

1—Secretary of War Baker speaking at the dedication of the Arlington memorial to the dead of all our wars. 2—Captured German guns at Newark for distribution among the states. 3—Le-pate supreme court, where German war criminals will be tried.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

General Brusiloff Reported to Have Assumed Control Over Soviet Russia.

PERSIANS TURNING BOLSHEVIK

Banks Curtailing Credits, Forcing Lower Prices for Merchandise—Sliding Wage Scale Suggested for Railway Labor—Political Developments in Both Parties.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Something of importance has been happening in Russia. The dispatches of the week made this fairly certain, but they did not reveal the exact nature of the event. A good guess that General Brusiloff, former commander in chief of the czar's armies, has assumed the full control of the soviet republic formerly exercised by the civilian commissaries. Rumors of this change of policy if not of authority, is indicated by the fact that a Moscow correspondent has been permitted, for the first time, to send a story of the hopeless collapse of transportation in soviet Russia and a prediction of the downfall of bolshevism next winter if not before.

On the other hand, authentic dispatches show the Russian Reds are by no means whipped yet, and the spread of their doctrines in other lands has not been checked. East of Kiev the Poles and Ukrainians have been held, and between Borsoff and the Dvina river they were driven back by a strong counter offensive launched by Brusiloff. In the Crimea General Wrangell has formed a new government with which the bolsheviks were expected to open peace negotiations at once, the remnants of Denikine's army being assured of safety.

Unconvinced by the impending fate of soviet Russia, or ignorant of it, the Persians seem to be turning more and more to bolshevism, with the active cooperation of the Russians. The French foreign office on Wednesday received word that the Persian gendarmes, which was organized by Morgan Shuster some years ago, had turned bolshevik and that the young shah had fled southward from his capital. At Entzeli, a Persian port on the Caspian sea, the Reds landed from thirteen ships and the British were forced to evacuate the city. Though the Japanese in Siberia are now having things all their own way, the milder government is worried, for bolshevism is spreading among the Japanese troops in that country and is infecting the people at home also.

In the Caucasian region conditions are confused and disheartening. The Georgians and Azerbaijanis are fighting fiercely; just why is uncertain. The Turkish nationalists, who are said to be plotting with the leaders of bolshevism through secret meetings in Berlin and Rome, are still going strong and are supposed to be promoting an uprising of nationalists in Egypt.

The determination of the French government to break up the General Federation of Labor is explained fully by disclosure of evidence found by the police. This shows that if the May 1 revolutionary strikes had succeeded, all was prepared for the institution of soviet rule in France. Soviets had been established in seven principal cities and the leaders are well supplied with funds. The federation has now refused to be identified with the extremists and has called off all the strikes.

Something is happening in America, too, and we all know what it is, but we are uncertain as to just what is causing it and how far it will go. It looks as if the reduction of the cost of living really had begun with a general cut in prices by many merchants all over the country. So far the reductions apply mainly to clothing and shoes. Enthusiastic consumers are trying to persuade themselves that the movement

downward is to be general and extensive, but the cautious ones are inclined to accept the statements of certain retailers to the effect that there can be no general break yet in prices and that the cost of living must remain at about its present altitude until all our us, laborer, producer, merchant and consumer, learn a lesson in practical selfishness.

Present reductions apparently are due to efforts to liquidate stocks because of the slackening of demand and the policy of the banks in cutting loans and refusing to pay on credits. The banks are advised in their course by the Federal reserve board. Their action will not seriously affect those who produce or market necessities, but it directed especially at those who supply luxuries and those who are holders of stocks or higher prices. The liquidation of bank loans will amount to not less than 10 per cent within four months, and it is expected it will compel producers to reduce their finished stocks at greatly reduced prices.

The railway labor fight is working hard on some plan by which the rail employees may be granted all or a large part of their demand for increased wages. These will amount to a million dollars. Neither the railway nor does any one else knows that the men desire more pay, and it is not even known if it will be given in the form of rail transportation in America is to be maintained. Almost any of the railway employees can get back their money in other pursuits. At present the board is considering the adoption of a sliding wage scale based on the cost of living index number. Whether increased wages will mean a reduction of wages in the future if living costs went down is a question. So far, its policy has been to hold on to its all its. Some time this matter will be brought to the test. The sliding scale is being tried out on the Erie-USA railroads and some of the unions are not satisfied with it.

Meanwhile the interstate-commerce commission has a hard job before the congestion of traffic and averting a threatened coal famine in the Ohio region. This was accomplished to a considerable extent by sending thousands of empty cars from the East, and by means of temporary enlargements. The car movement not only relieved the coal situation, but also helped the shipment of other commodities.

The Virginia state Democratic convention has furnished what may be accepted as in substance the declaration concerning the peace treaty which President Wilson will ask the national convention in San Francisco to adopt. The plank was formulated by Senator Carter Glass, was submitted by him to Mr. Wilson and received the latter's endorsement. It reads thus:

"The Democratic party of Virginia favors a League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was to form this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest.

"We felicitate the president and his associates on the exceptional achievement at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

"We condemn the Republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship. Interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and revived prosperity of the world.

"We advocate prompt ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which Wilson won and which with amazing indifference snubbing Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed."

The Virginia delegates are pledged to support Glass for the nomination, Democrats of Michigan, Indiana and South Carolina endorsed President Wilson and his policies and selected unreservedly.

In Georgia the Democratic convention, in the control of the forces led by

Hoke Smith and Tom Watson, adopted resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition" to the league covenant as brought back from Paris by the president, demanding free speech, free and unimpeded press, local self-government and the repeal of all espionage, sedition and conscription laws passed in the war period. The convention also went on record as opposed to compulsory military training, record of opposition in the third term, and instructed its delegates to San Francisco to vote as a unit to support its resolution not in accord with the principles adopted by the convention. Attorney General Palmer and his forces made a brave fight but were outnumbered 144 to 236.

Nathaniel's conviction declared for Ditchcock for president and warmly endorsed the peace treaty and "organizational" as Mr. Wilson brought them from France.

There is a recrudescence of the talk of nominating Meadley at San Francisco, notwithstanding his disclaimers of personal interest in the contest. According to one story, he is the candidate of a number of very wealthy men, led by Barney Barnard.

On the Republican side General Wood won another victory during the week, this time in Vermont. He was given the state's preferential vote by a large plurality over Johnson, Hoover, Louder and Chittenden. In Pennsylvania, where the old guard is well represented, the primaries were held, and the delegates to the Chicago convention, it is expected, will be for Governor Spruell. Their second choice will probably be a matter of expediency.

The Republican advisory committee on platform has completed its work and will submit a unanimous report to the convention committee on resolutions. Though it calls for any mention of the peace treaty, Mexican affairs and prohibition, it covers about every other possible subject as will be seen in this list of the matters raised:

High cost of living; conservation; civil service and retirement; mental possessions; social problems; review of Democratic administration and various legislation; taxation; postal reform; immigration; railroad; agricultural policies; national economy; retirement and budget; military and naval affairs; international trade currency and banking; merchant marine; regulation of industry and commerce; law and order; positions and war risk insurance; industrial relations and problems of labor and capital; and limitations of federal and state control and regulation.

By advice of the party leaders, the three big subjects first mentioned are left for the convention to deal with at its own will.

At last reports Carranza was still in flight in the state of Puebla, almost alone, probably leading for the virtually impenetrable fastnesses of the Zacapoxtla mountains. The temporary government of the republic is functioning quietly and it has been practically agreed that General Gonzalez shall be named provisional president by congress. The department of state at Washington has been urged to be cautious in recognizing or supporting any action that had part in the overthrow of Carranza. The warning came from representatives of industrial groups having interests in Mexico and from former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and former Charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy. They want definite assurances as to the attitude of the new regime toward foreigners.

A great race is on among the nations for the control of the world's oil supplies. Great Britain is off in the lead. The American senate asked President Wilson as to the chances of Americans acquiring oil producing lands abroad and his reply outlines the British policies as follows:

"1. Deferring foreign-nationalists from owning or operating oil producing properties in the British isles, colonies or protectorates.

"2. Direct participation in the ownership and control of petroleum producing companies.

"3. Arranging to prevent British oil companies from selling their properties to foreign owned or controlled companies.

"4. Orders in council that prohibit transfers of shares in British oil companies to other than British nationals."

The value of 10,000 yen. Property worth more will be subject to a deduction of a certain percentage to indemnify Japanese who have claims against Germany for war damages.

An inquiry into emigration possibilities from Germany to Japan shows, the Tageblatt says, that although public feeling in Japan has become generally favorable toward Germans again, the prospects are not favorable, except for engineers and practical scientists. Foreign manual laborers especially are not wanted in Japan.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

THE HOLY BIBLE TRANSLATED BY DR. JOSEPH W. ELLIOTT, D.D., IN THE MIDDLE ENGLISH VERSION OF 1534. Copyright, 1916, by the National Sunday School Board.

LESSON FOR MAY 30

JONATHAN AND HIS ARMOR BEARER.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Sam. 17:1-51. GOLDEN TEXT.—For the promise is unto you and your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.—Acts 1:6. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL.—1 Sam. 17:1-51. PRIMARY TOPIC.—A Story of a Brave Fight.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—How Two Men "Got an Army to Fight." INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Our Power and How to Overcome Them. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—The Value of Initiative in Christian Work.

I. Israel's Reduced Condition (vv. 1-3).

The Philistine oppression had become so terrible that the king had only about 600 men, and they were completely disarmed, except that Saul and Jonathan had each a sword and spear. Lest the Israelites should make into themselves swords and spears, the Philistines took from them their smiths; they only left them a file to sharpen their instruments of husbandry. This left them under the necessity of going to the Philistines to have their tools sharpened. Saul himself was in hiding. Because he had presumptuously intruded into the priest's office God rejected him. While in this desperate condition God moved Jonathan to go against the Philistines.

II. Description of the Passageway Between Israel and the Philistines (vv. 4-5).

Over against the way which Jonathan and his armorbearer had to traverse, on either side lay sharp rocks called Bozrah and Senuh. The opposing parties were probably three miles apart. It required great effort to scale the cliff. The feat of Jonathan and his armorbearer was one of the most daring ever attempted.

III. Jonathan's Resolution to Go Against the Philistines (vv. 6-10).

Jonathan's goodness to the young man (v. 5). Here the thought of verse six is resumed, verses two to five being parenthetical. Jonathan did not doubt that the Lord was leading him. He recognized his covenant relationship with God, and therefore his faith upon him as against the uncircumcised Philistines, asserting that "there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." God is all-powerful, so with him numbers cut no figure. Whatever he wills for us he can do. One with God is a majority. One going out in the energy of the living God shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight (Deut. 2:20).

2. The noble response of his armorbearer (v. 7). He was actuated by the same faith and courage as Jonathan and entered heartily into the undertaking. When two agree together as touching anything in the name of Christ, it shall be done (Matt. 18:19, 20).

3. Watching for the will of God (vv. 8-10). Doubtless the same Spirit who had moved Jonathan to go and had inspired him to watch for the divine leading. The sign that God would deliver the Philistines into their hands was the invitation for Jonathan and his companion to come up to the Philistines. They did not go forward until the sign of divine leading was given. The will by faith means that we stand still at times to ascertain the will of God, but it also means that we take the steps as indicated.

IV. Jonathan's Marvelous Victory (vv. 11-16).

Being assured of the divine leading Jonathan with his armorbearer sprang forward saying that the Lord had delivered the enemy into the hands of Israel. He did not say "into our hands," but "into the hands of Israel." This is a fine touch of humility; it shows that it was zeal for God, not selfish ambition that impelled him to go forth. God interposed by a great earthquake, causing consternation among the Philistines, moving them to destroy each other.

V. Saul's Foolish Behavior (vv. 17-40).

1. His carnal zeal (vv. 17-23). After the Lord had given the victory at the overthrow of Jonathan, Saul called for the ark of God to be brought, after which he went forth in pursuit of the enemy who had already been routed.

2. His foolish obligation imposed (vv. 24-30). It was that a curse would be upon any one of his soldiers who should stop to eat on that day. Fasting is proper at times, but it was the height of folly to demand strenuous service of his soldiers without the necessary nourishment.

3. His determination to kill Jonathan, Jonathan not having heard his rash oath, partook of the honey as he passed through the woods and was greatly refreshed. When this was reported to Saul he was about to take the life of his own son, who had so gloriously wrought in the deliverance of his people.

Two Sacraments.

In the church of Christ there are two sacraments—the material of one is the commonest of all elements, water; the form of the other the commonest of all acts, a meal. Now there are two ways in which reverence may be manifested toward anything or person: One, by exalting that thing or person by means of the deprecation of all others; another, by exalting all others through it. \* \* \* The sacraments are honored when they consecrate all things and acts of life.—F. W. Robertson.

Must Make Inward Room.

If we care to live and walk in the Spirit, if we care to be receptive of heavenly forces and to taste the sweetness of the true, beautiful, and the good, we must make inward room for the best things, we must exercise ourselves to familiarity with the highest subjects.

Annual Fete of the Wellesley College Girls



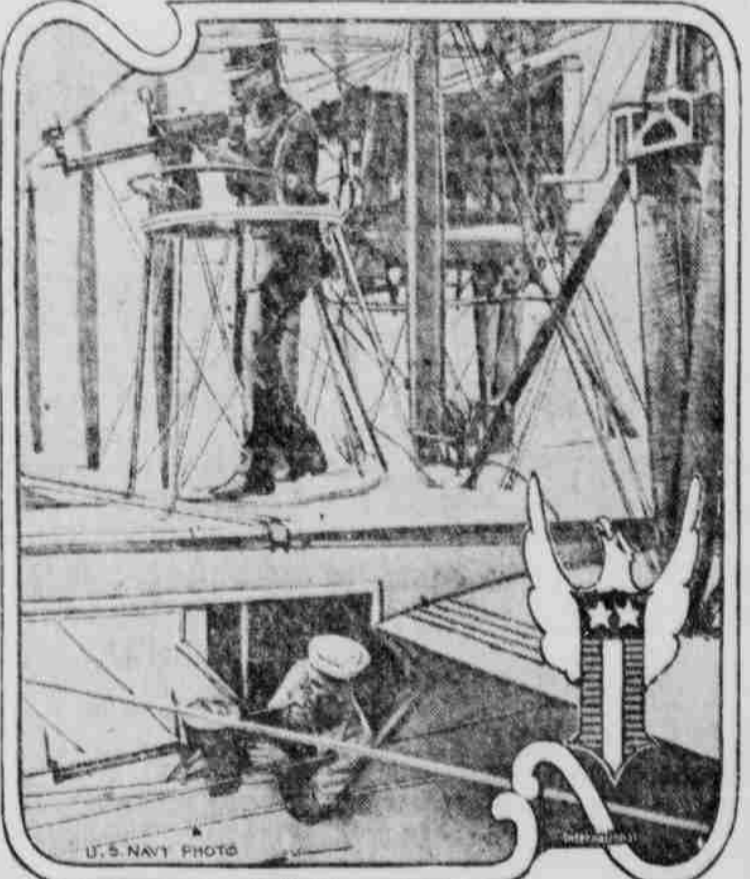
Scene during the annual Wellesley college ceremonies showing Miss Elizabeth Head of Bangor, Me., president of the freshmen class, crowned as "Queen Elizabeth."

Atlantic Fleet Back From West Indies



Splendid view of the Atlantic fleet steaming up the Hudson river upon its return from the winter maneuvers in the West Indies.

How Our Navy Planes Are Armed



A close-up view of a United States navy biplane showing naval aviators at the Lewis machine guns with which the plane is armed.

APPOINTED BY LINCOLN



Capt. S. S. Cole, custodian of the National cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky., is the oldest employe of the American government, both in age and in point of service. He is ninety-four years old and is the only Mexican war veteran in the South. He enlisted in the American forces in 1845, fought through the Mexican and Civil wars, then engaged in campaigns against the Indians in the northwest. He carries in his body an Indian arrow-head and a Confederate bullet. Captain Cole was appointed by Lincoln to the position he now holds, and was entertained several times at the White House.

BADGE OF BOLSHEVISM



Here is the hat badge worn by the bolshevik forces. It is so far as known, the first picture of this badge brought to this country. It has a red ground, with letters of gold.

Cities Gave Names to Fabrics.

About the year 1320 the woolen trade of England became located at Worsted, about 15 miles from Norwich, and it was at this place that the manufacturers of the twisted double thread woolen, afterwards called worsted, was first made. If not invented, Linsey-woolsey was first made at Linsey, and was for a long time a very popular fabric. Kersey-wool takes its name from the village of Kersey, and the mere close by it, in the county of Suffolk.

8000 posetas be expended for this purpose.

No reply was received from the government regarding the plan.

Car on His Chest.

Paduch, Ky.—Harry Selbert, aged twenty-seven, is not chesky but he is one man who has held a freight car on his chest and lived. Selbert was under a car when jacks slipped and the car fell across his breast and shoulders. Selbert was not injured seriously.

SCRAPS

The first printing press in America was set up in the home of the president of Harvard college.

In some parts of Greece no girl can ever hope to find a husband until she has a home of her own; hence providing her daughters with houses is an onerous duty which falls to the lot of every father.

Chicagoan is the inventor of a hoist to lift either end of an automobile or motortruck sufficiently for a man to work under it without tying down.

The innovation of supplying comfortable armchairs and rockers on board the vessels of the British navy is to be made soon. Heretofore it has not been regarded as wise to give men these comforts.

One Way to Keep Out of Jail. Paris, Ky.—Jailer Thomas Taul refused to receive a drunken man, who paraded a suburb flourishing a live skunk, and was "shooed" to the battle. Marching the man to the limits, but keeping a respectful distance, Fred Link, chief of police, ordered him to "beat it."

Cow Gives Triplets. London.—At Tydd St. Mary, Lincolnshire, a cow owned by Philip Moore gave birth to three calves.

WOULD TILL HUNTING LANDS

Spanish Socialists Suggest Their Purchase by the Government for the Poor.

Madrid.—Socialists introduced a proposition in the Cortes demanding that the government should purchase from rich landlords territories utilized for hunting and turn them into cultivated land to help provide food for the poor.

A suggestion was made that 200,