

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS OF STATE, NATION AND THE WORLD BRIEFLY TOLD

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

A Condensed Record Of Happenings Of Interest From All Points Of The World

Domestic.

Five masked men entered the grill room of a hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, early in the morning and, enforcing their command of "hands up" with a fusillade of shots, obtained \$1,500 from the cash drawers and escaped in a waiting automobile. As the men left the place, one of the patrons began shooting at them, and one of the bandits fell wounded. A patron also was slightly wounded in the exchange of shots. The robbers got \$3,500.

A score or more scientists and business men interested in food conservation and new sources of food supply sat down to a "whale steak luncheon" at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. When it was over they declared the big mammal furnished as delicious and appetizing a dish as any meat market affords.

The commission on navy yard and naval bases says that Charleston, S. C., offers the only suitable site between Hatteras and Key West for a great navy yard.

Heatless Mondays have been abolished in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

A German spy was reported to have been found among forty first and second cabin passengers of the Dutch liner Nieuw Amsterdam, who were detained by federal agents for examination at "An Atlantic Port." The man is said to have broken down and confessed that he was in the pay of the German government and had come to this country in order to furnish spies operating in this country with a new code.

Emergency deliveries of coal enabled many New York factories to continue operations and others to reopen after being closed for short periods, and brought cheer to thousands of homes and apartments. Warmer weather in the East gives promise of increased coal receipts.

Federal legislation compelling "the most severe treatment of spies" and "enemy agents" is recommended to congress in an executive committee report adopted by the chamber of commerce of the state of New York at a meeting held in New York City.

Contracts have been awarded by the French government to the Foundation company for the construction of 36 mine-sweeping vessels at the company yard at Savannah, Ga.

News that Capt. Peter McLean, commander of the torpedoed liner Tuscania, has been saved reached the Anchor line offices in New York City. It is also stated that both the purser and chief steward were saved.

Washington.

Five masked men entered the grill to have been killed, four are missing and one was wounded when an American patrol was ambushed in No Man's Land by a superior force of Germans. The spot where the encounter occurred is an isolated one and reports concerning the casualties inflicted by both sides were meager. Only one American is known to have escaped the trap of the Germans which was laid in front of our wires. The one survivor, who crawled back to the American lines with a bullet in his chest, was unable to talk.

A Mexican paper, reaching New York, gravely informs its readers that the United States government is planning an invasion of Mexico with Canada and Cuba operating jointly with the United States.

Representative Glass, in a speech delivered in the house, went to the defense of the administration, answered the charges contained in Senator Chamberlain's indictment of the war department and denied that the American war machine has "fallen down."

A story of disaster at sea, affecting the hearts and hopes of Americans, although they have been schooled to expect it ever since the first contingent of their fighting men left an Atlantic port to become brothers-in-arms to the entente warriors who are entrenched against the German hordes, fortunately has dwindled in the telling. One hundred and one lives were lost in the torpedoing of the British troop ship Tuscania, off the Irish coast, at dusk Tuesday evening, according to the latest report.

Consideration of the administration railroad bill has been completed by the house interstate commerce committee. The committee recommends that the states retain the power to tax railroad property during federal control and hold on to states' police power.

Apparently retribution at once befell the underwater boat that sent the Tuscania to the bottom. According to the testimony of an American officer, who was one of the last men to leave the Tuscania, a British destroyer dashed toward the evident location of the attacker and dropped depth bombs that resulted, in the expressive phrase of the submarine hunters, in the enemy being "done in."

Major General March, now chief of artillery with General Pershing, has been named acting chief of staff, and will return to Washington immediately.

Continued improvement in weather and transportation conditions will bring an end to the heatless Monday program after its enforcement next Monday, it is announced by the fuel administration.

A favorable report on the war department's bill amending the selective draft law to require registration of men as they reach 21 years and basing quotas on the number of men in class one, instead of on state populations, was unanimously ordered by the senate military committee, is the information emanating from the national capital.

Troops of the regular, National Guard and national army divisions will be made available for parade or reviews in towns or cities near their training centers to the fullest extent possible provided they do not add unnecessary burden to the railway facilities.

Vice Admiral Sims has arrived in Rome, Italy, and has been properly feted. He will remain there only a few days.

The first survivors of the Tuscania were landed at Larne and Buncrana, two widely separated Irish ports.

European.

An American general now commands the sector of the front recently taken over by French troops. When the Americans first entered the sector it was under the command of a French general commanding a certain large unit of the French army. In turning the sector over to the American general on February 5 the French commander issued a general order in which he expressed complete satisfaction with American troops.

Reports have been received in London of verified sworn statements from British soldiers who have returned from German prison camps and hospitals regarding the systematic brutality practiced by the Germans upon the Italian prisoners.

The international committee of the Red Cross has issued an appeal to all belligerent armies to abandon the use of asphyxiating gas, by common agreement.

An official statement on British aerial operations reports successful reconnaissances and the bombing of enemy targets.

Polish forces which recently revolted from the Russian army under the leadership of General Dvobor Mounitsky have captured Smolensk from the Bolsheviks according to advices from Vienna.

German newspapers arriving in Switzerland say that Field Marshal von Mackensen sent an ultimatum to the Rumanian government February 6, demanding that peace negotiations be begun within four days. The Rumanian cabinet thereupon resigned.

It is learned that confirmation in Russian circles has been received of the sending by Germany of an ultimatum to Rumania.

Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, the chief director of military operations at the British war office, says the allies are still superior in number on the western front, notwithstanding the Germans have moved troops from the east to the west.

Artillery activity continues on the British, French, Italian and American front, but, aside from this, the operations have been confined to patrol and aerial attacks.

London hears that twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines were violently shelled by anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

A member of the military police on the western front found three little French children wandering along the road immediately behind the front, which is shelled very frequently by the enemy, and is considered very dangerous. He turned the children over to an ambulance driver, who returned them to their homes in a nearby village.

That a German submarine endeavored to attack the destroyers while the latter were engaged in rescue work, is the statement made by an American officer at an Irish port where a large number of men were landed.

Few events of the war in the past few months have stirred the English people more deeply than the disaster to American troops approaching a British harbor on a British transport. Such an eventuality had been feared.

The latest casualty list indicates that the loss on the Tuscania may be one hundred or even less. This causes a distinct relief from the tension.

The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster were washed up in the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the torpedoing. The bodies were mutilated beyond recognition, none of whom wore identification tags.

The Cunard liner Aurania, 13,400 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine while bound for the United States. Although badly damaged, the ship was not sunk, and no loss of life is reported.

Rome reports slight artillery activity on all the Italian front, but that hostile aircraft have renewed their bombardments of Italian towns.

The Finnish railway authorities at Torneo have received a report that the allied missions have been expelled from Petrograd and that they have already departed. There is no confirmation of this report.

Operations on the western front continue to be marked by heavy artillery exchanges in conjunction with raiding attacks on the opposing trenches.

London hears that looting has again broken out in Petrograd, and that many wine cellars have been sacked. Armored cars were used by the authorities against the pillagers.



1—Happy British Tommies on their way to the snow-covered trenches. 2—Riveting the keel plates in one of the ships America is building in large numbers. 3—Scene during the enforced registering of enemy aliens in Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Sinking of Transport Tuscania Inspires Nation to Carry War On to Victory.

LADS FACED DEATH BRAVELY

America Ready With New Methods to Combat the Submarine—Russian Bolsheviks Fighting All Their Neighbors—President Wilson Asks Further Powers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States sustained its first severe blow in the war on Wednesday, when the transport Tuscania, carrying American troops to Europe, was torpedoed off the north Irish coast and sank in two hours. At the time of writing the number of missing, presumably dead, is 101. Of these 57 were American officers and enlisted men, the others being members of the British crew. That the losses were so small was due to the excellent work of the conveying vessels and the time the Tuscania remained afloat.

The fact that such disasters as this were expected in the process of transporting hundreds of thousands of men to Europe does not lessen the shock to the nation or mitigate the anguish of the relatives of the victims. But those relatives have the great consolation of knowing that their boys met their fate bravely and calmly, as American soldiers should, and that they gave their lives for their country and for civilization as truly as if they had died on the field of battle. Most of these troopers were but partly trained members of forestry and other contingents going over to work behind the lines, but when the first excitement of the explosion had passed these lads, like veteran soldiers, lined up on the deck and sang national airs while they waited their turns in lifeboats.

The sinking of the Tuscania has served to weld the determination of the entire nation to see the war through to a victorious finish. It also has brought forth the information that the American navy, which so far has been fighting the U-boats with makeshift devices, is now about ready to put into operation new devices and methods that, it is confidently believed, will prove most effective in dealing with the murderous submarines. The movement of troops to the other side will not be checked in the slightest by the loss of this one transport. Says Secretary of the Navy Daniels: "Just as fast as our ships can carry men to Europe they will go, and just as fast as they are equipped they will be sent, and ships will carry them, and no man living will ever again see the day when our goods will be carried across the Atlantic except in ships flying the flag of the United States."

For a bunch that is determined to have peace, the bolsheviks of Russia are getting plenty of fighting these days. And according to reports, they are not getting the best of it. Undertaking to coerce Finland into a revolution like their own in Russia, they and the Finnish Red guards have been defeated in long and bloody battles at Uleaborg and Tammerfors by the government forces commanded by General Mannerheim, known as the White guard. Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in northern Finland, and both there and at Tammerfors the White guard captured considerable stores of munitions and arms. So far Sweden has refused to permit supplies to be sent across the border to General Mannerheim, despite the demands of the Swedish press and people.

To the south the bolsheviks are fighting both the Ukrainians and the Rumanians in Besarabia and apparently getting well whipped. In one fight the Rumanians captured and disarmed two entire divisions of Russians. In western Siberia General Kaledines was said to be working his way toward Omsk, while farther east another force of Cossacks was moving north from

the Chinese border to take the railway. The Tartars occupied Yalta, in the government of Taurida, and were advancing to Sebastopol, the great naval base on the Black sea.

Adding to their own troubles, the bolsheviks decreed the separation of church and state and seized all church property for the people, which aroused the patriarch of Russia to excommunicate some of them and to call for a holy war.

An unconfirmed report said Polish troops had captured Mohilev, headquarters of the bolshevik army, and had captured Commander in Chief Krylenko and his staff.

A deadlock over the question of the Ukraine put an end, for the present at least, to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The Germans, it was said, then demanded their terms be accepted at once, threatening otherwise to march on Petrograd. The Russian soldiers' council at Moscow called on the government to form a volunteer socialist army and continue resistance.

Meanwhile economic and food conditions in Petrograd and other parts of Russia are growing steadily worse.

It is quite evident that Trotzky has been counting on a real revolution of the workers of Germany, and it is equally evident that no such revolution is forthcoming in the near future. The widespread strikes which were hailed with joy by the foolishly optimistic were quickly crushed by the military power of the government, many of the leaders forced into the army and the rank and file of the workers driven back to their labor. In this internal struggle the German autocracy seemingly did not yield a single point to the democracy, though some effect of the strikes may appear in the future. The radical leaders in the empire are not backing water, any more than are their autocratic opponents, and the situation there is still critical.

As a substitute for the war cabinet and munitions directorate bills which he so firmly opposes, President Wilson on Wednesday had introduced in the senate by Senator Overman a bill designed to do away with bureaucratic inefficiency and to give the chief executive vast powers. It was drafted for Mr. Wilson by the attorney general and authorizes the president during the war to distribute, co-ordinate, consolidate and otherwise reorganize any and all existing administrative functions and agencies and create such new agencies as he deems necessary for the conduct of the war. He is also authorized to transfer appropriations from one department, bureau or commission to any other agency he may designate.

Those who support the measure say it properly confers on the president, as commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, whatever power he deems necessary to perform his task with efficiency. Other congressmen declared the bill actually creates a military dictatorship. There doesn't seem to be much difference between these two views.

Ships, ships and more ships, is still the cry of the United States and the entente allies, and all are agreed that ultimate victory hangs largely on the ability of America to turn out the required amount of tonnage to transport its troops and the immense quantities of food and munitions necessary. The present lack of shipyards and material, but labor, already the government is operating great yards on both coasts, and others are being rapidly completed, but even those now in operation are working but one shift of men where three should be worked. The appeal for laborers in the yards is urgent and should meet with ample response, not only for patriotic reasons, but for selfish reasons, too, for the pay assured is large. The United States now has in all services about 4,000,000 tons of shipping, approximately one-fourth of which is engaged in bringing in materials that have been considered industrial essentials. The government is considering a plan to make a 50 per cent reduction in imports by eliminating articles that are not essential to the winning of the war. This would help some, and of course the allies can supply a certain amount of tonnage, but there will still be left a wide discrepancy between the available amount of shipping and the amount we must have in order that Secretary Baker's promise of half a million men in Europe by spring and a million and

a half more this year may be realized.

Mr. Baker was sharply challenged in regard to that forecast, and admitted that it might not be exact. On the other hand, Rear Admiral Harris of the naval bureau of yards and docks, was rather optimistic concerning the shipbuilding progress, stating that under favorable conditions the government would complete this year its original program of 6,000,000 tons of construction. Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee also added a cheerful note when he said the United States "will furnish more men and more money for the war in a far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations with which we are associated."

Directly connected with the question of ocean transportation is the proposition of the British government that 150 battalions of Americans be trained in English camps so they can be hurried to the front in Flanders and to the sector held by General Pershing. This would serve to relieve the existing congestion at the French ports where Americans now are debarked. This and similar plans are still under discussion.

Although General Maurice, director of military operations, says the allies are still numerically superior on the west front and have no fear of the results of the expected German drive there, Great Britain and France are urging America to get as many men as possible into the fighting lines. The German concentration movement has been going on steadily and the German press says all is ready to strike the blow whenever Hindenburg says the word, and that the greatest battle of the war is about to begin. Hindenburg himself gave the world a laugh the other day when he told a group of editors that he would be in Paris by next April 1.

During the week the Germans attacked the French rather strongly in the Aisne and Verdun regions but were utterly repulsed. All along the west front the activity of the aerial forces reached a high pitch, and the artillery fighting was continuous. The American expeditionary force, whose sector has been revealed as lying east of St. Mihiel and north of Nancy, was subjected to every form of attack the enemy could devise, and stood it all well, replying vigorously and effectively. There is no lingering doubt as to how well and bravely Pershing's boys will fight. The accurate fire of their batteries is especially noteworthy.

There has been little change in the situation in Italy, the invaders having lost ground if anything. The Italian aviators did excellent work in bombing the enemy's rear lines and munition stations, while the Boche airmen devoted their efforts mainly, and characteristically, to attacks on Venice, Treviso, Padua and Mestre, where the greatest damage they could do was to women and children, hospitals and architectural treasures.

Uncle Sam is putting the clamps on the enemies within his borders in a way that probably will check their nefarious operations. In New York Franz von Rintelen and six of his fellow conspirators were found guilty and given the maximum sentence. The enforced registration of all enemy aliens was begun throughout the country. The government's determination to keep out spies and epidemic-causing germs sent by the Germans was exemplified in the minute examination of the passengers and cargo of a Dutch steamship that arrived at New York. Of necessity most of the secret service work of the government remains secret, but its increasing effectiveness becomes apparent.

Milder weather and the earnest efforts of the men who run the railways served to relieve the coal famine to a considerable extent, though fuel conditions are very bad, especially in the Atlantic coast states. The federal fuel administration took over the control of fuel oil.

Food Administrator Hoover placed more stringent restrictions on the use of wheat and meat throughout the country, and ordered all public eating houses to observe a two-ounce ration of wheat bread. The people are urged to make larger use of potatoes in order to save wheat, the crop of the tuber being the biggest the country ever had.

RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE DEMOBILIZED

PEACE EFFECTED BY RUSSIANS AND UKRAINE WITH FORMER ENEMY.

ROMANIAN SITUATION CRITICAL

Formal Treaty Has Not Yet Been Signed But Agreed Upon—Contains Provision For Getting Food.

Although no formal treaty has been signed between the Russians and the central powers the bolshevik government has ordered a cessation of hostilities by the Russians against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and the withdrawal of its troops from the trenches and fortified positions from the Baltic sea to the Rumanian frontier. It long had been foreseen that such an outcome eventually would follow upon the revolutionary movement in Russia, where for nearly a year civil strife and war weariness generally proved most potent factors in weakening the battle front. Long ago the enemy forces began the withdrawal of troops from this front, and virtually only a handful of them have been faced by Russians there.

Peace having been effected both by the Russians and Ukrainians with the Teutonic allies, the situation of Rumania becomes a most critical one. Entirely cut off now from her allies, the Rumanians apparently are faced with the absolute necessity of effecting a separate peace or being overrun by superior enemy armies. Nothing has as yet come through to show whether another Rumanian cabinet to take the place of the one which resigned last week has been formed or whether any reply has been made to the ultimatum of the central powers that peace negotiations should immediately be started.

As has been anticipated, the terms of peace between the Ukraine and the central powers contain the much desired clause providing for the immediate entering into economic relations between the contracting parties by which Austria and Germany may obtain much desired foodstuffs.

NO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS RECOGNIZED VICTOR

Amsterdam.—Germany desires peace but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious. Emperor William said in an address presented by the burmaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The emperor's reply as given in a Berlin dispatch says:

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer extends a hand to us and receives our hands. We clasp hands. But he who will not accept peace but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our own people must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples but the victory of German arms must be first recognized."

ONLY TEN NAMES ADDED TO THE LIST OF SURVIVORS

Roll of U. S. Soldiers Aboard Tuscania Not Reported Rescued Now Stands at 340.

Washington.—Only ten names were added to the roll of survivors of the liner Tuscania by dispatches to the war department. The list of American soldiers who were on board the liner and who have not been reported rescued now stands at 340, although it is certain that about 200 of these and probably more are safe.

Eleven new names have been reported, but one of them, John M. Shorrell, of DeSoto, Mo., had appeared on a list of the saved previously called. In many instances it is considered possible that men still recorded as unreported have succeeded in getting private messages to their families.

U. S. WAR ACHIEVEMENTS MARVELOUS, SAYS MCGOWAN

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 11.—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, a South Carolinian, in addressing the general assembly of State of South Carolina declared that the success of the war department in meeting difficult tasks has been remarkable. The few mistakes made, he said, are far overbalanced in the record-breaking accomplishments. He said that the navy is ready for its work in the war.

TRADING IN HENS AND PULLETS IS FORBIDDEN

Washington.—Trading in live or freshly killed hens and pullets anywhere in the United States is forbidden in an order announced by the United States food administration. February 23 is fixed as the date when fresh stock must be disposed of and adds that additional stocks may not be purchased.

By restricting the killing of chickens the food administration hopes to increase the production of eggs.