



1. Constantinople During British Occupation. 2. Prominent Women Stage Demonstration at Washington in Favor of Irish Freedom. 3. Naval Officer Who Sailed for England to Bring Back the Dirigible Recently Purchased From the British Government.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Insurgent Switchmen Call a Strike in Defiance of Regular Unions and Force Tie-up.

FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMANY

Japanese Take Vladivostok and Will Stay in Siberia—The Rent Situation in America—Liberals Gain in Denmark—Lakes-to-Sea Ship Canal Project Up.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The railroad strike which started in Chicago and became acute coincident with the Easter blizzard, spread rapidly until nearly every prominent rail center in the country was affected. The first few days found traffic seriously disorganized around the Great Lakes and some other portions of the middle West by the double results of the storm and the walkout. From the beginning it was evident that the labor trouble was not one directly involving the men and their employers, but was an interred fight taking on the characteristics of civil war among the unions themselves.

Starting with a rebellion of radical elements among switchmen against the authority of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's union of North America, it spread and was supported by similar elements in other branches of railway employment. Insurgent switchmen, however, formed the center of the movement and the other railway unions were involved to a lesser extent. Many enginemen, firemen and others were forced to stop work, but it appears that few of them walked out voluntarily. They were rendered idle by the action of the switchmen.

The strike was unauthorized, a breach of contract, and received no sanction from brotherhood officials. In fact, it was condemned at once by the regular officials and their organizations, to the extent that they have aided in every way its suppression, even going to the unprecedented length of authorizing strike breakers and sanctioning the employment of men from other unions to take the places of the striking switchmen. Many switchmen have stood by their regular organizations refusing to take any part tactfully or otherwise in the outlaw action. During the worst periods of the trouble probably 50 per cent of the switchmen have been at work and loyal in their sentiments to the regular organization. Taking into consideration others also loyal in sentiment but intimidated by the radicals, it becomes evident that a substantial majority was opposed to the strike. Among the other important unions the percentage of "regulars" has been much higher than among the switchmen.

Responsible unionism has been under fire and has borne a heavy attack with the public, as usual, the chief sufferer. The whole railroad wage question was scheduled for early consideration and a complete hearing under the new railroad law. The strike was a virtual serving of notice that the insurgents cared nothing for the law and would not wait for a hearing—in effect a defiance of responsible unionism, law and the public. At least, so it is regarded by the officials of railway brotherhoods, employers and public sentiment so far as it can be gleaned. In the strike are clearly reflected the borrowed doctrines of European radicals, and many observers profess to see the direct results of propaganda by the Russian "Third International" and its most prominent sentimental proponent in this country—the I. W. W.

After a few days of the strike railway officials were claiming in a few instances almost normal restoration of traffic and in general, conditions 40 to 50 per cent of normal. But the whole country has been hampered with a curtailment of the movement of food, fuel, perishable commodities and practically all the necessities of life. Employment has been affected with a

consequent lessening of production, contributing to further increase in price and the cost of living. But since responsible unionism has been under direct attack and public sentiment has been aroused, the two forces see a clearing of the atmosphere and ultimate good as a result of the fray.

Germany seems surprised and endeavors to muster a show of indignation that the French should have taken seriously the terms of the peace treaty. With the movement of the German reichswehr in unauthorized force into the Ruhr basin (part of the neutral zone of 50 kilometers on the right bank of the Rhine) the French promptly occupied the German cities of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Hanover, Hanau and Dieburg and surrounding territory. French officials points out that Germany had already slipped out of ten compliances with the treaty, the most important being failure to disarm, nonpayment of indemnities, no prosecution of her war criminals and failure to deliver coal to France; also that if permitted to get away with such a vital violation as invasion of the neutral zone, she would soon discard all pretenses of living up to the pact. It is further pointed out that Noske far from reducing Germany's army to the point demanded in the treaty, had really been building up a great and potent military force from the remnants of the old army.

The French, and they are not alone in the assertion, claim that Germany still has 12,500 cannon, and could now mobilize more than 2,000,000 trained men armed with rifles, machine guns and minenwerfer. The assertions are a tribute to German organizing efficiency and courage that camouflaged as auxiliary troops, safety guards, policemen, civic guards, regulars, volunteers, home guards, etc., the country really has no less than 3,500,000 men who can be called upon and 2,000,000 who could be rendered immediately effective. Every man in the country was recently a soldier and now each one under Noske's genius, has become a policeman or something similar, belonging to a military organization and with a complete military equipment in his home. The French occupation has been criticized as lacking allied support, but the allies were drifting apart on important matters before that. At any rate, the occupation appears to be complete so far as it has gone and promises to end with a compromise with allied supervision of German operations in the Ruhr districts or full German compliance with French terms.

American forces have left Siberia while Czechoslovakians and others are getting out as rapidly as possible, with the exception of the Japanese. Japan will not leave Siberia for the present, having on the contrary, occupied the city of Vladivostok and ended the Red regime there. Prior to that had occurred several brushes between the Russians and Japanese, notably an engagement March 18-20, at NIKOLOEVSK, in which the latter lost 700 men. Japan is said to fear the extension of bolshevik theories to Korea, Japan itself, Manchuria and other spheres of Japanese influence. Czechoslovak officers recently arrived in this country do not hesitate to assert the belief that German intrigue figures in the far Eastern situation and that ultimately Germany, Russia and Japan will reach a workable understanding.

In the training camp for the great presidential contest Hiram Johnson had an inning distinctly all his own in the result of the Michigan primary. The California senator made a runaway race of it, badly distancing all competitors. Lowden supporters claim it was a setback for Wood, while Wood supporters claim it was a setback for all the Republican candidates except Johnson, so far as Michigan is concerned. That state has been undergoing some severe political throes since Ford carried it in 1916 and received the state's vote on the first ballot in the Republican convention. Affiliations and alignments have suffered many changes since. The recent prosecution and conviction of Senator Newberry and a number of Esthonians are reported to have reached an agreement with the reds and to be awaiting the result of peace pourparlers at Warsaw.

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NEW FLU SCOURGE IS FOUND

Children of Vienna Are Left Stupefied and Emaciated After an Epidemic.

Washington.—A new form of encephalitis lethargica, caused by the germ of influenza and attacking the brain of its victim, is exacting almost unheeded toll among the children of Vienna, according to reports from the Red Cross missions at Vienna to na-

tical moment and made a vigorous, effective personal campaign. New York will send uninstructed delegates to both conventions, although Leonard Wood's managers claim the Republican delegates will favor his nomination. Rhode Island also sends an uninstructed delegation. Senator Johnson is conceded a good chance in New Jersey where he has been making a strong campaign, also in Nebraska and most of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. Much interest attaches to the primaries in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The battle between landlords and tenants in the United States assumes almost equal interest with strikes, politics, national and international problems. In New York recently enacted anti-rent profiteering legislation, received its first tests with results wholly favorable to tenants. In every case tried evictions were defeated and tenants were granted stay-overs of from one to three months when they proved their inability to find new homes. In Chicago and many other cities tenants are organizing leagues to resist what they consider unduly increased rents. Many court battles are impending and in some cases arbitration has been invoked successfully, resulting in some compromises and some material reductions. Real estate boards have acted effectively in some instances in settling controversies and the problem is receiving wide attention from municipal authorities and financiers. Loan corporations with large capital have been formed in a number of cities to promote building and help end the housing shortage. In spite of all remedial measures and all the oil being poured upon the trouble waters, landlords and tenants are looking toward May 1 and other moving days, with misgiving.

Denmark having staged its demonstration, is outwardly quiet. The net result of the disturbance seems to be a distinct gain for the liberal elements, with the king considerably out of favor and an increased leaning of the people toward a republic. Both reactionism and radicalism received setbacks; the former through the will of the people to have the constitution amended and strengthened, and the latter in the failure of agitation to secure its entire abolishment. As a result of the troubles the king was forced to dismiss the unpopular cabinet of M. Liebe and permit the formation of a new ministry headed by M. Friis, which is considered popular enough to endure at least until the elections of April 22.

Construction of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea, utilizing the St. Lawrence river, will be widely agitated during the coming year and undoubtedly will be a live issue in congress. Investigation of the project was authorized by congress over a year ago. Canada took similar action with the result that an international joint commission was formed which is now making surveys with a view to reporting both to the congress of the United States and the parliament of Canada, as to cost and feasibility.

The organization chiefly interested in pushing the canal is known as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater association, composed of 14 states—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska.

Solidarity among Latin-American nations must replace the Monroe doctrine as the protective policy of those countries. President Carranza of Mexico declared in a recent interview, Washington reports.

The United States government has addressed a note to France protesting against the occupation of Frankfort and other German cities, it is learned upon highest authority at Paris. The note is understood to be framed in the clearest possible terms.

Domestic

The present high prices of lumber will continue for at least three years, according to Wilson Compton, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, who spoke before the convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers at Chicago.

Two thousand men in all walks of life have joined the Birmingham (Ala.) Overall club in a campaign against the high cost of clothing. Started in the spirit of jest, the idea rapidly gained converts.

Failure of the bolshevik offensive against Poland leaves that country in better position to enforce its peace terms with the Russian reds, the principal item of which is a reconstitution of the Polish frontier line of 1772 running roughly, along the Dvina and Dniester rivers. Plebiscites among the inhabitants are provided for and may modify the boundary to some extent, but it is believed, not essentially. Expecting to inflict a peace by force, the bolshevik government last month refused to consider the main Polish terms. The Romanians, Letts and Esthonians are reported to have reached an agreement with the reds and to be awaiting the result of peace pourparlers at Warsaw.

Convalescence is required for those who recover.

The extraordinarily cold weather of the Austrian winter contributed largely to the prevalence of the epidemic among children. Without food and clothing, and in a generally weakened physical condition, they quickly succumb to the disease.

A Contradiction.
"The singer kept on the even tenor of his way." "How could he do that when he is a baritone?"

Two explosions in which 12 persons were killed and two injured have occurred in the district of Villers Guislain, 18 kilometers from Cambrai. The explosions were caused by agricultural tractors coming in contact with unexpected shells in fields.

In the last hours of the session of the Maryland legislature at Annapolis the senate defeated the state soldiers' bonus bill. The vote was 15 to 9.

The Cunard liner California arrived at New York from Liverpool with \$10,000,000 in gold bullion.

WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

Washington

The Republican joint resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end and repealing most of the wartime legislation was adopted by the house at Washington. It now goes to the senate. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 242 to 150.

Two years before the United States joined the allies in the world war the naval general board prepared a comprehensive plan for war against a "central power" of Europe, Rear Admiral E. F. Fletcher told the senate investigating committee at Washington.

A Washington dispatch says America's attitude toward any adjustment of the new situation created by the French troops occupying Germany will continue to be more than an observer than an interested participant.

Civilians who desire to be trained in aviation will be accepted as students by the army air service at Washington. Applicants must be between twenty and twenty-seven years of age and possess a high school education.

A Washington dispatch says that after receiving the state department's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, the congress of Salvador adopted a decree proposing a Latin-American alliance, with the United States excluded.

Voluntary instead of compulsory universal military training as proposed by the army re-organization bill was adopted by the senate at Washington. The vote was 46 to 9.

An investigation of the unauthorized strike of switchmen and other railroad employees was ordered by the senate at Washington.

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Mrs. Charles Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy at Washington, has been appointed by President Wilson as the official delegate to the International Woman Suffrage alliance, to meet at Geneva.

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Admiral Hugh C. Rodman, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, told the senate investigating committee at Washington that Rear Admiral Sims' letter to Secretary Daniels criticizing the navy's part in the war was "very indiscreet."

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Foreign

Beyond the bare statement that French troops have occupied Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau, Homburg and Dieburg, without bloodshed, the French foreign office at Paris declines to give out any details either of the military operations or the government's plan in Germany.

Seven workers were killed in a clash between police and strikers at Bologna, according to a dispatch from that city.

On the Caucasian front the Bolsheviks are advancing along the Black sea toward Nohogorsk, northwest of Touspse, according to an official statement sent out by the soviet government at Moscow.

There are serious rumors current in Cairo, regarding the situation in Palestine. All permits to Palestine have been stopped and troops recalled to their stations.

One hundred and eighty-eight casualties, mostly slight, occurred as a result of a conflict at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday. The military are in control of the situation.

Strikers and police forces at Belfort, France, have clashed, one person being killed and several wounded.

Bank notes issued by General Yudenitch for the northwest army are being converted into paper pulp at an Esthonian paper factory, says a Helingsborg dispatch.

The reds lost 300 killed in fighting with troops near Pekum, southwest of Hamm, Westphalia, according to a dispatch from Hamm to the Local Anzeiger, at Berlin.

After a long conference the French ambassador, Paul Cambon, had with Premier Lloyd George and a full discussion of the Franco-German incident by the French view was fully explained to the British ministers at London, an authoritative statement was issued to the effect that France acted entirely on her own initiative in deciding to occupy German towns; that Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium were all opposed to the plan and that France's action has caused a delicate situation.

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A Constantine dispatch says

French troops have destroyed the village of Harrouni, northeast of Adana, and burned the American orphanage there. Two thousand American orphans were removed under fire and taken to Adana.

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