

WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraphs for Quick Reading.

ABOUT BOYS IN TRENCHES.

Progress of Hostilities on All Land Fronts, in the Submarine Zones and in the Up in the Air Battlefields.

WAR BULLETINS

Despite the fact that a formal treaty of peace has been signed by the central powers and the Bolshevik government of Russia, fighting continues at many points along the eastern front.

Not only are the Teutons advancing against the demoralized Slavs, but the Turks are also aggressors in Asia Minor. Reports state that the Ottoman troops are operating near Trebizond, on the southern shore of the Black sea.

Raid by German troops in Lorraine were repulsed with losses, and artillery was active on the Verdun front, the French official report says.

A preliminary peace treaty between Rumania and the central powers was signed, says a dispatch from Bucharest. Under the terms of the preliminary agreement Rumania cedes the province of Dobruja as far as the Danube to the central powers. Rumania also undertakes to further the transport of Teutonic troops through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

French troops have checked two German attacks on their lines north of the Chemin des Dames, and near Malincourt Wood the Belgians repulsed an attack against the Bois du Trapeze and the British carried out a number of successful raids.

Russia begins the destruction of bridges to the Chinese frontier, apparently to prevent Japanese advances.

WASHINGTON

The department of the interior announced the formation of a "United States Garden Army" of 5,000,000 boys and girls to supply vegetables, small fruit and eggs.

A call for 5,000 nurses before June was made by the U. S. A.

The war finance bill is passed by the senate, with an amendment cutting out the provision giving the administration complete control of issue of securities.

Troops and supplies for the American army in France now are moving to General Pershing's forces in adequate number to crush the enemy, and on scheduled time.

Sentiment seems to be growing in Washington that the United States should join with Japan in opposing the German advance in Russia by sending an armed expedition into Siberia.

The various secret service and investigation bureaus of the government have been holding weekly conferences for two months to co-ordinate their work and avoid duplication, it was revealed in Washington.

Charged with the embezzlement of several million dollars from the French government in dealings with American motor truck manufacturers, Frank J. Goldsoll, wealthy retired French soldier, is held in jail at Washington awaiting extradition proceedings.

Robert S. Lovett was appointed by William G. McAdoe, director general of railroads, to have control all improvements and extensions to be undertaken on the country's railroads.

America is building a \$25,000,000 ordinance base in France, where not only all equipment will be kept in repair but will reload 100,000 artillery cases a day.

General Crowder urges prompt passage of resolution besting quota of each district on number in Class 1 instead of on the population.

GENERAL

Ellhu Root, Governor Whitman, Dr. William T. Manning and all other speakers at a great rally in New York in honor of the archbishop of York denounce pacifists as "near traitors" and urge war to the finish to crush German militarism.

America's participation in the war assures victory. Both nations are fighting for the same ideals of liberty for mankind, and the United States stands willing to make equal sacrifices with Great Britain and France, declares Lord Reading at the Merchants' Association midday luncheon in New York city.

The Wisconsin legislature has repudiated Senator La Follette's attitude on the war. After seventeen hours in continuous session, the lower house went on record, 53 to 32, as opposing the senator's stand and pledging its support to President Wilson.

Announcement was made by the war department that President Wilson had authorized four new decorations for bravery, service or wounds in the war against Germany.

Suffrage leaders predicted that their showing in the special election in New York would speed the passage by Congress of the federal amendment.

The Council of National Defense, by the creation of a community council in every city, town and hamlet in the nation, intends to enlist the co-operation of every family in the war.

Purchase of 65,582 acres of land in the White mountains and southern Appalachians for incursion in the eastern national forests was authorized.

Hoover is on the trail of profiteers who boosted prices on Matzoth for the Jewish Passover.

The convention of the Prohibition party in Chicago voted for a close alliance with the national party, but rejected a proposal for a complete merger.

Drastic penalties for destroying war material or interfering with its manufacture are provided in a bill passed by the house. A section to prevent strikes was nullified.

Shot and gassed in France, a veteran at twenty-one, the sole survivor of five brothers who fought the Germans, James Randell, American, of Charlestown, Mass., is invalided home.

Isaac F. Marcossan advocated the shooting of a few German spies and then wide publicity as a means to curb German propagandists here and warned business men they must be prepared to meet a commercial war.

German-American War

The Americans now in Lorraine were sent to the front hurriedly. An American staff colonel while on a raid with French troops in Lorraine captured a Prussian lieutenant in an enemy trench.

An American patrol of nine, which had hidden in a shell hole near the German line when it became lost at night, dashed at noon across No Man's Land and reached the American position, without a casualty.

American troops on still another sector of the western front have repulsed a German raid with losses. The new American position is in Lorraine. The first American observation balloon was placed in service at the front. The artillery activity was normal, but the airplanes, with more favorable weather, were unusually busy.

Men in the second draft will not be drawn on settlers, dates to form new divisions, but will be called from time to time to fill up units already organized, it was announced.

Secretary Daniels orders a five mile dry zone around each of the eight permanent naval stations and camps.

Premier Clemenceau of France decorates six American soldiers, two lieutenants, two sergeants and two privates, for heroism in action when the Americans beat off the German raiders northwest of Toul.

War department asks additional \$450,000,000 from Congress for aviation program.

SPORTING

Miller Huggins, manager of the Yankees, obtained outfielder Ping Bodie of the Athletics. Huggins had to buy Burns of Detroit and then trade him to Connie Mack.

Ed Walsh has got a job at last. Fielder Jones, according to a St. Louis dispatch, has hired the former White Sox iron man to teach the Browns' twirlers the spitball. This means that he is probably to be the pitching coach.

Any one who starts teaching the spitball at this stage of the national game is in about as profitable a position as the man teaching German history.

"Pop" Young signed in Detroit, leaving "Hack" Spencer, catcher, and Oscar Vitt, third baseman, as the only Jennings holdouts.

Unless the plans of Manager John Chapman of the Newark Velodrome are changed it is probable that the first bouts to be staged in Jersey under the Hurley law will be seen in the famous bicycle racing track.

Farm work will take the place of interscholastic athletic competition by Suburban High School League boys of Chicago this year. The decision was officially reached at a meeting of the league.

Tom Jones, once Jess Willard's manager, still has a high opinion of the big champion's fighting ability. Jones doesn't agree with many boxing critics who say that Jack Dempsey can beat both Fulton and Willard.

FOREIGN

The first list of persons to whom the new French decoration, Medal of Gratitude, have been given contains the names of the Queen of the Belgians, Mrs. Sharp, wife of the American ambassador, and many other Americans.

Bonar Law announced in the house of commons that Great Britain's debt amounted to \$29,500,000,000 and the daily expenses were \$32,785,000. He asked a new credit of \$3,000,000,000 to start the financial year in April.

The German sphere of influence in Russia extends in a straight line from Narva, on Finnish gulf, to Odessa.

Moscow is to be the new capital of Russia, and Petrograd, which is to be proclaimed a free port, is being evacuated by the Bolshevik government. The population is leaving and the delegates have returned from Brest-Litovsk. The Germans have halted their advance, and Trotsky says the government is prepared to withdraw as far as the Ural mountains rather than submit to the defeat of the revolution.

John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, died in London.

Sinn Feiners seized the town of Kenagh, in Wexford, Ireland.

WILSON OPPOSES JAPAN'S PLAN

President Holds Occupation of Siberia Is Contrary to American Principles.

MIGHT ANTAGONIZE RUSSIA.

Fear Is Expressed That Occupation Would Result to the Advantage of Germany—This Government's Position Officially Defined.

Washington.—President Wilson has sent a note to Japan, according to a positive impression in Washington. It is believed to contain a vigorous protest against Japanese intervention in Siberia.

The position of the United States against Japanese intervention is its own. It is unmistakably indicated in this capital that London, Paris and Rome have approved Japan's action.

There were further positive indications that Japan will intervene. Her decision may change when the President's note reaches Tokyo, but a change is not looked for.

The developments of the past few days are by far the most vital since this country entered the war.

Japanese troops are reported to be on their way to Siberia, but Tokyo fails to confirm this.

Chinese participation in the prospective campaign is expected, but how this participation is to be manifested is undefined.

The decision which President Wilson has reached will, in effect, call upon Japan to lay her cards on the table. The position of the allies in approving intervention will save Japan from declaring herself for or against the entente. The attitude of the United States may force her to declare by actions if not by words whether she aims for permanent conquest on the Asiatic mainland.

The light in which the government of the United States views the whole problem of intervention in Siberia may be reflected as follows:

To use armed force on Russian territory without the consent of Russia is a violation of Russian sovereignty. To violate the Russian sovereignty violates all the ideals for which the United States entered the war.

The possibility of the conversion of supplies at Vladivostok to Taton uses is held, too remote to be considered. The possibility of German aggression against Japan is thought equally remote.

Intervention might be justified if human life were at stake. It is not justified for the defense of property, no matter how valuable.

It is not known whether these principles have been embodied in the note believed to be on its way to Tokyo. They are known to be the principles upon which the attitude of the United States is founded.

The President's decision, it was indicated, was reached after an exhaustive examination of all facts and theories. He has been in close touch with the allied chancelleries. Representatives of Japan have been informally consulted.

Japan's Siberian Campaign Disturbs Kaiser.

London.—The first news received from Germany since Japan announced that she is prepared to take action in the Far East indicates that the Berlin government is greatly exercised and is adopting its usual methods of keeping the people in ignorance of the real significance and importance of Japan's move.

The German newspapers, undoubtedly inspired by the government, are endeavoring to make the people believe that Japan's aggressive step is not aimed at Germany, but that the island empire, in conjunction with the allies, is about to seize the opportunity for self-aggrandizement, and at the same time to punish Russia for leaving the ranks of the allies.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Americans and the allies sunk more German submarines in the month of December than the Germans built in the same period, Sir Eric Geddes has announced. Washington believes U boat peril is now in decline, with the advanced devices which America is rapidly sending abroad and employing.

German troops have established a line 68 miles from Petrograd, awaiting ratification of the peace treaty which the American ambassador urges the delegates at Moscow to reject.

Petrograd and Moscow Soviets voted for ratification of peace. The British made several successful raids into the German trenches, returning to their own lines with prisoners and machine guns. Fifteen U boats operating in the Mediterranean were sunk in one month by Japanese and American destroyers, according to Capt. Sato Yamamoto, naval attaché.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of British admiralty, tells house of commons that only one out of every four or five submarines which enter British waters gets back to Germany. Germany still is adding to the number of divisions on western front.

ENVOY S. PANARETOFF

Rumors Started by His Sudden Departure From Washington.



The departure of Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian minister, from Washington ostensibly for a vacation in Florida was looked upon in some quarters in Washington as a forerunner of the severance of diplomatic relations with his government.

AMERICAN ARMY READY

Troops and Supplies Reaching France on Baker's Schedule.

Opening of Major Operations on Western Front Sure to Find America Able to Hold Her Place.

Washington.—Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces now are moving to France on scheduled time, it was learned on high authority.

It is felt strongly the opening of major operations, in what President Wilson has predicted will prove the decisive year of the great war, will not be much longer delayed.

In previous years April has seen offensive operations set in motion by the allies. For that reason many officers here seem to anticipate raiding and minor assaults before the middle of next month, which will show in themselves that the ground is being mapped, information obtained and logical strategic advantages established by one side or the other in preparation for a great effort.

To others it appears probable that no offensive will be undertaken on any considerable scale before May 1.

Meanwhile during the last few days there has been less discussion of a German offensive on the western front. There are observers here who never have been convinced the Germans actually intended to attempt another drive at the Channel ports or at Paris.

To these officers the admitted concentration of German forces has seemed a defensive rather than an offensive step. They believe that the German general staff foresaw a great allied effort this year and were moving to offset it.

Based upon the three line method of trench warfare evolved in France, the war department, it was learned, has approved a plan of organization which fixes six divisions as the strength of an army corps.

Three or more corps will constitute a field army and the immediate purpose of the department is to complete the organization of the first field army in France in the shortest possible time to give General Pershing the strength to hold a fully "Americanized" sector of the front. The plan leaves to General Pershing the determination of the number of corps and the number of field armies needed and also authorizes him to recommend commanders for the higher units.

The organization schedules show General Pershing is to be equipped eventually with artillery of all calibers on a scale not heretofore dreamed of. The proportion of artillery to army rifles adopted by the war department is greater than that of either the British or French armies and the tendency of the department is to increase the big guns.

With this array of guns, enemy depots 20 miles or more in the rear of his trenches could be kept under bombardment.

BLOW AT GERMAN TRADE.

Senate Committee Votes Authority to Sell All Property.

Washington.—The government moved to deal a death blow to German interests in American commerce and industry.

At the administration's request the Senate Appropriations Committee voted into the pending billion dollar urgent deficiency bill an amendment designed to eliminate completely German ownership of American property of an estimated value of \$1,000,000,000.

AMERICANS HOLD 8-MILE LINE

Sector's Air Line Length Is Nearly Doubled by Irregularities.

REPULSE NEW ENEMY RAID.

Three Divisions In and Back of Trenches—Increase Soon Is Hint—Corps Commander Not Picked.

Washington.—American troops are holding something more than eight miles of trenches on the battle front in France, it was learned, although in an air line their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns jut out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines.

This fact has aroused speculation here as to who will be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American army so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is the custom of France to select any one of the division commanders in a corps and to place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American army would be a major general.

If the French practice is adopted, therefore, the grade of lieutenant general may be employed only for field army commanders.

MOSCOW NEW RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Rumania to Aid Former Teutonic Enemies.

London.—The Bolshevik government in Petrograd may not keep its engagement to ratify the peace compact signed with the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. The capital is being evacuated both by the government and the populace. Moscow will be the new Russian capital.

Leon Trotsky has announced that the Bolshevik leaders are prepared to retire as far as the Ural mountains and proclaim a "holy war" to save the revolution from German imperialism.

Meanwhile, according to Russian advice, the Germans have not ceased their advance into Russia, and they have landed troops on the Finnish Aland islands.

Meanwhile Rumania has been forced to accept a humiliating preliminary peace agreement with the central powers. The chief Teuton demands are cession of the Dobruja, which means everything south of the Danube, "rectification" of the border between Rumania and Hungary, economic privileges for the central powers and support for the transport of Teuton troops toward Odessa.

All Newport Is Dry.

Washington.—By a stroke of his pen, under the authority conveyed in the draft act, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made Newport, R. I., the summer capital of wealth and fashion, a "dry" city for the remainder of the war.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Buried deep in the "diplomatic and consular" bill just taken up in the senate is the pathetic item: "Peace Palace at The Hague, \$1,045,25." This is America's regular contribution.

LONDON.—Rioting in Christiania, in consequence of which many arrests were made, is reported in dispatches via Copenhagen. Crowds stormed bakers' and butchers' shops and there were demonstrations before the Parliament building.

WASHINGTON.—House conferees yield and a complete agreement is reached on the administration rail bill.

MADISON, Wis.—The deadlock of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, which had lasted a week, was broken after an all night session, and the loyalty resolution, containing an amendment censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude in the war, was adopted, 53 to 32. The resolution was passed by the state senate ten days before.

WASHINGTON.—America is in full understanding with Japan regarding the proposed move in Siberia. The only question is whether Russia would misconstrue the arrival of foreign troops.

ROBERT S. LOVETT

Undertakes Gigantic Task of Unifying American Railroads.



Judge Robert S. Lovett, former chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific and priorities director of the War Industries Board, who has been appointed chief of a new division of betterments and additions of the railroad administration.

WOMEN'S VOTES DECIDE

Four New York Congress Districts Carried by Democrats.

Congressmen-elect Say People Showed They Are Behind President Wilson.

New York City.—New York Democrats won all four congressional seats voted for in a special election.

They won them all by decisive majorities, for which they have to thank the women, who cast their ballots for the first time in New York state for congressional candidates.

The women polled practically 50 per cent. of the entire vote cast. They put themselves almost solidly on record in support of the administration in its war policies.

Griffin, Democrat, won over Furlong, Republican, in the Twenty-second district. There were 3,213 votes by women.

In the Twenty-first Congressional district Donovan, Democrat, defeated Bollem, Republican. The women's vote totalled 3,815.

In the Eighth Congressional district of Brooklyn, Cleary, Democrat, won over Morehouse, Republican. The women's vote totalled 10,011.

In the Seventh district of Brooklyn, complete, John J. Delaney, Democrat, defeated John S. Gaynor, Republican. The women who voted totalled 7,050.

Senators and representatives of both major parties kept the telephone wires from Washington busy up to the time the final figures were announced. With the representation in the house standing 209 Republicans and 211 Democrats, tremendous interest centered in the outcome. Had the four congressional districts returned Republicans in place of the Democrats who previously represented them the house control would have been changed.

The women's vote was grouped into two classes—the business women and the "baby carriage" voters, as a politician characterized that of the mothers who wheeled their offspring to the polls.

The business women voted early, for the most part. They appeared at the polls clad for their work in offices or stores. It was characteristic perhaps that they proceeded about the new experience of voting in a more businesslike manner than did the mothers who voted after the dishes were washed and the day's marketing performed.

Election officials declared that the women, despite the entirely new experience of voting, displayed a keenness of intelligence in most instances, which enabled them quickly to see through the machinery workings incident to securing, marking and casting the ballot.

A number of policemen were amused at requests made by earnest faced mothers to "mind the baby" while they voted.

Women also voted at town elections in Orleans county, up state, and made Albion, the county seat, and many surrounding communities "dry."

In Vermont, where women cast their first ballots in municipal and township elections, they turned Burlington and St. Albans, two of the largest cities, from the "wet" to the "dry" column and left only 11 places in the state where liquor may now legally be sold.

PASS WAR FINANCE BILL. Senators Approve \$4,000,000,000 Credit Measure, 74 to 3.

Washington.—By a vote of 74 to 3 the senate passed the war finance corporation bill, giving power to extend credit up to an aggregate of \$4,000,000,000 to firms and corporations engaged in war industries. As passed it was appreciably modified. The senators voting against were Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat, and Harding of Ohio and Sherman of Illinois, Republicans.