

BRIEFS BY CABLE WIRE, WIRELESS

Great Events That Are Changing the World's Destiny Told in a Paragraph.

LATEST WAR BULLETINS

Short Chronicles of Past Occurrences Throughout the Union and Our Colonies—News From Europe That is Not All War News.

WAR BULLETINS

The Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference have decided unanimously to reject the terms offered by the Germans.

David Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., and Austin D. Crehore, of Westfield, N. J., American aviators in the French army, both shot down German airplanes on January 19.

Germany is recalling her U boats to their bases preparatory to adopting a new campaign.

General Pershing reported the deaths of three more men killed in action.

The names of two Americans wounded and one ill appeared on the Canadian casualties list.

Bolshevik papers have branded Ambassador Francis and threaten his arrest.

Some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier which proves that Austria-Hungary is in the throes of her greatest economic crisis since the war.

The demands for food and peace—immediate peace—accompanied by violent demonstrations, are spreading like wildfire throughout Austria-Hungary.

The Turkish cruiser Miduiti, formerly the Breslau, was sunk and the Sultan Yawuk Selim, formerly the Geoben, was beached by British warships in a sea battle at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The British lost two small monitors, the Raglan and the M-28.

WASHINGTON

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, who left Paris, will represent the United States on the Supreme War Council.

It was said that discovery of "impurities" in candy supplied to canteens of navy ships was the reason for the order suspending the sale of candy to the men.

Senator Newland's estate is valued at \$528,500, consisting of securities. All but \$15,000,000 of the Second Liberty loan has been paid into the treasury.

The government wants 150 accountants for the aviation service. They will keep track of the cost-plus profit contracts and will be commissioned as reserve officers at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year.

American's foreign trade for the year of 1917 amounted to \$9,178,000,000.

Colonel Roosevelt's arrival in Washington rallied congressional opponents of the administration's conduct of the war for a drive to "speed up."

Mr. McAdoo, director general of railroads, declares in investigation the roads never will go back to the original methods of operation.

Mr. McAdoo issues a warning to holders of Liberty bonds to beware of persons who are offering worthless securities in exchange for the bonds.

Comptroller of the Currency Williams reports 194 new national banks in 1917, with aggregate capital exceeding \$12,000,000.

Eighteen thousand second lieutenants in the regular army are eligible for promotion to second lieutenants in the National Army.

General Pershing reported to the war department the deaths of five American soldiers in France from pneumonia.

GENERAL

Soldiers in the Department of the East have taken out 10,182 government war risk insurance policies, aggregating in value \$84,433,000.

All the anthracite coal in Newport has been used, and the local fuel commission has commandeered 300 tons of soft coal.

A party of 454 interned Germans who have been detained at Angel Island left there for Hot Springs, N. C., for permanent internment.

New York with 11,000 bags of sugar was introduced in the legislation to have the New York City Public Commission abolished.

The first death occurred from the typhoid outbreak at Wesleyan University. The disease was traced to a cook.

Four men pleaded guilty of selling drugs in the criminal branch of the federal district court in New York.

The University of Pennsylvania will not open a summer school this year because of the decrease in attendance, due to the war.

The use of fish skin for sole leather is a late experiment, authorized by the United States government, which proved to be practical.

Count Albrecht Montgelas, who has been writing art criticisms for a Chicago newspaper, was arrested on a Presidential warrant accusing him with being a German enemy alien who is a menace to the United States.

An explosion in a stove at Syracuse endangered the lives of the family of Nicola Procinio and set fire to the house.

Lieut. Albert C. Smith, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry of New York, was acquitted of the charge of striking an enlisted man.

The mailing privilege was denied to the Irish World, the Gaelic-American and the Freeman's Journal, and the last issue of each is held in the post office in New York.

Austin, Tex., has gone dry by a majority of 102 votes.

Walter Camp is to direct a new system of training flyers for the army and navy, which is to be put in effect in all the 25 aviation stations throughout the country.

Wholesale prices for storage butter in New York and Chicago were fixed at 47 cents a pound.

The United States army needs 300,000 trained mechanics.

Chemists of New York formed a branch of an international society which is carrying on a battle of science to overthrow Germany's hold on the world of chemistry.

German-American War

Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly American minister to the Netherlands, reported for duty as chaplain at the Boston Navy Yard. He is a member of the Naval Reserve, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The American Defense Society pledges support to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon in his fight for a war cabinet.

Senator Stone assailed Colonel Roosevelt as the "most potent agent of the Kaiser and the most seditious person in America." Republican senators replied, and the debate was the most bitter since the beginning of the war and the sending abroad of Colonel House were attacked.

Psychological tests are to be employed to weed out defects from the entire army. Examinations so far have shown that 2 per cent of the draft men are unfit.

Walter Spoorman, "master German spy," has been sent to Fort Oglethorpe for the duration of the war.

President Wilson squarely upheld Doctor Garfield's coal order declaring it was necessary in order to move war supplies, sorely needed abroad. He appealed to the patriotism of the country. Congress bitterly assailed the order, but was able to do nothing.

SPORTING

George A. Crump, widely known as a golfer and one time golf champion of the Philadelphia district, died at his home.

Jacob Pincus, the oldest jockey in America, is dead, aged eighty-eight. He rode Troquois, an American horse, to win the Derby.

Ernest Koob, pitcher for the St. Louis Americans, filed an application for enlistment in the aviation service.

Yankees traded five players—Nick Cullop, Urian Shocker, Fritz Maisel, Joe Geelon and Les Nunamaker—and gave a cash consideration for Pratt and Eddie Plank of St. Louis.

When Owner Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs offered \$75,000 for Rogers Hornsby recently and was turned down he hit the highest figure in the frenzied finance of baseball.

Charles Oils of Brooklyn defeated Raimundo Campanioni, the Cuban champion, in the third and final block of their three cushion billiard match at Havana, 50 to 36. Oils ran out in 63 innings and had a high run of 4. The final score for the three nights' play was 150 to 117 in favor of Oils.

Jack Johnson is to be "one of the bull fighters" at Barcelona, according to a letter received in New York.

Cornell defeated Princeton in an intercollegiate basketball game, 22 to 20.

Mike O'Neill, last season manager of the Syracuse club of the New York State League, will direct the destinies of the Shreveport club of the Texas League next season.

FOREIGN

The Holland-American line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam has obtained permission to leave for the United States.

The recent sudden rise of the River Nahe, a tributary of the Rhine, caused damage of several million marks to German property.

General Pershing reported that one American soldier had been killed in action.

Chinese troops once again expressed regret for the attack on the American gunboat Monocacy in the Yangtszekiang river, in which one sailor was killed and two others were wounded. The foreign office has promised to make an investigation and to give reparation.

At a meeting of butchers at Harrow, England, it was announced that the King had authorized the killing of horses for table meat.

The French government has placed the people on bread rations. Each man, woman and child will receive ten ounces daily.

160,000 DESERT FROM TURK ARMY

German Leader, Disguised, Back in Constantinople From Palestine Fiacc.

GENERAL FALKENHAYN QUIT.

Even Turk Officers Refused to Acquiesce in Program of Their Teuton Commander, and in Three Days He Quit.

London.—One hundred and sixty-thousand Turkish troops—more than 50 per cent. of General Falkenhayn's reorganized Turkish army—deserted on the recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine, official dispatches tell.

Falkenhayn, appointed by the Kaiser to reorganize the Moslems after General Allenby's victorious Holy Land campaign, has returned to Constantinople and his entire plan for rehabilitation of the Sultan's forces has been abandoned, the reports declare.

More than 50 per cent. of the strength of 24 Turkish divisions was lost by desertions during the journey from Constantinople to Palestine, Allenby's report declares, adding that 41 companies of storm troops which left the Alexandria district, each 300 strong, reached the front with only four officers and 100 men per company.

Even Turk officers refused to "fall in" with Falkenhayn's program and openly voiced their dissatisfaction, knowing well the unreliability of the disheartened native troops.

The internal situation in Turkey is acute. Typhus, which a few months ago was claiming 140 victims daily in Constantinople, is increasing.

At Smyrna 500 died from this disease in one year, while 30 per cent. of the Turkish army has died or become incapacitated for service through the ravages of typhus.

One Million Austrian Strikers.

Geneva.—Some news of a reliable nature has begun to trickle across the Swiss frontier which seemingly proves that Austria and Hungary are in the throes of the greatest economic crisis since the war began.

It is estimated that more than a million workmen and women have struck. A majority of these were employed in the war industries, and only small sections of them have returned in answer to the bait of higher wages. The remainder, it is said, are assuming a more than threatening attitude and daily are demanding peace and cheaper food.

***** ROOSEVELT TELLS WHY HE'S IN WASHINGTON. ***** Washington, Col. Theodore Roosevelt issued two statements after his arrival here. In the first he said that he intended to see Senator Chamberlain, which he did later, and also to confer with the Republican congressional leaders, many of whom attended the dinner in the home of Nicholas Longworth, the colonel's son-in-law. The rest of the statement said: "Also I wish to aid in backing Senator Chamberlain and Representatives Madden and Kahn in their fight for universal military training. These gentlemen and their followers are performing a great public service." The second statement follows: "I am here to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and make effective our work in the war. That is, both the affirmative and the negative side, to stand by the efficient man and against the negligent man." *****

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Dispatches reaching London show a grave situation to exist in Russia, especially in Petrograd. Advances from Swedish sources say that severe fighting is in progress in the Russian capital and that events of gravest importance are impending. The Austro-Germans have evacuated territory on the northern mountain front in Italy, behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave river westward. Their defense lines have been moved back to Monte Spioncica. The section evacuated includes defensive positions along the Valley of Orno.

Nine German submarines were sighted off Cape Frio, Brazil, by the captain of a Norwegian steamer, it was reported on the arrival of a steamship at New York.

For the first time in the war Austria-Hungary holds the whip hand over Germany. Overnight, almost, the dual monarchy passed from the passive role of a subsidiary to the part of a dominating member of the "firm" in which the Kaiser ruled.

It is reported that the collapse of the Italian army, on October 23, 1917, was not the result of a military defeat. It was a strike.

PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN

German Socialist Who Warns That They're Playing With Fire.



"The German government is playing with fire; Germany's situation is but little different from Austria's," Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German Majority Socialists, so warned the German authorities in a speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag reported in the Socialist organ Vorwaerts.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE CONTINUES

REVOLUTIONISTS OUTSPOKEN IN PARLIAMENT.

Socialist Leader Tells Members People Will Fight for Democratic State.

London.—Dispatches received here from the continent indicate that the strike in Austria continues formidable and that the forces of order which have been loosed are precipitating a political situation of increasingly grave possibilities. The democratic movement in the empire has received a great impetus, which has been emphasized by the Bohemian demand for self determination pressed in the Vienna parliament.

Reports received in Copenhagen from Vienna, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, indicate that 200,000 men there are still on strike and that the strike also continues in Budapest. A Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that, while work was resumed in part, the strike continues in a number of large factories.

Reporting the sitting of the Austrian parliament, the Vossische Zeitung draws a picture of Premier von Seydler in a state of helplessness, surrounded by excited Czechs and other hecklers, in a scene of turmoil. After the premier had replied to an interpellation respecting the resolution adopted by the Prague deputies demanding the right of self determination the Czechs shouted: "Lies! Away with Von Seydler! You are another General Hoffman!" referring to the chief German military representative at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference.

Victor Adler, the Socialist leader, said that what the workers had now attained in the way of concessions was only the beginning. He demanded that Foreign Minister Czernin carry through his announced program, adding:

"We did not desire war, but there are some in this hall who did. We must now get out of it what is possible. The monarchy must be entirely reconstituted. It must become a democratic federal state of nationalities, for which the people are enthusiastic and ready to fight."

Garfield Rejects 24 Hour Day.

New York.—A third urgent telegram to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, to help out the coal situation in New York city by issuing an order for the working of all tidewater terminal piers and yards twenty-four hours a day was refused.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

Hit Mines on the Way to Heligoland—Seventeen Saved.

Copenhagen.—Seventeen men from a German destroyer, which was struck by a mine or torpedo, were landed on the west coast of Jutland. They say five German destroyers started for Heligoland. The destroyer A-79 struck a mine and sank. The A-73, hastening to its aid, also struck a mine and sank. The three others, fearing the same fate, turned southward.

TO KILL HORSES FOR MEAT.

Harrow Butcher Tells of Order to Slaughter 100 Head.

London.—At a meeting of the butchers of Harrow one of their number said the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses, and he was beginning this week with 100 head.

The butcher in question said that the request for the slaughter of horses which were of no use for service purposes came from the army authorities.

PRESIDENT FLAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Epoch-Making Contest Launched Between Executive and Legislative Branches.

DISTORTION OF THE TRUTH.

Statement Declares War Department Has Proved Efficient—Chamberlain Proposal Would "Turn Experience Into Lost Motion."

Washington.—President Wilson replied to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee and advocate of the bill for the creation of a war cabinet, at the Security League luncheon in New York. Later Senator Chamberlain answered the President, defending the charge made in his New York speech.

When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been the President felt it his duty to make the following statement:

Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing, and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indisputable officials from their commands and contributed a great deal of such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen, but by comparison with what has been accomplished these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience they are much more likely than any other to be effective if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—Max Breitung, a nephew of E. N. Breitung, who was arrested in this city, was ordered interned for the duration of the war. Breitung is under indictment in the ship bomb plot.

OTTAWA.—W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. He will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson of Vancouver.

WASHINGTON.—The war department has leased extensive hotel properties at Cape May, N. J., for use as military hospitals. Col. Louis Brekinmin of the Medical Corps will be placed in charge.

WASHINGTON.—The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir.

ALBANY.—Assemblyman Thomas F. Curley of Staten Island introduced a bill limiting the number of passengers on traction lines in New York city.

QUEBEC.—Canada will have complete prohibition dating from May 1, 1918, following action by the local government. Quebec has voted to go "dry" on that date and is the last province to fall into line.

MAX BREITUNG

Indicted German Interned at Fort



Max Breitung, under indictment by New York for alleged conspiracy to destroy munitions ships and steel plants throughout the country, was interned in Fort Sheridan on a Presidential warrant.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS WHEAT

57,000,000 BUSHELS REQUIRED AS CONDITIONS GROW SERIOUS.

Lord Rhondda Says America's Help Now Vital, but Allies Will Win.

London.—Great Britain calls upon the United States for 75,000,000 bushels more of wheat in the next few months.

This was one of the most important statements which Lord Rhondda, British food controller, made in an interview with the Associated Press. The controller described the food shortage in Great Britain as most serious, but not such as would be detrimental to the health of the population with proper management of supplies and willingness on the part of the people to accept equally nourishing substitutes for some food they had been accustomed to.

He referred to the difficulty of discussing the subject frankly without giving encouragement to the exaggerated hopes in Germany that this country was suffering severely from lack of food. He drew a sharp distinction between conditions in Great Britain and in Germany, where the public health, particularly that of women and children, had been dangerously undermined by lack of nutrition and semistarvation and where the working effectiveness of the men had been decreased 30 per cent. In Britain, he said, the self denial thus far practiced had actually improved the physical condition of the nation.

"With the help of the United States we shall pull through," he declared. "I would feel very dependent over the position if the United States had not come into the war, but I have unbounded faith in your ability and good will to help us work out the problem. Our situation would have been a happy one but for the shortage of crops in Italy and France.

"The war will be won by England. It is a test of endurance between England and Germany. We are today where Germany was two years ago. I have no fear of failure on the fighting line."

Ninety-eight Killed in Coal Mine.

Halifax, N. S.—The death toll of the explosion in the Allan shaft of the Acadia Coal Company's collieries at Stellarton was placed at 98. Company officials said 105 men were at work in the mine at the time.

JOHN D. PAYS \$2,500 TAX.

New York Attempts to Get Accounting From Oil King.

Cleveland.—County Auditor Zangerle sent information on property holdings of John D. Rockefeller in Cuyahoga county to J. A. Cantor, president of New York city tax department.

Mr. Rockefeller holds 247,592 shares of Standard Oil stock, worth \$860,000,000, and held real property in Cuyahoga county worth \$311,000,000 in 1914, on which he paid \$10,000 taxes in four years.

WATER FAMINE STOPS MINING.

Several Anthracite Collieries in Pennsylvania Shut Down.

Pottsville.—Overshadowing the ability of the railroads to move quickly from mine to market, a water famine has tied up several big fields in Pennsylvania's anthracite field, and about a dozen other collieries are on the verge of a shut-down. Thousands of loaded coal cars remain in railroad class yards and on sidings. The congestion, however, is being gradually cleared.