary to transfer the seat of Zionist activity from London to the United States.

Following Doctor Weizmann's example, Lord Melchett resigned as chairman of the Jewish agency for Palestine and the Zionist organization, in London, and Felix M. Warburg in New York resigned as chairman of the administrative committee of the Jewish agency. Both denounced the British declaration as a treacherous and cruel betrayal of the Jews. In Jerusalem the Jews were greatly distressed, and even the Arabs were dissatisfied although it seems as if they will get the best of the new policy in the British mandatory rule.

SCIENTISTS from the United States and New Zealand who traveled all the way to the little South Pacific island of Niunafu to observe the total eclipse of the sun last week report that they were entirely successful in obtaining photographs of the phenomenon, the weather being excellent for their purposes. One peculiar and so far unexplained thing was that during the eclipse all radios in Samoa and Honolulu were put out of commission, preventing the sending of communications.

CAPT. GEN. VALERIANO WEYLER, Spain's foremost military commander and former minister of war, died in Madrid at the age of ninety-two years. Thirty-three years ago he earned the name of the "Butcher" by his ruthless campaign to suppress the Cuban revolutionists, and his course at that time had a great deal to do with the intervention of the United States and the war with Spain.

Others who passed away included Sherman L. Whipple, noted attorney of Boston; Congressman Otis Wingo of Arkansas; Col. Ben. H. Cheever, a hero of Indian campaigns and veteran of half a dozen wars; and Frank M. Wilmot of Pittsburgh, secretary and manager of the Carnegie hero fund commission.

KING BORIS of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy were married in the basilica of St. Francis in Assisi. The ceremony was extremely simple and the church was not decorated, this being in accordance with the wishes of the bride and her royal father. The women participating wore high-necked gowns and no jewels and the men were in evening dress. Members of the diplomatic corps were not invited. The wedding procession was headed by King Victor Emmanuel and Princess Giovanna. Next came Queen Helene of Italy and former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, father of Boris. Then came Crown Prince Humbert of Italy with King Boris and the royal princes and princesses of Italy and Bulgaria. The unpretentious religious ceremony was celebrated by Father Antonio Rizzo, custodian of St. Francis convent. After the wedding Boris and his bride went to Ancona where they boarded a steamship for Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black sea, whence they were to speed by train to Sofia.

NADIR KHAN, hero of the war in 1919 which freed Afghanistan from British domination, assumed the throne of his country just one year after he was named king by the troops and tribal chiefs following the overthrow of Bacho Sachao, the bandit usurper. There was no coronation, for kings of Afghanistan do not wear crowns, and Nadir tried to make the ceremonies simple; but the scenes in Kabul are reported to have been most colorful and the pagant decidedly picturesque. The city was thronged with tribesmen, soldiers, diplomatic representatives and visitors from European countries, and the festivities continued for four days.

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WORLD WAR YARNS

by Lieut. Frank E. Hagan

A Hoodoo That Wasn't

If you are one of those timorous individuals who believe that the number 13 is a jinx, talk to a former member of one evacuation hospital unit which served over there. He will tell you that there's absolutely nothing to that superstition at all. If there had been, not one of the men who served with Evacuation Hospital No. 13 would ever have come home. That number alone would have been enough to prove their undoing, not to mention the other ways in which 13 figured in the history of that outfit. Here is what Jack R. C. Cann, a former member, now a Michigan newspaper man, has to say about it:

"Evacuation Hospital 13 was organized by order of the War department and came into being January 13, 1918. The first promotions were 13 privates to privates first class. We boarded ship at Newport News on the night of July 13, 1918 and took 13 days and 14 nights to cross to Brest. Thirteen ran so persistently through our company history that we began purposely contriving to evolve new situations in which the figures appeared—such as placing 13 tents in a row, and so forth.

"In January, 1919, we went 'on tour' in Luxembourg with a company vaudeville show which we called the 'Jinx Chasers.' With our drivers we had 13 in the company and showed in many outlying towns, in Berdorf, Luxembourg, using the porch of the hotel as a stage with the headlights of two ambulances as spotlights."

"Black Jack" Shows the Way

A vote of the A. E. F. to name its most distinguished appearing soldier would reveal a formidable candidate in the person of Gen. John J. Pershing. Not only was "Black Jack" an ace for appearance—he knew the drill manuals from cover to cover and he recognized the necessity of the discipline he demanded of his soldiers.

A story of Christmas day, 1918, President Wilson and party, and General Pershing, emphasizes the latter fact. "They all stopped at the village of Sarrey, Haute Marne," relates Charles R. Cabot of Boston, "following their Christmas dinner with men and officers of the Twenty-sixth division.

"Besides the President and Mrs. Wilson and General Pershing, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Admiral Cary Grayson, Monsieur and Madame Jusserand were among the party. They inspected the mer's quarters in Sarrey, where equipment was laid out on the hayloft bunks we occupied.

"One of the ladies, perhaps Mrs. Wilson, was curious to know how the shelter halves could be made into a pup tent. Whereupon, General Pershing knelt quickly, gathered the shelter halves, rifles and tent pins of two of the men. Then he set up a pup tent in the straw.

"When the tent was erect, 'Black Jack' turned away. But President Wilson touched him on the shoulder and said: 'As your commanding officer, I desire you to leave this equipment as you found it.'

"General Pershing quickly bent down, refolded the shelter halves and rearranged all the equipment in its proper place."

Such Taking Ways!

If some one says to you, "Why that fellow would steal a red-hot stove if you didn't watch him!" you'd probably laugh at that as a pleasant bit of exaggeration because it's obvious that no one could ever do that. But a captain of the judge advocate's court in one sector of France is the authority for this story:

"It happened during the recent cold spell when some of our troops were traveling from the seaboard to the interior. They traveled in semi-open horse cars and it was cold, d-d cold! One train stopped in front of a small railroad station and six soldiers with cold hands and feet jumped from the car and entered the waiting room.

"In the center of the room was a large square coal stove with red-hot sides. There was a whispered conference. Then one man 'tood on another's shoulders and disjointed the stovepipe. At the same time two others placed poles under the bottom of the stove, lifted it off the floor and walked out of the room with it. They placed it in the horse car, stuck the pipe out of one door and were warm for the remainder of the trip. Of course, the French authorities raised a big row about it and presented a bill for 400 francs for the stove and the coal in it. When the commanding officer heard the story he ordered the bill paid without a murmur. He said it was worth every cent of it—four American soldiers to prove that you could steal a red-hot stove and get away with it.

"I know of only one case to beat that one or come anywhere near equaling it. That concerned the infantryman who stole a hive full of honey and took the bees along with it. The medical department handled one aspect of the case and the provost marshal the other. The bees meted out some of the punishment and we stung his pay for coats."

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MESSAGE THAT ENDED WORLD WAR

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE

FILED BY: FL. SENT BY: TIME: RECEIVED BY: TIME: CHECK: 11:00 AM 11:00 AM

FROM: ELIEF LOMBER

AT: PARIS

DATE: NOV-11-1918 HOUR: No. 1 RADIO

TO: ALL STATIONS

MARSHAL FOCH

A COMMANDANT EN CHEF

1. LES HOSTILITES SERONT ARRÊTÉES SUR TOUS LE FRONT A PARTIR DU ONZE NOVEMBRE ONZE HEURE L'HEURE FRANÇAISE.

2. LES TROUPES ALLIÉS NE DÉPASSERONT PAS JUSQU'A NOUVEL ORDRE LA LIGNE ATTEINTE A CETTE DATE ET A CETTE HEURE.

REC'D 6 AM NOV-11-1918 MARSHAL FOCH

The words contained in this message threw the world into a frenzy of joy on that eventful morning of November 11, 1918, the anniversary of which is being observed by the nations engaged in the World War. It is the late Marshal Foch's order halting hostilities on the front.



No longer cleaves the ruthless sword, And gone is war's grim panoply,

Dead homes, dead men—and now, O Lord,

A moment's rest Beside the monument that We have builded for ourselves, not thee.

The years shall dull our grief—and yet, Though now the battle dust is lain, Can we forget? Can we forget?

We need thee, Lord, For time the boon that tears of pain Once shed shall not be shed again. —Albert J. Cook, in American Legion Monthly.

How Soldiers Got the News

It was Monday, November 11, 1918, when hostilities came to an end from Switzerland to the sea. Twelve years ago at eleven o'clock of the eleventh day of the eleventh month—"Finis la guerre."

It was a memorable day, a more memorable moment when, at the stroke of eleven, the noise of cannon stopped, machine guns grew still, and rifles ceased to crack. For the first time in four years the air was free from flying missiles, and there was quiet on the tortured face of a war-torn land.

Over here, one remembers the noise which accompanied the wildest delirium of celebrator, the country ever has known. But what lingers in the mind of every man who was a member of the A. E. F. in France is the moment of deafening silence which punctuated the end-of-the war.

There could be no noise of celebration to equal the roar of the war which certain members of the American expeditionary forces had been engaged in. They had been listening to the granddaddy of all noises, louder noises and more of them than ever had been heard in the history of the world. So it is not the noise which is memorable to the American soldiers who were at the front twelve years ago; it is the sudden, complete cessation of all noise.

Good News Flies Fast.

Along the twenty-seven miles of front held by Americans, firing continued literally until the eleventh hour. Word of the impending armistice had spread faster than the flu during the epidemic. None of the doughboys believed it at first. They had heard the same thing before. It was just one of those rumors. Only the preceding Thursday night—the night the envoys came over from Spa—some one had passed the word that the armistice had been signed and there had been a small flurry of excitement, lights where there should be no lights and indiscriminate firing of arms resulting in hard-voiced reprimands.

But this time it was true. From the wireless station on the Eiffel tower in Paris Marshal Foch's order to cease firing at eleven o'clock had gone out into the air to the half-incredulous line which the Americans held from near Sedan to the Moselle.

The high command had a notion of passing the wonderful order along in a military manner, to have the corps report it calmly by wire to the divisions, the divisions to the brigades, the brigades to the regiments, the regiments to the battalions, and so on until every member of every squad knew about it. But it did not work out that way.

The news spread by that form of wireless known to man long before Marconi was born. It started early in the morning with the first blush of dawn. It ran along a thousand mess lines of men shivering and stamping in the mud, clattering their mess gear and clamoring for chow. Truck drivers shouted it to one another on the roads. Dispatch riders flung the words over their shoulders as they kicked the stands of their motorcycles into place and turned on the gas. So over

winding, battered roads, into kitchens, cantons, hospitals, ammunition dumps, gun emplacements, dugouts and barracks went the tremendous news—"Finis la guerre. Eleven o'clock."

With this knowledge in mind, the war went on in a final burst of reckless abandon. Everyone wanted to have a hand in it before it ended. It is told how at one point where a Yankee outfit was having a brisk battle on the east of the Meuse a man stationed at one battery stood with a handkerchief in his uplifted hand, a watch in the other. It wanted one minute of eleven o'clock. In front of him were the guns of the battery, four of them. Attached to each lanyard was a long rope, manned by gunners, cooks, signalmen, soldiers, messengers, stragglers, everybody. At eleven o'clock the handkerchief fell, the men pulled and the battery fired its last shot. And so it was, at hundreds, thousands of places along the line.

Stopped Fierce Action.

Probably the hardest fighting being done by the Americans in the final hour of the war was that which engaged the troops of the Twenty-eighth, Ninety-second, Eighty-first and Seventy-third divisions with the Second American army. They had launched an attack above Vignuelles just before dawn. It was no tea party. They knew nothing of any order to cease firing, and were hard at it when word reached them just in time, brought to the edge of the battle front by runners scurrying from fox hole to fox hole.

Then, at the stroke of eleven, after every gun in the war seemed to have been fired simultaneously, some of them without any attempt at direction, silence—utter and absolute silence—fell upon the land. It was as if the world had suddenly died. Men looked at one another bewildered. But only for a moment. Then—

Every man in the A. E. F. threw down his tools of war. A slow grin spread over his face. And then he yelled. At that moment every one was slightly befuddled, slightly mad. Then another amazing thing happened.

The battered, torn landscape which a minute before had been as bare as the palm of your hand, became alive with men. They crawled up out of the earth, dirty, disheveled figures, and looked about them a good deal surprised to discover so many people in a place which had looked so deserted.

Fraternizing With Foe.

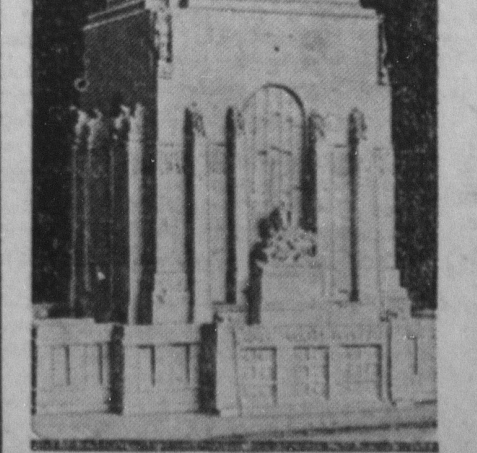
The Germans came up grinning, eager to swap caps and equipment for tobacco and food. A stranger with an all-observing eye looking down upon the scene at this moment would never have been able to tell from the looks of things which side had won the war.

And that night, for the first time since the war started, there was light, illumination other than the flare of guns, the burst of shells and the tapering beams of searchlights sweeping across the dark sky in search of hostile airplanes.

Now that the war was over the boys lit everything they could find. Screens were torn from windows and doors. A new moon shone. Rockets and flares were sent up to brighten the sky. And that night there was many a man who could not sleep. It was so d-d quiet.

Thus ended the five hundred and eighty-fifth day of America's participation in the war. That was twelve years ago. "Finis la guerre."

TO FALLEN HEROES



Memorial erected at Sydney, Australia, to the men who lost their lives in the great war.