ANTI-JAP PLAN HALTED BY WILSON

Cable to California Senate Has Its Effect

INMAN WITHDRAWS REQUEST

Message To The President Asking That The Peace Conference Take Action On The Oriental Question.

Sacramento, Cal.—Introduction of anti-Japanese legislation in the California legislature would be "extremely unfortunate at this time," said Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in a cable to the Senate received.

The text of the cablegram follows:

"Your considerate cablegram in relation to the proposed land legislation in the state of California and in regard to the landing of so-called picture brides has been received.

"I wish to express to you on behalf of the President and myself our appreciation for your informing us of the bills which will be introduced in the State Senate. In view of the present situation in international affairs here in Paris, it would be particularly unfortunate to have these bills introduced or considered at this time."

State Senator Inman withdrew his request to introduce an anti-Japanese land bill in the Senate after the Senate had received the cablegram. He then introduced a resolution, incorporating a cablegram which he asked be sent to President Wilson, requesting that the "Peace Conference take such action on the question of oriental immigration at this time that further state legislation may be made unnecessary."

CHICKEN FOR OUR BOYS.

Four Million Pounds Of Cold-storage Kind Going Over There.

Chicago.—Cold storage chicken will be used as a substitute for canned beef in feeding the United States Army in France, Germany and Russia this summer. Four million pounds of chickens have been purchased of Chicago dealers by the War Department in the last few days for immediate shipment abroad, according to a local commission man. Members of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board stated that 250,000 cases of eggs have been shipped from the United States to Europe since January 1.

In 1918 the total number of cases exported did not exceed 100,000.

NO RETURN CARGOES.

Germans Send Nothing In Return For Food.

Berlin.—The first Entente food ships that reached Germany had to leave in ballast on their return trips because in all Germany there could not be collected enough freight to load them, it is announced in semi-official quarters. Neither was it possible to recoal the steamers completely.

2,055,718 STILL IN ARMY.

1,366,610 Of These Are In Europe, 82,739 On Way Home.

Washington.—On April 1, the War Department announced Tuesday, the aggregate strength of the American Army was 2,055,718, excluding the 17,738 Marines with the Expeditionary Forces. This total shows a net decrease of 44 per cent. from November 11 last.

The army is now divided as follows: In Europe, 1,366,610; in Siberia, 8,893; in the United States, 562,064; insular possessions, 35,412; at sea (April 1), 82,739.

AD MEN TO ASHVILLE.

Chicago.—At the closing session here of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Asheville, N. C., was selected for the next meeting to be held July 7 and 8 in conjunction with the Southern Newspaper Association.

WASHINGTON

The Government will ask the Supreme Court for a speedy decision on the question as to whether the Postmaster General has authority to increase telephone rates.

Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, definitely and formally refused the steel prices agreed upon between the steel industry and the Industrial Board.

The War Department has instructed the army embarkation officials in France to return in one convoy the entire 77th (New York Army) Division.

Edward E. Morgan, an American citizen, was murdered at Salina, Mexico, according to advices to the State Department.

The Shipping Board announced a schedule of class and commodity shipping rates from North Atlantic ports to Africa, superseding the flat general cargo rates previously in effect.

Colonel Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of soldier employment, left here for Chicago to consult with his special representatives in the Central division and also with Major General Leonard Wood on employment conditions in that district.

The War Trade Board announced it had been informed of the removal of all restrictions upon the importation of tobacco into Belgium.

Perpetual motion seems to be a success as a perpetual failure.

Easter Bonnet

YANKS REFUSED TO GO TO THE FRONT

Company in Russia Engaged in a Mutiny

WANT TO COME HOME

General Feeling Of Unrest Among Allied Troops In Archangel Region Reported—Yanks Want To Come Home.

Washington.—The War Department issued an official statement confirming advices from Archangel that what amounted to mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message, dated March 31, follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident:

"Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of the barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station.

"The non-commissioned officers who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

Threaten General Mutiny.

"Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released the men agreed to go. This was done and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerskaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troopers from Russia at the earliest possible date."

BOLSHEVIKI ROUTED.

900 Killed By Forces Of The Omsk Government.

London.—Forces of the Russian government of Omsk have defeated two Bolshevik regiments in Sarapul, on the Kama River, 150 miles southwest of Perm, according to an official announcement received here from Omsk. Nine hundred Bolsheviki was killed.

BACK UP WILSON.

British Labor Party Demands An End Of Peace Debates.

London.—The national executive of the Labor Party at a meeting formulated a statement of policy demanding that the Paris conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points.

The Labor Party also demands the withdrawal of the conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia and the speedy withdrawal from that country of British troops.

CAMP CRANE CLOSED.

Allentown, Pa.—Camp Crane, army ambulance service training camp, was officially closed by Camp Commander Lieutenant Colonel Richard T. Slee. The camp was opened in May, 1917, and 5,000 officers and 22,000 men received their training here.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Sixty Per Cent. Of Delegates Must Be Enlisted Men.

New York.—State branches of the American Legion, recently-formed organization of American Veterans of the World War, were notified from temporary national headquarters here that, to preserve the democratic nature of the association, 60 per cent. of the delegates to be elected to the national caucus to be held in St. Louis on May 8 must be enlisted men.

MAY ASK ALLIES TO POLICE GERMANY

Proposition Considered in German Cabinet Council

NOSKE READY FOR TROUBLE

Government Secures Control In Magdeburg—German General Captured By Insurrectionists Is Set Free.

Paris.—At the latest session of the German cabinet council the government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied Armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

The newspaper L'Eclair understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French Third Army, will be appointed "commander of the Allied troops in Central Europe."

A general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin and the suburb of Spandau, advices received here say. Herr Noske, the minister of defense, is reported to have concentrated 30,000 loyal troops at the gates of Berlin for use in case of trouble.

NOSKE RETAKES MAGDEBURG.

Berlin.—According to newspaper reports the troops of Minister of Military Affairs Noske began entering Magdeburg early Wednesday morning, meeting no serious resistance. Under their protection the tram service has been resumed.

There was one collision between the troops and strikers and, according to the Vossische Zeitung, four persons were killed and several wounded.

A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Magdeburg says government troops have recaptured the citadel and military headquarters from the Spartacans.

The insurgents have occupied the bridge over the Elbe, which they propose to blow up.

The Brunswick correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports a general strike and a strong movement in favor of proclaiming Brunswick a Soviet republic.

At a mass-meeting the correspondent says, former President Merges in a speech urged a union with the Soviet Russia as the only salvation for Germany, "which is on the verge of a precipice." Amid the plaudits of the crowd, Merges demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet republic and a union with Russia and Hungary.

The employees of the Bank of Trade and Industry, better known as the Darmstadter Bank, went on strike and a half dozen banks, including the Deutsche, Dresdener and Disconto, went to the aid of the Darmstadter Bank by opening 30 of their branches to its customers until the strike is over.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

New York.—The latest census in Palestine places Jews at less than 7 per cent. population, and shows that only one in each thousand possesses land, according to a cablegram from the Alnady Alaraby, an organization representing Jews in Palestine, made public here by the Palestine Anti-Zionism Society.

INCLUDE US AMONG THE MOST.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Experts announced that tetragonurus cuvieri aisso, stulopthalmus paradoxus and exmutes rondelettii have been found in the ocean off Catalina Island. Most people didn't know they had been lost.

EXILED KING'S NEW HOME.

Geneva.—Former King Ludwig of Bavaria, having received the permission of the Swiss government to reside in Switzerland with a limited suite, has chosen as his place of abode a chateau at Zizers, near Chur, capital of the Canton of Grisons.

DENTAL CORPS LOSSES LIGHT.

Washington.—Casualties in the Dental Corps of the Army, tabulated by Surgeon General Ireland, disclose that six officers of the corps were killed in action. Forty-seven other officers of the corps died of disease.

FORMER MINISTER SUICIDE.

London.—Count Festetics, formerly Hungarian Minister of War in the Cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi, has committed suicide, according to a German government wireless message.

WILSON'S SHIP RUSHED TO FRANCE

Admiral Benson Orders Sailing Expedited

CLOUDS MAY BE LIFTING

Message Regarded As Significant—Transport, Due At Brest April 17, Will Be Held For Orders.

Washington.—Specific instructions from President Wilson that the sailing of his steamer, the George Washington, be expedited immediately were received at the Navy Department through Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations at Paris. As a result the vessel will leave New York for Brest at the earliest opportunity.

Admiral Benson's message gave no reason for the President's order and the White House professed to have no information on the subject, but interpreted in the light of press dispatches from Paris telling of the President's determination that delays at the Peace Conference must end, most officials regarded it as significant. Added importance also was given by the fact that this was the second message from the Admiral regarding the ship's departure, the first, received having inquired to the time the vessel could get under way.

Admiral Benson's cablegram to the Navy Department was summarized in this statement by Acting Secretary Roosevelt:

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt received a cablegram from Admiral Benson, at Paris, requesting that the sailing of the U. S. S. George Washington to be expedited at once by direction of the President. The U. S. S. George Washington will, therefore, leave New York at the earliest opportunity.

By fast steaming the George Washington should reach Brest by April 17. She would be held there subject to the President's orders, it was said, and thus would be immediately available in the event Mr. Wilson should decide to cut short his stay at Paris because of delays in agreeing on the terms of peace. In some quarters it was explained that without his ship at a French port the President might find himself in a somewhat embarrassing position should he decide to leave the French capital before the treaty had been agreed upon.

Late press dispatches from Paris indicated that a more hopeful view as to the progress of the peace negotiations was entertained than had been for several days, and this view was reflected in a cablegram received by Secretary Tumulty from Rear-Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician, who reported that the general situation had improved slightly.

Secretary Tumulty said he had not been advised as to the situation which had led the President to order the George Washington to Brest, and that Admiral Grayson, in sending the message, evidently had assumed that Mr. Tumulty was cognizant of the state of affairs through press dispatches from the French capital.

JAPAN TO ACCEPT COVENANT.

K. K. Kawakami Says Nippon Is Ready For The League.

San Francisco.—"Japan will accept the covenant of the league of nations," said K. K. Kawakami, who left for Chicago to join Baron Shinpei Goto, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, now making a tour of this country. Mr. Kawakami has just written a pamphlet dealing with public matters that affect his country.

"This," said he, "is an attempt to describe Japan's place in the league of nations, which soon will be organized, with special reference to her relations with America. Of course, Japan will accept the covenant of the league. It may not be quite satisfactory, but she knows each nation must make sacrifices in order to realize such an organization."

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt heads a movement for a caucus in St. Louis next month to elect preliminary organizations of the American Legion.

Six men held up the People's State Bank at Seven Corners, a busy Minneapolis business district, and escaped with $4,500 cash and $13,000 in Liberty Bonds.

The Federal Highway Council with S. M. Williams, of Ohio, president, and H. J. Shirley, of Baltimore, secretary, was organized in Chicago.

A great naval parade, to be reviewed by President Wilson, will, it is understood, be held at New York this summer.

Emil David, former American vice-consul at Zurich, Switzerland, committed suicide by hanging at Oswego, N. Y.

Michigan voters gave a majority of 90,000 against a state amendment legalizing the sale of beer and wine.

Monsignor Emile Roy, vicar general of the Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, died at Atlantic City.

A movement has begun to organize Southern farmers to force the removal of the cotton embargo.

Suit for $2,500,000 against the Kansas City Star was filed by Dr. B. Clarke Hyde.

Admiral Caperton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, landed at New York.

The Georgia early peach crop was seriously damaged by the cold weather.

MILITARY DEFEAT HAS WROUGHT NO CHANGE OF HEART IN GERMANY

Dr. Alonzo Taylor Investigates Conditions in Land of Hun—Same Old Gang in Government Offices—Take Attitude That They Are Much Abused Nation — Believe Themselves Guilty of No Misdeeds.

By LLOYD ALLEN,
Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.

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Paris.—That Germany has experienced no change of heart as a result of her military defeat is the message Dr. Alonzo Taylor has just brought to Paris after three weeks in Germany, where he inspected the food supply, the stocks of raw materials, briefly, and made a remarkably concise survey of the political and economic situation.

Probably no one in America was better fitted to size up Germany than Doctor Taylor.

While America was neutral, during those first months of the great war, Taylor was traveling through the length and breadth of Germany inspecting the allied prison camps. He was attached to the American embassy. He gained, during the days before we were in the war, an intimate knowledge of German war methods, German official procedure, German intrigue, German lies, German cruelty, and came to know all about the condition of economic Germany.

You would never pick Taylor out of a crowd as one of our leading Americans, because he does not look like a statesman, a college professor, a political economist, or a diplomat—and he is all of these things.

When he hurried out of Mr. Hoover's office in the Hotel de Crillon, on his return from Germany, Taylor started, without a pause, to get into the heart of his talk with a group of American newspaper men that had assembled to learn the truth about the Germans. He actually talked one hour and forty-five minutes. He answered half a hundred questions.

"Same Old Gang."

"They've got the same old gang in the government offices at Berlin that we knew before and during the war," Taylor began. "Some kind of a revolution actually started in Germany before the armistice was signed. For the time being that revolution is being held up. The politicians are bending every effort to get a governmental machine working smoothly, in order to present some kind of a solid front to the allies when the time comes to settle final peace terms. While the government is shaping itself the old civil servants are being kept in the government offices. The men in control do not intend taking untrained men into the government, because they have the concrete example of the failure of the Russian government that took untrained officials into the government machine. The Germans in control won't allow Germany's government to fall to pieces like the Russian government."

As soon as peace is actually declared the Germans will start out settling their internal difficulties and can be expected to introduce many socialistic reforms—possibly the socialization of many of the leading industries, such as the large factory groups and the coal and potash and iron mines.

In the meantime, the men in control at Berlin are endeavoring to get their people back to work, back to the industrious and nonpolitical ways of 50 years ago before the militaristic crowd started preaching world conquest and "kulturization" of the globe.

Militarism Is Gone.

And it is now appreciated that the Germans have a long way to go before they come out of this war experience as even a half-way decent nation.

Militarism as a world menace in Germany is gone, Doctor Taylor believes. He found sufficient evidence to satisfy him that the German army of the old days is a thing of the past.

As to the men at the helm in Berlin who are trying to solve the present urgent problems of the country—they have had no change of heart, no conversion to the doctrines of President Wilson unless they are permitted to retain their original boundaries.

Failing to hoodwink the world into giving them territory that never belonged to them rightfully, the Germans are going to take the attitude that they are a much abused nation. And they are going to hint broadly that no good can come of abusing a nation of 70,000,000 people. In fact, they are already beginning a propaganda to make their people believe the allies are eager for an unjust peace.

Non Compos Mentis.

Today the German has figured out a kind of new philosophy of life. He wants to eat his cake and have it too. He admits that he would have been overjoyed had the central powers won the war and enslaved the world. He sees no wrong in a kulturized world. He believes that any means the military party took to win the war, no matter how cruel, and no matter what suffering these methods caused innocent populations, were justified.

Now that the Germans have been defeated and see some of their stealings of the past half century going out of their hands, they say, "The military party deceived us," and then take the attitude that they are not to blame for present misfortunes.

In other words, had the military party succeeded in defeating the allied nations and the United States the German people would have taken the spoils and admit that they would have levied terrible peace terms on their vanquished enemies. Now they are defeated they refuse to shoulder any of the blame for the situation. And they are going to believe that they are abused if Alsace-Lorraine is given to France.

Believe Selves Guiltless.

The widespread belief that the Germans themselves are guilty of no misdeeds is being emphasized by a new school of writers who first came into prominence about the time President Wilson gave the world the covenant of the league of nations at Paris. What astounded Americans in Germany in those days was the fact that these very writers admitted with perfect candor that Germany intended keeping Belgium permanently, had Germany won the war.

Topics such as these occupied the German mind when the peace conference was making its preliminary survey of European affairs. While German papers printed columns about the probable outcome of the peace conference there were 238,000 men in Berlin without jobs drawing a pension of six marks a day from the government. In Hamburg the pension roll mounted to 78,000. Both figures represent a state of unemployment several times greater than the worst periods of industrial depression Germany ever knew before the war.

The men were being paid just enough to live on, and as a consequence would not work.

Hate for Kaiser.

Among the intellectual circles in Germany the blame for the silent rebellion of the workmen, their refusal to work, was placed on the military party—on old Von Tirpitz, and on Ludendorf, and some more of the war lords. The kaiser and his son, the crown prince, were generally despised. Both ran away when trouble started and were hated for that. But the people of Germany were not disposed to blame either the crown prince or the kaiser for starting the war.

"Both of them lack the brains to plan a war," was the common expression heard on the streets and reflected in a number of the newspapers.

Doctor Taylor had one general explanation for Germany's strangely perverted state of mind.

"Germany today is suffering from an intense moral disintegration," he declared. "You see it in a dozen different phases of German life. Men who served in the army and are now demobilized, though still in uniform, will leave their families for days at a time—simply wander off without warning. They seem to have lost their sense of responsibility toward their families.

"There are comparatively few producers in the population, most of the people being spenders; spenders of the government's printed money.

"In the Berlin playhouses shows are running which are of such a low moral level that no American postal authority would permit even private letters to describe some of the scenes. Before the war such shows were not permitted.

"Robberies have increased greatly. The people blame the bolsheviki, but know in their own minds that these crimes might well enough be committed by anyone—because the increase in crime is one of the notable phases of life in Germany today."

In all Germany there is no danger of a rehabilitation of the military machine, according to Doctor Taylor. This view is verified by other Americans competent to judge, who have just returned from the other side of the Rhine.

Without desiring in any way to antagonize the French, who are carrying on an active campaign preaching the possibility of Germany "coming back," Doctor Taylor and his associates believe firmly that the German is finished in a military way; that the German people are disgusted with the military idea, which has brought them nothing but misery and hunger, and that above all other things the French, and of course the other allied nations and America, are not in any danger of a resumption of the war.

This does not mean that any amiable feeling is growing among the American officials here in Paris toward the Germans, and it does not mean that an unfriendliness toward the French people is developing. The Americans who have been in Germany and who know the Germans from long experience before as well as during the war, are convinced that the German today is the same swine he was in and before 1914.

Doctor Taylor and Dr. Vernon Kellogg, also of the Hoover staff and competent to speak of the situation in Germany, are both of the opinion that Germany has no great amount of manufactured goods waiting to be shipped to the markets of the world ahead of allied goods.

It now seems that the economic blockade that shut raw materials from Germany during the last two years of war just about finished the nation in an industrial way.

Committee to Help Soldiers Get Jobs

Washington, D. C.—Governmental agencies called together by the council of national defense organized the emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors as a step toward filling a gap caused by demobilization of 80 per cent of the field force of the United States employment service, for which congress failed to provide funds.

A committee on plans was appointed to collect immediately all available information as to work being done and prepare a comprehensive plan of operations.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the council, is chairman, the other members being Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the secretary of war; John W. Hallowell of Boston, and E. H. Greenwood of the council.

Colonel Woods told the committee: "Many of the men feel that they have been improved by their experience in the army and are ambitious for something better than before. I feel that this ambition should be encouraged."

URGES 13 MONTHS IN YEAR

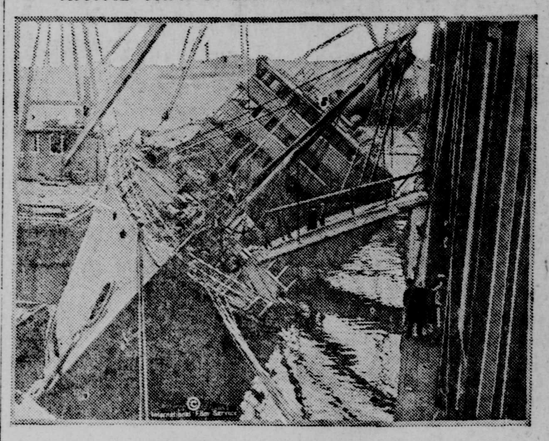
Cincinnati Man Brings Forward His Plan for Simple Perpetual Calendar.

Cincinnati. — "Printed calendars would be a thing of the past if the perpetual calendar were adopted," said C. B. Braunstein, who has a plan for simplifying dates.

"Let the year be divided into 13 months of 28 days each. This would make 364 days. As there are 365¼ days in a year, the odd day could be placed anywhere in the calendar and be a 'universal thanksgiving day.' The other extra day would come every fourth year and could be placed after the last day in leap year and be known as 'Zero day,' 'Leap Year day' or 'Gala day.'

"Under this plan Monday would always come on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d days of the month; Tuesday on the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d; Wednesday on the 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th; Thursday on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; Friday on the 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; Saturday on the 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; Sunday on the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th. Everybody would know upon what date any day of the week would fall."

NAVAL TRANSPORT AFIRE AT HOBOKEN



The naval transport Sixaola sunk at her pier at Hoboken, N. J. The vessel caught fire while being loaded with supplies for France and it was decided to sink her. Lieut. E. H. Foster and Chief Boatswain's Mate Frank Kramer went below to open the seacocks and were trapped by the inrush of water and drowned.

HEIRESS NEVER KNEW FAMILY

Norfolk, Neb.—Adopted in babyhood when her parents died and transferred to another family on the death of her foster mother a year later, Mrs. V. M. Lewis of Petersburg, Neb., now learns that she is a long-sought heiress and will make the acquaintance of brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Lewis was born a Childs, daughter of a Kearney (Neb.) family. She was adopted when four years old by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bills of Kearney, and when Mrs. Bills died the next year she was taken charge of by a Norfolk family.

Since that time she has never heard of her own people. In the years that have elapsed Mrs. B. Hillier of Kearney and Mrs. John Friday of Norfolk have maintained correspondence in search of the missing girl as an heir to the Childs estate, and this search has just been successfully concluded.

Penny Ties Up Traffic.

Kansas City, Mo.—One penny tied up intercity traffic 15 minutes. Kansas has 5-cent fare, Missouri 6 cents. A Kansas passenger argued he paid 6 cents. Another passenger finally paid the penny, lifting the blockade.

Nowenham college, Cambridge, England, recently granted women students permission to smoke in the institution.

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