

WISCONSIN POST NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

U. S.—Tonic Break
Speaking at New York, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, chairman of the national patrol commission, after recalling the surprise caused by the night appearance of the German submarine U-53 and the sinking of the battleship USS Oregon, said: "Within 30 days we may have a thousandfold greater shock from the city with ourselves as victims instead of spectators."

A fleet said to contain 35 merchant ships, carrying the allied armaments, the greatest quantity of food and supplies shipped at one time since the war began, left Virginia coast, conveyed by a converted cruiser and two new British speed cruisers.

It was announced at Washington today the highest authority, the proposals for safeguarding Americans and American ships Germany is prepared to make to the United States if President Wilson consents to a discussion of the questions in dispute between the two nations. These proposals, in substance, are that all American ships be allowed to pass through the Baltic, and that the United States designate the ships not carrying contraband, which guarantee to obtain immunity for these vessels.

Secretary Lansing, speaking at a banquet of Amherst alumni at Washington, said that although the United States undoubtedly was near the verge of war, there is always the hope that our country may be spared the terrible calamity of being forced into the conflict.

Unless the United States government provides convoys of ships and gunners to protect ships, the American ship owners of the Atlantic, St. Louis, St. Paul and other liners will not send its vessels across the Atlantic. It was announced at New York.

The United States government is barring mines in the entrance to the harbor at Mobile. All alien lightship tenders have been dismissed.

Resentment swept California when citizens read Senator Works' speech in which he charged the United States and American citizens with being unequal toward Germany, and attacked his bill, which made the break with Germany inevitable.

The lower house of the Wisconsin legislature at Madison, Wis., adopted the Neumann resolution, which specifically declares that the people of Wisconsin are not in favor of war, but that the loyalty of the state in any case rests with the president.

Domestic
Promen continue to work in the debris of the Kenwood hotel at Minneapolis, Minn., in hopes of recovering a dozen or more bodies believed to have been buried beneath the ruins of the hotel.

Governor Goodrich at Indianapolis, Ind., signed the Wright prohibition bill, which will make Indiana dry in April 1918. In the presence of many prohibition workers, the governor attached his signature to the measure.

The telephone shop building of the American Switch and Signal company at Swatara, Pa., the largest plant for the manufacture of switch signals in the United States, which was used until recently in filling munition orders for European governments, was destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at \$400,000.

Plans for the instruction of women as automobile drivers, so their services may be utilized by the state if need requires, were announced at Boston by the Massachusetts branch for women of the Special Aid Society for American Prisoners.

Thomas A. Edison, who was seventy years old on Sunday, was the guest of honor at a banquet given in his workshop at Orange, N. J., by more than 2,000 of his employees and business associates.

Construction of navy craft by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, the Fore River Shipbuilding company and the Electric Boat company was being speeded up to the limit of the plants. Work on two battleships at the plant of the Newport News company, already in progress, was being speeded up.

All the available six-inch ships at West Point were shipped to New York for use at the Paris protecting the city.

It was announced at Washington that President Wilson nominated Raymond B. Stevens of Randolph, N. H., to be a member of the federal shipping board for a term of five years, succeeding Donald N. Baker of Baltimore, who resigned.

Private Charles Eaton of Company I, 17th Ohio Infantry, and Sergeant Carl J. Haffner, were killed when the Golden State Limited train of the Rock Island line struck a motor truck in which they were riding at El Paso, Tex.

ROADS CARRIED BY TRUCKS

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT WANTS TO MAKE MINIMUM FIFTEEN TONS.

ROADS RUINED BY OVERLOADS

Proposed Law Would Not Affect Vehicles Now in Use But Would Limit All Hereafter.
(From Our Special Correspondent)

Lansing. Some important legislation, which the present session will be called on to consider is one regarding the use of the public highways.

A tentative bill has been drawn up and is now in the hands of Senator Bryant, chairman of the senate committee on roads and bridges. The law is the combined work of the state general department, the senate highway board committee and the state highway department.

It is officially announced at Lansing that the bill would not affect vehicles now in use, but would limit all hereafter.

Five German army corps concentrated on the Holland frontier furnished a fairly convincing explanation, in the eyes of the Dutch government, to the policy toward Germany recommended by President Wilson on account of the dispatch from Copenhagen.

It is officially announced at Rome that two Austrian squadrons which were sent to the Italian front were shot down near Sanes. Two of the occupants of the machines were made prisoners. One of the squadrons was captured and the other sunk.

In the forest of Apremont we penetrated the enemy's lines and made nine prisoners, including three non-commissioned officers, and a number of soldiers. In the Argonne and in Lorraine the Germans attempted surprise attacks, which failed.

A British torpedo-bomber destroyed an other type, the British admiralty announced at London since a mine in English channels had been exploded. All of the officers and crew except five were lost.

Washington
Charging "high crimes and misdemeanors," Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota introduced before the house at Washington the five active members of the federal reserve board, W. W. B. Harding, governor; Paul M. Warburg, vice governor; and Charles S. Hamlin.

The Mexican government's representative at Washington delivered a memorial to the negotiators of the world by the United States, which was a declaration of the European belligerents. If this fails, an embargo on all goods against the export of war munitions and food, according to the plan as a means of starving the belligerents into peace.

A \$200,000 appropriation to pay expenses of the newly created tariff commission for the next fiscal year was requested of congress by Secretary McAdoo at Washington.

An immediate increase from 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound in the postage rates for mail sent by air mail is provided in a post office appropriation bill ordered reported to the senate by the joint office committee at Washington.

New life suddenly was injected into the "bank" inquiry by the testimony of George R. Chipman, local manager for Hartman & Co., New York brokers, that certain members of the house of representatives dealt in stocks with him.

The federal trade commission announced at Washington that in the direction of the president it would begin immediately an investigation of the high cost of food in the United States, with special reference to alleged violations of the anti-trust acts.

It was announced at Washington that Ignacio Bonilla, president of Carranza's representatives on the Mexican-American joint commission, has been named ambassador from Mexico to the United States.

Sporting
An agreement for a ten-round boxing bout between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton, at Madison Square garden, New York, was announced at Albany, N. Y.

Mexican Revolt
It was announced at military headquarters at Washington that orders had been received from the state department for the quartermaster's department to prepare for the movement of National Guard troops to the Mexican states.

The second Wisconsin infantry left for Mexico, to be mustered out of the federal service.

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Small Hope There That Over Act Can Be Long Avoided.

U-BOAT POLICY UNCHANGED

Commanders of Submarines Given Wide Discretionary Powers. First Unchanged Dispatches Tell of 'Development of the Crisis.'

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Little hope for a settlement of the submarine problem with the United States is avoided, and that a modus vivendi reconciliation of the two governments can be found.

There now is a desire on the part of the authorities and a vast bulk of the public opinion in Germany to be consistent with the general policy of the present submarine policy, but only in this way.

Although the instructions were given, the American instructions have been fully informed of submarine concerns before they started on their mission to take the safe side when neutral vessels would be concerned.

It is realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by the United States, that these orders could only be palliative and only a partial aid, and not a final solution.

It is considered that the only possibility of a settlement of the submarine problem would result from a modification of its standpoint by one of the other side, and so far as could be judged from the situation on the part of the United States, the German minister of foreign affairs, and other officials before the Associated Press correspondents.

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Michigan Happenings

There was, therefore, no opportunity for an occasion, as in the days of the trouble, for any negotiations to prevent the crisis or an attempt to state of the conflict between the two countries. There was no chance, it was felt, for discussion of the emperor, such as served to save the day at the time of the Saxons.

Nothing could be done except to report to Washington the developments which appeared in the press of the world before the embassy dispatches had started from Berlin and await the anticipated explosion.

This came in the shape of a rupture of the peace earlier than even Americans had expected, and generally with a promise which, although not, perhaps even dismayed, the German government, yet thought it was for energetic American action.

Just what results the German experts expect from the U-boat campaign, however, but in conversations in Germany, it was noted, the belief was expressed that if it succeeded in raising the amount of tonnage sunk, it would have a direct effect on the neutral shipping to British ports, and therefore, to the United States, and to the United Kingdom.

This, it was stated, would have to be effected by not more than two or three available submarines, since, owing to the shortage of the work and of the submarine, the boats must spend at least a third of their time in port refueling and repairing or on their way to and from the cruising grounds.

Mailed by Dispatches.
The German government's attitude in regard to the U-boat campaign, as indicated by the dispatches of the old-time treaties with the United States regarding mutual protection of the seas in case of hostilities, and the fact that the United States, in the newspaper men as hostages, were undoubtedly influenced by alarmist dispatches from the United States regarding the treatment of German citizens and property there.

As soon as reassuring advice was received from the United States, and as soon as the German government was informed that the attempt to negotiate a protocol re-affirming the treaty of 1872 had failed, it was decided to hold its position, and nothing further was heard of newspaper men's hostilities.

The protocol, which Count Moltke, head of the American department of the German foreign office, submitted to the German government, contained a formal recognition of the treaty provision of 1793, and a promise of mutual protection of the seas in case of hostilities, and a number of important provisions and expenses.

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End Ear Ship Seizure.
Quite an amount of time has been spent in the pending problems was the revision of an instrument which Ambassador Gerard was asked to sign, specifying the conditions under which property, such as ships, could be exempt from seizure or restrictions in its use beyond those applying to all property.

It was decided to hold its position, and nothing further was heard of newspaper men's hostilities.

The protocol forbade explicitly any restrictions upon the liberty of movement of British nationals within the limits of the opponent country.

The protocol provided for continuation of the status of the Hague convention, particularly as to treatment of the personnel of enemy merchant vessels, and was caught within an opponent country.

An Ambassador Gerard's refusal to sign the treaty after he had agreed to sign the treaty, and that no German ships or cargoes of goods should be supplied to Germany in any way, and that all persons should be divested of the right to travel in the ships of the United States.

The Americans in Berlin, and so far as known, throughout Germany, following the days of tension following the rupture of the treaty, had been treated without hostility and even in most cases with marked courtesy.

There have been no outbreaks of anti-American feeling, or mob spirit, such as occurred occasionally at the outset of the war against the English and nationals of other hostile countries.

The store directors object to the fact that the greatest hardships would be inflicted on employees who would be forced to lose two days' employment. They insist that the fact for instructions would be put into effect by March 15 at the latest, there will be no need to stir a fight in the streets.

It is also proposed, or at least the stopping of the sale of fresh bread.

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