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WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

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

NATIONAL CAPITAL SNAPSHOTS

Gleanings of Interest From Washington—Late Happenings in the Realm of Sports—Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

WASHINGTON.

What is regarded as a prearranged plan on the part of anti-administration Democrats to forestall any third term aspirations which may be harbored by President Wilson was launched in the house in spectacular fashion. Representative Humphreys, Democrat, of Mississippi, in a carefully prepared speech, advocated a single presidential term of six years.

President Wilson has written a personal letter to the heads of departments and federal agencies asking that coal for winter use be laid in at an early date.

Collections of income and excess profits taxes from January 1, 1920, to March 20, 1920, amount to a total of $908,829,172, according to official reports.

Government price restrictions on bituminous coal will be lifted, effective April 1. Control over the distribution of coal exercised by the railroad administration also will be discontinued on that date. The Tidewater Coal Exchange, which is regulating exports of coal, will continue to function for another month.

Investigation by the attorney general of the increased price of gasoline and whether combinations exist in restraint of trade is asked in a resolution introduced in the house by Representative Dyer, of Missouri.

The impasse between the President and the senate on the subject of peace is likely to defer all action on the claims of American citizens against Germany for an indefinite period. The total of these claims is approximately $800,000,000.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Manufacturers of New York state, assembled in Syracuse at the convention of the Upstate Associated Manufacturers and Merchants, voted to continue their fight against health insurance legislation now being considered by the state legislature.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent will be paid by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Boston.

Increases in rent amounting to 25 per cent or more, if made in 1920, will be declared by the state to be illegal under the terms of a bill agreed upon by the New York legislative leaders.

Any wage increase granted to the hard coal miners shall be retroactive to April 1, it was decided at a meeting of the sub-committee of anthracite operators and mine workers held in the Union League Club, New York.

A bill providing for a tax of 2 per cent on stock transactions was introduced in the house by Representative McClintic of Oklahoma. It was proposed that this tax furnish funds for a bonus for soldiers.

U. S. Department of Agriculture says difficulty may occur in moving at satisfactory prices the large remaining stock of apples on hand.

President Wilson affirmed the majority report of his Bituminous Coal Commission and made its finding for a 27 per cent increase in miners' wages and no reduction in working hours.

Senator Smoot predicted that the Federal government's expenditures for the fiscal year ending next June would exceed receipts by at least $3,000,000,000, and advocated establishment of an efficiency bureau to make up appropriations estimates.

GENERAL.

Population of Asheville, N. C., has increased 51.9 per cent since last census.

The number of Americans in Berlin holding valid passports, it is stated, does not exceed 100 men and thirty women. It is estimated by officials that there are now about 8,000 Americans in Germany.

Because of the proportions of the sudden outbreak of scarlet fever at Brown University, Providence, R. I., President Faunce after a conference with the Cammarian Club and Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health of Providence, decided to close the university at once.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston described himself as a "farmer and author," when he was arrested at police headquarters, where he surrendered to face a charge of illegal mining stock advertising. He was arraigned afterward and released under $2,500 bail, after a plea of not guilty.

The annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as approved by the senate appropriations committee was reported to the senate by Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the committee. A report accompanying the bill shows it now totals $105,649,871.

Congressman McFadden, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee of the banking and currency committee of the house, introduced a bill to prohibit the destruction of gold and silver coins in the United States.

Four delegates at large and eight district delegates to the Republican National Convention were elected without opposition at the Maine state convention of the party. All are uninstructed, but are understood to be for General Wood.

Ambassador Wallace at Paris was instructed by Secretary Bainbridge Colby that the United States government was not opposed to the sending of German troops into the Ruhr region for the sole purpose of quelling Communist disturbances.

The candidacy of Governor James M. Cox of Ohio for the Democratic presidential nomination was formally announced.

President Wilson made his first trip outside of Washington since taken ill last fal. He went to Alexandria, Va.

William Jennings Bryan championed the cause of the initiative and referendum before the Illinois constitutional convention. A majority of the delegates had been instructed at the polls to write the measure into the Constitution.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted to conform to the new state daylight saving law. Kindred institutions and all New York banks have already fallen into line, and the financial district as a whole will adopt the new regulation.

Pittsburgh's army of renters has risen in a body in defiance of gouging landlords.

SPORTING.

Jack Renault, a Canadian heavyweight championship contender, defeated Young Jack Johnson in a 12-round battle before the Commercial A. C. in Boston.

Georges Carpentier, champion heavyweight boxer of Europe, was the guest of honor in New York at a midnight supper given by officers of the International Sporting Club to celebrate the election of its one-thousandth member. Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division in France, was toastmaster. Scores of wealthy and prominent amateur sportsmen attended.

Ping Bodie will play no more baseball with the Yankees. The Yankee manager takes the ground that Bodie committed a serious breach of discipline in leaving the Jacksonville camp for New York without permission, and he doesn't want him on his team any longer.

Lincolnshire Handicap, one mile, was won by C. Hatry's Furious, at Lincoln, England. The purse was $75,500.

The Walker bill, designed to legalize boxing in New York state, passed the senate. Contests will be under jurisdiction of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board controlling boxing.

The Davis Cup Committee, at its meeting in New York, decided to recommend to the United States Lawn Tennis Association that this country send no tennis team to the Olympic games.

It took Ed ("Strangler") Lewis just 49 minutes and 8 seconds to put the two shoulders of Ivan Stasack, the Russian giant, on the mat in the first wrestling content held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the International Wrestling Association.

Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe and war hero of French army, is in New York.

Marcel Guillemot, the French long distance runner, confirmed his right to represent France in the Olympic games by winning the French national run of about ten miles, making the distance in 1 hour, 1 minute and 41 seconds. By his victory Guillemot now becomes the cross country champion both of France and Great Britain.

Frank O'Brien is trying to match up Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight, to box Johnny Dundee.

FOREIGN.

Germany has a new cabinet, principally composed of Majority Socialists, the Independents, or Extreme Left, not being represented, and negotiations are going on to reach a basis of agreement with the workmen in the Ruhr valley, where severe fighting has taken place.

What purports to be the first actual evidence of the participation of General Ludendorff, formerly quartermaster general of the Kaiser's armies, in the German militarist movement which finally crystallized into the rebellion headed by Dr. Kapp, was printed in Berlin newspapers.

The German government agrees to formation of a working men's army charged with maintaining order throughout the West German industrial district.

Italian Chamber of Deputies held a stormy debate over the Fiume situation.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, novelist, died of heart disease in London.

Allied Supreme Council will meet at San Remo, Italy, on April 21.

Major Evelyn Wrensh sailed from England on the Carmania with $150,000 subscribed by British admirers of the American navy's work during the war.

A report from Coblenz says women are fighting in the ranks of the Reds in the Ruhr district. Anti-Semitic demonstrations were made, although most of the Communist leaders are Jews.

Ali Said Pasha, military governor of Constantinople, has been arrested by the British forces.

HOUSE SHORTAGE MENACES DETROIT

Michigan City Facing Exodus Because of Lack of 50,000 Homes.

BIG SLUMP IN BUILDING.

Prediction That if Rents Continue to Increase a Well Organized Move to Depopulate City May Develop. Rent Profiteers Fatten.

Detroit, Mich.—This city is facing an exodus of householders, because of an estimated shortage of from 35,000 to 50,000 homes. Hundreds of skilled workers attracted here by wage opportunities are returning to their old towns, where their families "may have the comforts and necessities of home."

Regardless of this fact, however, laborers who have heard of Detroit's "golden streets" and "playtime hours" continue to pour into the city at the rate of 2,000 weekly. Warnings of the probable exodus have been issued by the Community Union, which has investigated the situation. One official prediction is that if rents continue to increase a well organized movement to depopulate Detroit may be expected and that it will act as a warning for others to stay away.

Causes of high rents and house shortage are explained as follows:

An unprecedented slump in building, accentuated by labor shortage and building material and increased prices of both.

The rush of thousands of machinists to Detroit, attracted by the reports of high wages and easier living.

The appearance of thousands of speculators whose aim is to make money at the expense of newcomers.

Governor's Aid in Rent War.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Smith announced that he stood ready to help the legislature in every way in its efforts to relieve the housing situation in New York city and other parts of the state.

The governor sent a special message on the housing situation to the legislature. Accompanying the message are the reports of the Housing Committee of the governor's Reconstruction Commission, of which John Alan Hamilton of Buffalo was chairman.

Associated with the governor's Housing Committee in its investigation into the conditions in New York city was a special committee headed by Walter Stabler of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. There were two other members of this New York city committee, Walter Lindner and Clarence R. Kelsey, representing loaning institutions which lend on building construction.

Speaker Sweet said:

"The study of this situation has been going on for nearly a year. The conditions have grown worse and emphasize an increased necessity to pass laws which will correct a serious situation. The investigation of the housing situation, especially in New York city, shows that there is a crying need for relief legislation.

"The measures are not aimed at any landlord who has been just, nor is it expected that they will do other than stimulate construction. They are not conclusive, for the legislators are keeping their minds open for any suggestions which will improve them in any way. Our sole aim is a fair and equitable solution of the situation."

In the senate the bills were amended to include all of Westchester county. They will be similarly amended in the assembly. In their present form they only apply to cities of the first class—New York, Buffalo and Rochester.

Some of the upstate legislators from other cities—cities of the second class especially—want the provisions of the bills to apply to their localities also.

Commenting on the anti-rent profiteering bills, Simon L. Adler, majority leader in the senate, said:

"The bills were considered from every angle before they were introduced. We have no doubt that if they are attacked in the courts the constitutionality of every one of them will be upheld. There is plenty of precedent to sustain the right of the legislature to afford relief from emergencies such as now confronts us."

BUYS 15,000 BRITISH SUITS.

Harvester Company to Offer Good Clothing to Employees.

Chicago.—Employees of the International Harvester Company have made arrangements to purchase 15,000 suits of clothing from the British government at approximately $18 a suit, to be delivered early in May. It is believed, according to those who have had charge of the deal, there will be a big saving to the thousands of employees. The harvester company will advance the cost necessary.

FEVER CLOSES UNIVERSITY.

Students Leave for Homes After Spread of Illness.

Providence, R. I.—Because more cases of scarlet fever have been found and more are expected, so many students at Brown University left that the university officials closed the institution. The action was taken after a consultation with the city health officials and prominent doctors.

None of the cases thus far reported is serious. Health officials report that the cause is impure milk.

MISS L. M. GERVAIS.

Known as "Champion Dancer of A. E. F."

Photo by Western Newspaper Union.

Miss L. Medora Gervais of Great Falls, Mont., has gone abroad to aid in the relief work in Armenia and Syria. During the war she was an active worker and was known as the "champion dancer of the A. E. F."

ALLIES ALLOW EBERT TO OUST RUHR REBELS

German Government Made Request to Conduct Military Operations in Coal Region.

Paris.—That the allies will not oppose a so-called German republican army, recruited from the middle class in Germany, quelling the Spartacist uprising in the Ruhr district, preferring this to the alternative pressed by the French of intervention by allied troops, is the information coming from high French sources, following the prolonged sessions of the Council of Ambassadors.

Developments here in connection with the problem with which the allies are faced now, with the Spartacists holding the entire Ruhr district and coal supplies therefrom for France stopped, appear to be as follows:

The Ebert government, through the German legation here, which obtained information from two German majors who arrived in Paris, has repeated its request for permission to send a large body of Ebert troops, recruited largely in eastern Germany, into the Ruhr district to conduct military operations there on a large scale against the Spartacists. The Ebert government asked that the allies decide immediately, in view of the very serious situation, whether they proposed themselves to intervene or would modify the treaty to permit the sending of Ebert troops into the Ruhr.

Premier Millerand states that France's position is in favor of allied intervention, due to the gravity of the French economic situation, especially on account of the coal famine, and to French distrust of all Germans, regardless of their protestations.

England and Italy are opposed to any step savoring of military intervention, and it is understood that Hugh C. Wallace, American ambassador here, has said that he has no authority to promise the co-operation of United States troops if allied occupation were decided on.

In permitting the Ebert forces to conduct operations in the Ruhr district the allies will demand, as a result of French insistence, certain guarantees that German government troops will evacuate the Ruhr region just as soon as the insurrection is suppressed and will permit the unhampered execution of the clauses of the peace treaty relating to coal for France.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

ROTTERDAM. — The Spartacide movement in the Rhine provinces has long been organized with the co-operation of Russian aid and the offensive against Poland, with the joint object that Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevist minister of war, would be at the gates of Berlin at the beginning of July, according to a Munster dispatch to the Courant.

WARSAW.—Bolshevist attacks have been launched against the Polish line along a front of approximately 400 miles, and the long-planned Spring attack by the Russian Soviet armies apparently has been commenced.

LONDON.—The Allies will arm 40,000 Armenians for self defense against their Turkish oppressors, Premier Lloyd George announced in the house of commons.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—It is reported from the northern part of Franklin county that the airplane liquor smuggler is a fact. Border hamlets report mysterious airplanes from Canada that go roaring overhead at night.

LONDON.—The British government issued orders that all ships plying between Germany and the United Kingdom be thoroughly searched.

SOVIET CHAOS IN RHINE DISTRICT

German Workers Free All Political Prisoners and Disarm the Bourgeoise Troops.

50,000 REDS ATTACK WESEL.

[illegible] Seized by Revolting Workmen—900 Loyalists Taken—Outlaw Forces Capture Towns.

Rotterdam.—The conditions in the Rhine provinces, where virtually every town is in the hands of the workmen, rapidly are approaching a duplication of the conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia.

According to correspondents in Essen and Dortmund the first step following the proclamation of Soviet republics was the opening of prisons and freeing not only political prisoners, but also common prisoners. Coming closely upon the heels of this order was an invitation to the bourgeoise to surrender all firearms. Emphasis was laid on this by announcement that failure to comply would entail prosecution by the revolutionary tribunal.

The correspondents say the hardest task of a Soviet Government would be to maintain rationing, that failure in this respect would not be improbable, owing to the existing scarcity of foodstuffs and that a compromise with Berlin would be necessary. They assert that only enough food is in sight for a week's rations and that the supply of potatoes will last only a few days. The hope of the Soviet government, they asert, is to get food from Holland in exchange for coal.

The Soviet councils have taken the sharpest measures against looting, say the correspondents, but they are requisitioning provisions and other commodities without pay.

Most of the other newspapers and a dispatch from the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, declare that the Soviet towns are absolutely under Soviet censors. The sale of alcoholic drinks is prohibited and nobody is allowed on the street between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

These dispatches also say the Socialists have lost all influence. They are outnumbered by the Communists and Independents and seem to be cooperating with the Bolsheviki, willing to accept a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Essen, Germany.—The local executive council announced that the entire industrial region hereabouts is in the hands of the revolutionary workmen and that a red army of 50,000 men is victoriously advancing on Wesel, where "the last remnants of the regular troops" are concentrated.

The Ruhr Echo announces that the left wing of the red army's front stretches from Dinslaken, twenty-four miles from Dusseldorf, through Holten, to Dorsten, thirty-five miles southwest of Muenster. Violent fighting is still proceeding on this front. Dorsten and Valsum have been taken by the reds, with 900 prisoners, the newspaper adds, and a general advance is in progress towards Wesel.

In the vicinity of Haltern an armored train on the way to the industrial region from Muenster was halted by the blowing up of a stretch of roadbed

The general military situation, it is declared, is favorable to the revolutionaries.

Coburg.—A heavy defeat has been inflicted on the Communist forces, who lost more than 1,000 killed, according to the Reichswehr commander in this region.

London, March 23.—The Bauer government has come to terms with the Extremists at the cost of sweeping concessions, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Times. A purely Socialist cabinet is to be formed, which will try to re-establish order and hold general elections.

The Reichswehr troops will be immediately withdrawn and Berlin workmen's guards formed. The general strike will be stopped, but instantly resumed if the government is unable to effectuate the stipiated conditions.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Dr. A. W. Stickney and H. D. T. Reynolds Held by Siberian Reds.

Washington.—Dr. A. W. Stickney, a geologist, and H. D. T. Reynolds, Americans employed by an English concern, have been captured by the Bolsheviki in Siberia, the State Department was advised.

Ambassador Davis has been asked to make inquiries in London as to the facts, and American agents in Siberia also have been instructed to make an investigation there.

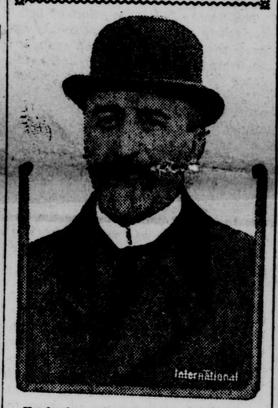
I. W. W. SEEK WAR VETERANS.

House Committee Told of Activities of Discontent Preachers.

Washington.—Discontent among the ex-service men because of the failure of Congress to grant them aid is being capitalized by the I. W. W., who are attempting to have the former fighting men join them in an effort to overthrow the government, representatives of the American Legion declared before the House Ways and Means Committee during hearings on bonus legislation.

PRESIDENT SEITZ.

President of Austria Is Known as "The Iron Man."



International.

Exclusive photograph of President Seitz of Austria, referred to as the "Iron Man." He has had a long and varied experience in public affairs.

EUROPE'S PLAGUE KILLS MORE THAN DID WAR

America Is Threatened by Mightiest Danger to Humanity Since the Deluge.

Paris.—No matter how many treaties are signed or not signed, world peace will not be established until Central Europe and the near east are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Ninety-nine per cent of the peoples of the world do not care about the signature or ratification of treaties, but care immensely for their safety from the scourges now sweeping eastern Europe and Asia, and which constitute the mightiest danger to all humanity since the deluge.

America is just as unsafe as Europe from typhus and the white plague now spreading over the world with lightning rapidity.

Two million three hundred thousand infected Russian refugees are now pressing against western Europe's borders in their mad rush westward, in the hope of escaping death under the most horrible conditions.

A ship carrying two full-fledged generals, seven brigadier generals, 24 colonels and 700 troops from Russia is even now roving the Mediterranean, rejected at every port like a hopeless pilgrim, unable to land her infected cargo. The ultimate fate of this modern phantom ship cannot be foretold.

Conditions as bad as in Russia prevail in Hungary, Serbia, Austria, Montenegro, Turkey and Syria, and throughout the near east. Poland is especially severely stricken.

More people are daily dying now than during the war.

Whole populations are being wiped out. The fatal germs pass from one country to another, owing to the lack of sanitary devices. The American, British and Italian Red Cross organizations are doing their very best, but it is impossible to combat this immense danger by private means. It is a matter to be handled by the governments. They handled the war, and this is worse than war.

Unless quick relief is provided the world will see a tragedy greater than that of the last five years.

The International Red Cross League has officially laid the situation of Europe before the League of Nations, and is willing to become the league's agent, provide volunteers and aid to every country and supervise the distribution—in short, to do everything in its power to prevent the world becoming a victim of the greatest cataclysm in history. If nothing is done, if governmental aid is not forthcoming without delay, then the world will continue to revolve around its axis, quickly advancing toward utter perdition.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Beef chuck roast, veal shank, oxtail, and ground clod of beef—cheaper cuts of meat all of them—are to be served at the White House as part of the "save money on meat" campaign.

In the apparent hope of leading President Wilson to declare against a third term, Representative Benjamin J. Humphreys, Democrat, of Mississippi, made a 40-minute speech in the house, supporting the tradition against a third presidential term, quoted the historical precedents and pointed out that President Wilson had not yet defined his position.

Senator New of Indiana introduced a bill providing for an Alaskan development commission.

Recount of ballots in the Ford-Newberry election contest in Michigan by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is to proceed immediately.

A warning to the bituminous coal users of the country to defer purchases until May, June and July has been issued by the Bituminous Coal Commission. The commission fears that a peak of high prices will be brought in April if consumers rush into the market to stock up.

DANIELS BLOCKED PLANS, CHARGED

Witnesses Says Secretary Refused to Approve Increase

SOME FRICTION AT BREST

Rear-Admiral Charges Disobedience Of Orders To Commander Freeman.

Washington.—Two naval officers—Rear-Admiral C. P. Plunkett and Capt. J. K. Taussig—testified before the Senate investigation committee that for two years prior to the entrance of the United States into the war Secretary Daniels steadfastly refused to approve an increase in personnel, and the Navy Department generally attempted to suppress reports of a man-power shortage.

During the war both Admiral Plunkett and Captain Taussig served with the Atlantic Fleet destroyer force, the former as commander.

Admiral Plunkett declared he "argued with Secretary Daniels on the personnel question for two years without making an impression." Captain Taussig said the Navy Department's attitude regarding personnel was "one of unpreparedness rather than preparedness." The recommendation of Admiral Dewey, as head of the General Board, for a large increase in enlisted strength was turned down, said Captain Taussig.

Asked regarding the condition of the fleet in April, 1917, Admiral Plunkett said the ships in commission were in as "good condition as could be expected," but shortage of men and constant changes in gun crews had greatly interred with gunnery efficiency and had prevented sending to sea many ships which should have been in full commission.

The United States and not Germany would be paying indemnities now if this country had faced Germany on the sea in 1914, Admiral Plunkett declared.

He added, incidentally, that the Germans by their superior gunnery "turned the British on their heads" at the battle of Jutland. He did not go into details as to Jutland and was asked no questions.

"If we had been up against Germany at the outbreak of the war," he said, "we would have been paying indemnity today, and all because we did not have the trained men."

"We didn't have the men because Mr. Daniels wouldn't let us have them and wouldn't let us do anything to get them."

Rear-Admiral William B. Fletcher told a naval board of inquiry that his orders directing the escorting of the convoy which included the transport Antilles, sunk off the French coast in October, 1917, were not obeyed by Lieut.-Com. F. N. Freeman, commanding the escort.

The board is investigating the action of Rear-Admiral Sims in removing Admiral Fletcher from command of the naval station at Brest after the Antilles was sunk.

Fletcher told the board that he had no knowledge that Commander Freeman had put to sea with part of the convoy until Freeman's report of the sinking of the transport came in.

NO PROVISION FOR SEED.

Senate Strikes Out Appropriation For Free Distribution.

Washington.—The farmer was given his annual jolt in the Senate, when a handful of statesmen knocked out an appropriation of some $239,000 for the free distribution of seed by the Government.

The motion to strike out was made by Senator Kenyon, who hails from Iowa, a State supposedly given over to all things agricultural. He termed the distribution an "abominable farce," which should have been scrapped long ago.

It has been the custom for years of going through this rite in the Senate and then mollifying the farmer in the House. Each time the conference committee restores the allowance for free seed. Eventually it is accepted by the Senate.

WOULD CURB RENT PROFITEERS.

Governor Smith Recommends Housing Boards For New York.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Smith sent a message to the Legislature assailing profiteering landlords and recommending laws providing for the appointment of local housing boards and a central State housing agency for coordinating local effort.

A constitutional amendment permitting extension of State credit on a large scale and at low rates to aid in the construction of moderate-priced homes.

STRIKE TO BREAK STRIKE.

Madrid.—A strike to break a strike is the plan adopted by Spanish workers. At Salamanca laborers displeased with the railway strike decided to stage one of their own as a protest against the action of the railroad men. When they quit work en masse and paraded through the city's streets they were joined by their employers.