

# A DRAGNET FOR WORLD NEWS

### Flotsam and Jetsam of Live Interest Caught From the Wires and Boiled Down.

## GREAT CONFLICT EPITOMIZED

Important Happenings in the Forty-eight States of the Union—Occurrences at the Capital—Latest Cable Condensations.

### WAR BULLETINS

A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, the Bernie Bund reports.

General expectation of a Teuton offensive in the west was heightened by the report from Switzerland that the Germans have again closed the Swiss and Dutch borders. These frontiers will be virtually hermetically sealed for 30 days.

The British hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk without warning in Bristol channel. All of the wounded were saved, but three men in the crew perished.

Political chaos engulfs Berlin. A gap apparently yawns between the militarists and the anti-annexationists so wide and so deep that it seems unbridgeable.

German troops which attempted to advance on the Verdun front after a bombardment were driven back by the French fire, it is announced officially.

British aces on the north Italian front in the course of the past week destroyed eight Austro-German machines and forced two others to the ground.

Great Britain's war aims were set forth by Premier Lloyd George in the broadest and most specific manner.

Supporters of allied cause probably will head the new Mexican cabinet.

Germany haughtily refused Russia's request for the transfer of the peace conference to Stockholm, and the imperial chancellor told the Reichstag Main Committee that Germany could not permit Russia to prescribe details or make demands in Russia's present condition.

Norwegian tonnage totaling 566,000 tons was lost last year.

### WASHINGTON

Without a vote to spare, the federal human suffrage resolution passed the house. The vote was 274 to 136.

Secretary Baker warmly defended the war department's conduct of the war. The personnel of the army now is 1,536,506, he said.

All of the 1,500,000 railway employees of the United States are out to obtain wage increases. The Switchmen's Union is the first of numerous brotherhoods to state its demands to Director-General of Railroads McAdoo.

President Wilson unexpectedly went before Congress and made a clear, concise statement of America's aims in the war. He demanded, among other things, the evacuation of all Russian territory by the Germans, the evacuation and restoration of Belgium, a free Poland and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Orders issued by the war department will permit men wounded to wear ribbons of red, white and blue.

Washington unofficially agrees with the statement of the British premier regarding the allies' war aims, considering it with President Wilson's views.

McAdoo, director general of railroads, announced a scale of heavy demurrage rates for the purpose of freeing loaded freight cars for new uses.

All private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity. That was the dominant note of President Wilson's address to Congress, recommending legislation to carry out the control already assumed by the government over the railroads.

Request for increase of more than \$700,000,000 reveals two billion dollar shipbuilding program.

The war department has approved the organization of an infantry unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Amherst College.

### GENERAL

The food administration in Washington is preparing to send to Europe 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, because the food situation there is regarded as so critical.

Restrictions for enemy aliens are to be extended to apply to women. Legislation to that effect is now being drafted, with assurances that it will be enacted.

An American cavalry detachment at Douglas, Ariz., clashed with Yaqui Indians at Bear valley, killing one and capturing nine.

Postmaster General Burleson has put into unified operation a national, comprehensive scheme of automobile post deliveries that will be potentially the greatest step yet taken to reduce the cost of living and at the same time relieve the freight congestion to a large extent.

The German casualties on the western front for 1917 totaled 1,750,000 men, according to the British war office.

Sixty-four public schools were closed in New York because of the shortage of coal. Fifty-seven were in Brooklyn and the situation in that borough was regarded as serious.

The winter wheat crop of Kansas was saved by a snowfall from three inches to one foot. The wheat had been threatened with a drought.

Three bills for the taking over of the railways of Massachusetts were introduced in the legislature.

The pork packing plant of John J. Buckley at Chester, Pa., was burned, with a loss estimated at \$250,000.

Coal priority for New York city was denied by Dr. Garfield, leaving the situation more acute than ever. Predictions were made that schools and industries would have to close. Meanwhile large amounts of fuel are being diverted to New England to keep the munition plants in operation.

Secretary McAdoo issued an appeal to all railroad officials and men for loyal co-operation to help win the war and declared they virtually were in the federal service.

Reports to Alfred H. Smith, assistant director of railroads, showed an accumulation of 61,738 erstbound freight cars in his territory, but he said some progress was being made to relieve the situation.

Acting superintendent of public schools of New York city ordered that all German propaganda in books be torn out.

### German-American War

Senate inquiry witness charged "steel trust" men on the defense council with having rejected independent offers to manufacture steel ship plate at reduced prices.

Both Protestant and Catholic chaplains report that the morals of the American troops in France are excellent.

Washington views President Wilson's war speech as an offer of peace to the German people but a declaration of war on the Kaiser.

France sent thanks to the American Red Cross.

Nathan Hyatt at the national army cantonment at Camp Devens was sentenced to 15 years for refusing to go on guard duty and military duty.

In all quarters the President's speech was regarded as a great step in the advancement of American diplomacy, as it is the first time America has taken part in the internal affairs of Europe.

Captured documents reveal that Germany is preparing for aerial warfare on a large scale in order to cope with the United States service.

Congress virtually demanded a wholesale reorganization of war agencies, and it seemed certain that President Wilson would heed this demand.

The American government has refused to permit the transfer of the 40,000 Americans now in the British forces to General Pershing's army.

### SPORTING

Stuffy McInnis, first baseman, last of Connie Mack's noted world baseball champions, has been traded by Philadelphia to the Boston Red Sox.

Al Mamaux and Burleigh Grimes, pitchers, and Chuck Ward became members of the Brooklyn team in a deal whereby George Cutshaw and Casey Stengel go to Pittsburgh.

The Athletics aren't waxing very enthusiastic over Connie Mack's plan to have the players work on a profit sharing basis next season. Profits have been rather scarce in the Athletic camp for the past few years.

Grand Circuit stewards meeting at Columbus, announced officially that the 1918 racing season will be opened at the North Randall track at Cleveland the week of July 8.

Charles Herzog, captain of the Giants, was traded to the Boston Braves for Larry Doyle and Pitcher Jess Barnes.

Benny Kauff, outfielder, signed 1918 contract with New York Nationals.

Fred Anderson, the Giants' relief pitcher, really was the most effective pitcher in the National League last season so far as earned runs were concerned.

Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Dartmouth announced dates for intercollegiate basketball championships.

### FOREIGN

A number of Brazilian aviators have left Brazil for England.

The German government has offered to pay the family of the great Spanish composer, Granados, 656,000 pesetas for his death on the British cross-channel steamer Sussex, torpedoed.

The Kaiser masqueraded before a delegation of the Polish regency council as the champion of peace and the interests of oppressed nationalities, assuring the delegation of his support.

The Bolshevik government intends to issue a decree to have all the debts of the Russian government annulled.

Suffragists win a victory in the British House of Lords by vote of 134 to 69.

Anesthetics are very scarce in Flanders, and operations are performed without using them.

Portuguese mutineers seize a battleship and shell a fort at Lisbon, but surrender after the firing of a few shots.

The casualties of the biggest American flying school in Paris for six weeks totaled one split lip and one cracked elbow.

# AMERICA'S WAR AIMS RESTATED

### Viewed as "Olive Branch Backed by Mailed Fist"—Appeal to German People.

## WAY TO PARLEY OPEN.

### Sounds New Note in Demanding Association of Nations for Guarantees of Political Independence and Territorial Integrity.

Washington.—President Wilson announced to all the world those things for which America fights and the conditions upon which she will discuss peace.

Appearing suddenly and with scarcely an hour's notice before the two houses of Congress, he read a message outlining the principles for which the United States entered the war and the guarantees which must be had before she lays down her arms.

Fourteen numbered paragraphs in the body of his epochal address set forth his terms. Upon their acceptance or rejection by the central powers hangs the question as to how long the war will last. America, President Wilson gave warning, will fight to the very end that the aims he outlines are won.

Indorsing the Lloyd George speech of last week before the labor unions of Great Britain, President Wilson went much farther than the British premier.

Placing America squarely beside Russia, President Wilson gave notice to all nations that the future peace of the world must rest upon foundations never before marked out in diplomacy.

He declared there must be justice and fair dealing in the world, with the rights of all nations, large and small, respected, and that the pitiless light of publicity shall play constantly upon all agreements and understandings.

The President spoke not alone for America, but for the allies. With Colonel House advising him, it is assumed that he spoke by some kind of agreement reached at the Inter-Allied War Conferences, that there should no longer be a hesitancy about announcing war aims.

Two steps must be taken by the German people before peace negotiations can be started.

1.—Through a responsible majority in the Reichstag they must affirmatively declare for the principles set forth in the latest statement of American and allied war aims, announced by President Wilson.

2.—They must retire from public life men like Ludendorff, brains of the military party in Germany, who has directed the statesmanship of the Teutonic empire toward the heights of conquest and world dominion.

This represents as nearly as possible the opinion in Washington following the address of President Wilson.

The forces of public opinion in Germany upon which President Wilson relies to bring about a responsive and responsible government and to overthrow the military caste now running affairs are already at work. It was to give impetus to them as much as anything else, officials believe, that led the President to go before Congress.

He took this action, it became definitely known, on the advice of Colonel House. Colonel House arrived here secretly and at once went to the White House, where he went at once into conference with the President.

The utterances of the President lost nothing of their tremendous import or dramatic effect by the unpreparedness of Congress to hear him.

As the full effect of what the President was saying bore in upon the senators and congressmen before him the applause grew in volume, and the climax was reached when the President declared that Germany must right the wrongs she did to France 50 years ago in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.

### PATH OF THE WAR NEWS

Russia and Bulgaria signed a separate peace agreement at Brest-Litovsk, resuming diplomatic and economic relations, according to a statement read to parliament by Premier Radzslavoff. Bulgaria's allies agreed to the compact.

The Italian steamship Milazzo, the largest freight vessel in the world, was sunk by a submarine.

Trotzky, after threatening a renewal of warfare if the peace conference were not transferred to Stockholm, yielded to the Germans and agreed to continue negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

French troops made a surprise attack on the German trenches east of St. Mihiel, demolishing the defenses and shelters on a front of nearly a mile, and brought back 178 prisoners and a large number of machine guns and hand grenades.

Italian artillery harassed the enemy by lively firing across the Brenta and the Piave, while the American consul at Venice made a trip to the Asiago plateau and from a height saw the Austrian positions covered with snow.

The Italian government has prohibited the making of any pastry.

**JOHN LIND**  
Named on Commission to Help in Mobilizing Labor.



John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, will be one of the new advisory commission to assist Secretary Wilson in mobilizing labor for war service. It is understood Mr. Lind will represent the public on the commission, which will include also two representatives of labor, two of commerce and industry and one economist.

### GERMAN PEOPLE IN PROTEST

### PUBLIC OPINION FORCES AUTOCRATS TO RENEW PARLEY.

### Sudden Upheaval of the Masses Compels Militarists to Resume Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

London.—In an effort to check the rising tide of antagonism toward the military autocracy Germany has resumed her peace negotiations with Russia.

In the face of the official announcement of Saturday that since the Bolsheviks had insisted upon transferring the conference to Stockholm the German government had suspended all parleys Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister; Talaat Bey, Turkish grand vizier, and the official representatives of Bulgaria and Roumania have returned to Brest-Litovsk and have started discussions anew.

This time they are not only meeting Leon Trotzky, Lenin's foreign minister, but representatives of Finland and Ukraine, both of whom insist upon independence.

There appears to be no doubt that only the sudden and unexpected upheaval of the masses in Germany compelled the military autocrats to consent to have Dr. von Kuehlmann return to the Polish city and debate the German position that her troops should supervise the "self determination" of the Russian Baltic provinces—in other words, to control the referendum in which the diversified races of those territories should choose the form of government under which they should live.

When the German attitude was first announced General von Ludendorff and the German militarist declared it admitted of no argument, and when Trotzky was quoted as declaring that he would prefer war to that humiliation a war council at Berlin at once suspended all negotiations.

Then came the reaction of which the outside world has received only an inkling. It was not a newspaper clamor, but an almost silent manifestation of popular opinion from the reichstag, from the business world and from the peasantry. Except for reports received through Amsterdam that processions of men and women are going about the streets of some cities crying, "We want peace!" no physical demonstrations have been reported.

It is the silent sentiment that has brought about the surrender of the autocracy—the strong conviction of a slow moving people that the imperialist overlords of the nation have sacrificed enough blood and treasure for their pan-German ambitions.

### SUSPENDS DIVIDENDS IN RUSSIA

Bolshevik Government Prevents Payments by Private Companies.

London.—The Bolshevik government, says a dispatch from Petrograd, has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies.

The government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issue of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

### NEW ENGLAND TO BED AT 10.

Fuel Director Orders All Business to Close Then.

Boston.—Drastic measures to save fuel and light are provided in an order issued by James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England, applicable throughout Massachusetts.

They include the opening of business houses at 9 a. m. and the closing at 5 p. m. and the closing of theaters, bars and all places of amusement at 10 p. m. The order is to take effect at once.

# CONSCRIPTION ACT UPHELD AS VALID

### Supreme Court Rejects Every Contention Made in Thirteen Appealed Cases.

## STYLES SOME FRIVOLOUS.

### Power Given to Congress to Declare War Includes Authority to Compel Citizens to Join the Colors Both Here and Abroad.

Washington.—The Supreme Court upheld as constitutional the selective service act, the court sustaining the government's contention that the power given to Congress to declare war includes power to compel citizens to render military service both at home and abroad.

The unanimous opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice White, who declared in a brief statement that, after considering the various contentions, the conclusion had been reached that most of them were imaginary rather than real.

The decision resulted from the appeals of 13 cases growing out of convictions under the selective service act, five coming from New York, three from Ohio, four from Minnesota and one from Georgia.

The cases from New York were those of Louis Kramer, Morris Becker, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Meyer Graubard. The first four were convicted of attempting to induce others of draft age not to register, and an additional charge of failure to register was made against Kramer, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Becker was sentenced to one year and eight months in jail, while Emma Goldman and Berkman were ordered imprisoned for two years and fined \$10,000 apiece. A one year sentence was given Graubard for failing to register.

In holding the law constitutional the court took no action in those cases involving charges of conspiracy to prevent the carrying out of the purposes of the law. These, it was understood, will be taken up by the court later. That question is involved in the cases of Berkman and Goldman, Kramer and Becker.

The government's motion to postpone, because of the war, further consideration of several important anti-trust suits was granted by the Supreme Court, with the exception of the case against the United Shoe Machinery Company, which will go forward. The decision resulted from the appeals of 13 cases growing out of convictions under the selective service act.

### LAND AND LEASE BILL PASSED.

### Senate Measure Permits Private Exploitation on Reserves.

Washington.—In face of an appeal by Senator Borah of Idaho that the government itself develop and operate the public oil, coal, potash and other mineral resources, the senate by the narrow margin of 37 to 32 passed the mineral lands leasing bill. Under the terms of the measure private interests will be permitted to exploit the reserves.

Just before the measure passed Senator Kirby of Arkansas offered a substitute bill authorizing the President to operate the lands through the secretary of the interior.

In a viva voce vote Senator Kirby and Senator Borah were among the very few who voted for this. An amendment to remove from the bill the opportunity of leasing or buying coal lands was defeated.

Amendments were made allowing individual lessees to establish combinations and erect their own refineries and pipe lines.

The bill must now go to the house. Practically similar measures have been passed there twice before.

### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—That the express companies of the United States will follow the railroads under government control seems likely. Executive officials of the four big companies spent several hours in conference with Director General of Railroads McAdoo and his advisory committee.

NEW YORK.—Uncle Sam's new Liberty motor for airplanes is all to the good. The automotive engineers have said so, and they know better than any one else. They are the assembled automobile, motor boat and airplane makers of the United States.

LONDON.—London newspapers express the greatest admiration for President Wilson's address on war aims, praising particularly his offer of support to Russia. The French press is delighted at his insistence of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine as one of the conditions of peace.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Wilson says the supply of labor in America is adequate to meet demands and that all it needs is readjustment. Only about 3 per cent. of the workers, he says, will be taken by the war in the first year.

# "BILLY" SU

### For First Time House Applauds



For the first time in history the house has applauded a prayer. The prayer abounded in such phrases as "We thank thee, O Lord, that we have never gone to bed hungry." "We thank thee that we never scraped the bottom of our four barrel." It was delivered by Rev. Billy Sunday. "Thou knowest, O Lord," he prayed, "that no nation so infamous, vile, greedy, sensuous and bloodthirsty has ever disgraced the pages of history. Make bare Thy mighty arm, O Lord, and smite the hungry, wolfish Hun, whose fangs drip with blood, and we will forever raise our faces in thy praise."

### HOUSE PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, ADOPTED 274 TO 126.

### Unexpected Opposition Develops Despite President's Eleventh Hour Speech.

Washington.—The Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment bill passed the house by a vote of 274 to 126. Only the bare two-thirds majority was obtained, Speaker Clark not voting.

The result was so close that the victors had actually not a single vote to spare. Two-thirds of 410 votes (the total of 274 "Ayes" and 136 "Nays") makes 273 1/3, but the house parliamentarian ruled that you can "not split a man" into one-third or any fraction.

Had not Representatives Mann and Sims both risen from their sick beds in order to vote "Aye" the result would have been in jeopardy. The only thing that could have saved the suffrage day would have been that with only one of these men present, there was still Speaker Clark to be counted upon. The suffragists had him in "an ace in the hole," for he was scheduled to vote "Aye."

The resolution must be adopted by the senate to become effective. Recent elaborate polls of the senate show that four converts must be made to insure victory.

Unexpected opposition to the amendment bill, which developed during the day in spite of the President's eleventh hour declaration in favor of the measure, kept the result uncertain up to the very last checking up of the final roll call.

On a final roll call the division was: For the resolution, 274; against it, 136; absent and paired, 19; vacancies, 6.

Of those supporting the resolution, 104 were Democrats, 165 Republicans and 5 independents.

Against the resolution were 102 Democrats, 33 Republicans and 1 independent.

A majority of two-thirds of one vote is shown for the adoption of the resolution.

Recent elaborate polls of the senate show that four converts must be made to insure victory. At present advocates of the equal ballot are 7 votes short of two-thirds. The poll made by Senators Curtis and Hollis follows: For the resolution—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 31. Total, 56. Against the resolution—Democrats, 26; Republicans, 10. Total, 36. Doubtful—Republicans, 2.

### ARMY RAISED IN RECORD TIME.

### Secretary Baker Gratefully Acknowledges by Senate's Military Co-Operation.

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker was put on the back by members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He said: "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort and general well being of an army."

### 18 BRITISH SHIPS IN WEEK.

### 748 Large Vessels Sunk Since Last Year.

London.—The British reports the sinking in 18 merchantmen, each over, by mines or submarines. The vessels were sunk. Four fishery vessels were sunk. During submarine warfare 745 vessels over 1,000 tons were destroyed.