



1—King and queen of Belgium being welcomed in the public square of Brussels by the burgo-master of the city. 2—"Mustered out" at Camp Dix; a scene that is being repeated at all the great army camps. 3—Col. Theodore Reinach, head of the French educational commission that is in America as guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## President Wilson to Sail Tuesday for Peace Conference in Paris.

## WHOLE WORLD IN TURMOIL

### Greatest Armed Struggle of History Has Shaken World Structure of Civilization—Change, Disorder and Fighting, Features of European Situation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the unexpected happens—which seems to be the rule rather than the exception—President Wilson will sail for the peace conference in Paris Tuesday on the George Washington. Immediately after delivering his message to congress, which reassembles Monday, Friday night President Wilson announced the appointment of the peace commission. He names himself as a member and will act as chairman during his stay of six weeks or more in Paris. Returning, he will be replaced by Secretary of War Baker; Secretary of State Lansing will succeed him as chairman. Other members of the commission are: Col. Edward M. House, the president's chief confidant; Henry White, formerly ambassador to Italy and France; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American military adviser of the supreme war council.

Those who criticize the president for going great admit that his temptation is great. Setting aside the fact that he may feel it his duty to attend, it is the literal truth that such a meeting of sovereigns, presidents, premiers, chancellors and high dignitaries of the nations of the earth the world has never seen. It is likely to be followed by a grand review of designated units of the victorious armies and fleets. It will certainly be preceded by consultations of the heads of many nations. As to the conference itself, it has no parallel in history. And among these great ones of the earth, who will be more prominent than Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, both by reason of his own activities in the world and of the unique position of his country?

Moreover, Mr. Wilson will have an opportunity to be a modern Solomon to the many applicants for his personal aid. These appeals have come to him from victors and vanquished, from new nations and old, from the independent and from those seeking independence—from Turkey, Luxemburg, Austria, Germany, Russia, Ireland, Poland, Bohemia, from the Jugo-Slavs and the Czech-Slovaks. Turkey asks for United States administration of finances, etc.; Luxemburg for protection as a small independent state; Austria for occupation by American troops; Bohemia and Poland among newly formed nations, and so on. Each request presents a different problem.

On the other hand, the peace conference faces the tremendous problem of reconstructing a world without warring into the greatest struggle of all time, the nations emerge from the bloody conflict to find that it is not only the lands that have been trampled under foot that must be reconstructed, but that the whole structure of modern civilization has been shaken. Ancient institutions and time-honored traditions are overthrown. Man's mind itself among civic and economic ruins. It will be too much to expect of human nature to count on this peace conference being entirely peaceful. It is more likely to be a rough-and-tumble affair.

accepted by our allies, are thrown into the conference. Take but one of the many great questions, the "freedom of the seas." Nobody seems to know just what this means, but it needs no prophet to know that Great Britain regards her position as the dominant sea power of the world as a matter of life and death.

Of course Mr. Wilson is strong because he speaks for a nation that wants nothing for itself and holds the purse strings for the world. Yet who loves the player who comes into the game late and holds all the big cards?

Who will act as president during Mr. Wilson's absence? Opinions differ. G. W. Wickham, attorney general in the Taft cabinet, says that the Constitution makes it mandatory upon Vice President Marshall to act as president because of the president's "inability to discharge the duties of said office." C. D. Hillis, former chairman of the Republican national committee, says that the Constitution does not cover the situation, as its makers did not contemplate the absence of the president. "The next in line," he says, "is the secretary of state, who is also going to Europe; then comes the secretary of the treasury, who has resigned." Still, there would seem to be no cause for worry, as the president's secretary of state Lansing will be on board ship and in Paris. He says there are no constitutional difficulties and wireless and cable solve the physical problem. Besides, he leaves in the hands of the secretary of War Baker, holding him in as the ranking member of the cabinet upon the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

And what of the United States senate, "the most august body on earth?" The senate is a body of 100 members of this august body to serve as adviser and counselor to the executive authority in the making of treaties and to act as a ratifying body. Certainly the senate will not do much advising and counseling; Mr. Wilson will be where he cannot be advised and counseled to any great extent. And as to ratification—the senate fears that will probably be about the same story.

Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the treasury department and from the directorship of railroads is naturally a topic of nation-wide discussion, for the reason that it appears to contain the seed of a compensating and somewhat small and his health is impaired by overwork. Some take his statement at its face value. Others who have seen in him a presidential candidate in the past, ready to receive the mantle of succession without flinching, think he quits because he does not care to be identified with what he considers the president's set purpose to impose government ownership or control on all public utilities in this country. They do not say that he has given up any presidential aspirations he may have had. They do say that recent government action has made the situation untenable and he was compelled to resign or to remain in office and help to formulate a policy which he does not approve. One thing is sure: Mr. McAdoo's resignation from the president's official family has set the whole country of the disinterested ownership of public utilities. It is no new question, but it is one on which the American people have never passed. They have the right in times of peace to be heard on measures taken in war for the "duration of the war." They will insist on being heard.

It is understood in Washington that Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has been offered the post of secretary of the treasury.

Change and disorder, if not actual fighting, are features of the European news. In southeastern Europe a million Austrians army deserters have established fortified camps in various districts; these and borders of released prisoners are a menace. From Russia come reports of the assassination of Admiral Kozlov, commander of Siberia at Omsk; the wholesale massacre of Jews in Warsaw and parts of Galicia, and the massacre by the bolsheviks of former Russian officers in Petrograd. Peace is to be heard on measures taken in war for the "duration of the war." They will insist on being heard.

Roumania has dissolved its parliament and convened a constituent assembly. Roumanian Transylvania has declared its independence. Efforts to reinstate Emperor Karl are reported from Vienna. King Albert of Belgium has promised equal suffrage to his subjects of a matter of life and death.

The German government, it is stated, will invite President Wilson to visit Germany while he is in Europe. What is the German government? Nobody knows. The newest out from Germany, even if true, simply confuses the situation. And is the news true? The German has proved himself the worst liar in all history. Can the popular change his spots? The socialists are struggling along themselves for place and power. Are they making any progress toward a government that the allies can recognize? On the information at hand it is impossible to say. The feeling is growing that the allies will ultimately have to occupy Germany until order and government are restored.

Delayed reports show that the German line in front of the American army of occupation Sunday ran from Bitburg to Treves, Obermerl, Oberzert and Loshelm. Marshal Foch arrived in Strasbourg Wednesday and received the army of occupation. Twenty-eight German U-boats surrendered Sunday at Harwich and 27 Wednesday. The total to date is now 114. Included in the latest surrender is the noted submarine cruiser, Deutschland, which was a private citizen and was converted as a cargo ship before being captured and raiding shipping off the Atlantic coast.

Many indications of a purpose to extradite the former kaiser and try him for his crimes against civilization and humanity are seen in France and England. Even the extreme socialists in Germany express a desire to lay hands on him as a traitor to his country. Helian, the last of these a private citizen and that he must go if his presence becomes perilous to the country.

The total of 236,117 for the casualties of the American expeditionary forces, according to General Pershing's official report to the war department, is unexpectedly large. The 36,154 are classified as "killed and died of wounds" is proof that our brilliant victories during the latter days of the war were won by fierce fighting, ready compensation is "wounded" is believed to include many whose wounds were very slight. About 90,000 casualties have been furnished to the press to date. Casualties that occurred in late September and early October are being reported now. That figure is stated to be due to the inability of the cables to carry the lists. If from now on the lists average 3,000 a day, as promised, it will take about 30 days to complete publication in the newspapers.

Thirty divisions of American troops, approximately 1,200,000 men, will probably be kept in Europe for political purposes. This leaves about 1,000,000 there to be sent home as fast and quickly as possible. It is likely to be a slow job.

The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged December 13 in connection with the deaths of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during the Preparedness day parade July 22, 1916, has been commuted by Gov. W. D. Stephens to imprisonment for life. Mooney has been under sentence since February 24, 1917, and the legal right to save him has made his case famous.

It is officially announced that total subscriptions in the United War Work campaign are \$208,179,038, or \$22,078,038 in excess of the amount asked by the national relief organization. This is the largest sum ever raised in history as an outright gift. Its significance is tremendous. One reason for our strong position in European affairs is the general belief in our high ideals and the spiritual quality of our motives. To our Red Cross and other relief agencies is largely due this belief. Moreover, this campaign has brought Americans of all races and creeds closer together. Secure a triumph for humanitarianism!

# MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Monroe—Fire due to spontaneous combustion caused \$10,000 damage to the paper stock in River Raisin Paper Mill No. 3.

Menominee—The main pump house at the late Rousey mine was blown up by a charge of dynamite and officials are investigating.

Buchanan—While hunting with his son, Harry Barry of Buchanan, was accidentally shot by the latter and may lose his right arm.

Monroe—H. Gilmore, of Monroe, and F. F. Barker of Detroit, Mich., appear on the Canadian custody list as prisoners of war repatriated.

Saginaw—Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has been asked to attend the reconstruction congress to be held here Dec. 13.

Ann Arbor—Prof. W. H. Hobbs, of the U. M., denounced pacifists now styling themselves internationalists, during his lecture on "Our Debt to France."

Ypsilanti—Two more gold stars will be added to the Signal Corps Auxiliary service flag. The men killed are Rudolph Leikstrum and Comar Whelan.

Menominee—Arnold Runge and John Miller, of Lark, were killed near Wayside when steering gear of their automobile broke and the machine landed in a ditch.

Benton Harbor—After a chase over three states, Nelson J. Shere was arrested on a charge of assaulting Dr. E. A. Sorby during the peace celebration here.

Reed City—The village of Evert will bring action in Circuit Court in an effort to force Oceola County supervisors to pay some influenza quarantine bills.

Saginaw—Fear of influenza is being held down by the audience to hear Mischal Elman, Russian violinist, to such small numbers that the concert was called off.

Menominee—William Saltin, 33, who went overseas with a Camp Custer contingent shortly after taking out his first naturalization papers, was killed in action October 10.

Saginaw—James C. Elliott, engineer, first class, of the U. S. S. Iowa, is dead at Norfolk, Va., from burns received by scalding. He is the first death among 70 members of the Saginaw naval reserve.

East Lansing—Poultry farmers are being troubled by Y. P. C. experts to weed out "slacker" hens. Reports show fair profits in poultry being made in locations where demonstrations were conducted along this line.

Cheboygan—Found guilty of causing the death of Mrs. W. H. Bennett, while she was dining at the dining room, Tommy Thompson, 70 years old, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at the Michigan State Prison.

Monroe—Lawrence Edwards, a Detroit patrolman, pleaded not guilty. As when arraigned on the charge of violating a city ordinance and was committed to the custody of the sheriff in default of \$800 bail. He is charged with having 12 quarts of whisky in his possession.

Port Huron—Owing to numerous complaints received from parents of high school children and many reports of their gambling by shaking dice and playing pool for money, Chief Chambers has instructed every patrolman to make arrests of pool room proprietors who permit youths to congregate in their places.

Millington—Public schools of Millington are to be closed for one month, in an effort to stamp out the influenza epidemic here. Twelve cases have been reported. Because of the approach of the usual Christmas vacation, it was decided it would be impractical to attempt to re-suspend school work before January 1.

Kalamazoo—A plan to construct a canal across the lower peninsula to connect Lakes Michigan and Huron is advocated by former Mayor James B. Balch in a letter to Governor Sleeper. The threatened congestion of the labor market following the return of the American soldiers would be lessened by the project, Mr. Balch declares. Use of the remainder of the state's \$5,000,000 war fund as a nucleus for a fund to build the canal is urged.

Lansing—The Michigan War Preparedness Board was notified by the National Defense Bureau at Washington that the wartime restrictions placed on retail establishments relative to employment of labor and conservation of transportation facilities are to be relaxed. The board has been lifted. Some time ago an appeal was made to the merchants and manufacturers to reduce rather than increase their force of employes in anticipation of the holiday trade.

Ann Arbor—Jackson prison has refused to cooperate with university of Michigan classes in criminology and contrary to the custom of former years prison authorities have refused permission for the classes to inspect the institution because there are co-eds in the classes. The refusal was flatly by telephone with one of the sociology professors called Warden Hulbert by long distance telephone and asked permission, as in other years, for his classes to inspect the institution. Can't take women through this prison says new warden.

Albion—Mrs. W. R. Eldard, 48 years old, residing three and one-half miles from Sallins, was killed by an Ann Arbor train when his auto was struck on a crossing.

Lansing—Michigan's output of sugar beets this year is more than twice that of last year. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 tons of sugar beets were raised.

Petokey—Durrell Horton, 37 years old, was struck and killed by a local freight train near the city. He was deaf and unable to hear the approach of the train when walking on the tracks.

Traverse City—Influenza has gained to such an extent at Maple City, near here, that churches are being used as hospitals and an appeal has been sent out for beds and trained nurses.

Marshall—One of the oldest dry goods establishments in Michigan changed hands recently when Miss Stella Snyder, clerk in the store of George Perrett & Sons, purchased the concern.

Three Rivers—The Sheffield Car Co. has become part of the Fairbanks-Morse Corporation. Raymond B. Miller, whose father was one of the organizers of the company, will remain as general manager.

Constantine—John Stears has been notified that his son, Private Arthur E. Stears, has been missing in action since October 17. It is hoped that he may be returned to his home by the return of the German host.

Reed City—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Samis have just been notified that their son, Gilbert Samis, was wounded at Chateau Thierry October 2, and after recovering and going back into action, was killed 30 days later.

Monroe—Louis Kurwask, aged 19, an American, who was in Detroit, was driving when the automobile he was driving skidded on the north end of the Dixie Highway, seven miles north of here, and turned turtle into a ditch. His skull was fractured.

Pontiac—Of nearly 10,000 men under instruction at the local draft board here, 1,857 were aliens and of these only 82 thought enough of the United States to waive exemption and fight for it, the records compiled by the draft board showed.

Petokey—The schooner Starford, which was wrecked a mile off Beaver Island light, near St. James, has been floated and towed into Chagoleto harbor. She will be repaired in drydock. The ship was bound from Bois Blanc Island to Milwaukee.

Traverse City—Armed guards are enforcing a quarantine on the village of Northport, following rapid spread of influenza. Guards are posted on all roads leading to the village and it is believed the same restrictions will be placed on other Leelanau County villages.

Ludington—The Ludington Panel Co., Ludington's sole war industry, closed Saturday. Veneer panels for aeroplane parts were produced here, the plant employing 250 men. As soon as peace-time products can be perfected the plant will re-open. Manager Emory J. Starnes said.

Muskegon—Appealing to President Wilson that the victorious Yankee troops be permitted to parade through Berlin on their journey homeward for the effect on German morale, the Muskegon Exchange club sent a copy of a resolution adopted by the organization to the national executive.

Washington—Announcement was made by the war department that two Michigan soldiers are held prisoners in German camps. Private Ralph J. Bennett, of Cooperaville, Mich., is at Karlsruhe prison camp and Private W. C. Carr, 204 West street Lansing, is held captive in an unknown camp.

Owosso—Aroused over the use of an ordinary lantern in the place of a headlight on local street cars, the city commission is considering an ordinance requiring the Michigan Railway company to provide proper headlights. The car which struck and killed H. Dumond, former city clerk, carried only a lantern.

Saginaw—Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has been asked to attend the annual land and stock conference in this city December 12. Commissioners named from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to consider reconstruction problems of returned soldiers and sailors and munition workers will meet to prepare plans.

Flint—After a heavy rain that all but wrecked the plans for the local Victory parade Thanksgiving Day, the weather cleared long enough in the afternoon to permit the patriotic demonstration. Between 10,000 and 12,000 marchers wore in line and it took 45 minutes for them to pass the reviewing stand. There were 25,000 scheduled to march, but many units failed to report after the storm.

Lansing—Henry R. Patten, 64 years old, known in practically every state in the union for his educational activities, died at his home here from an illness of three weeks. Since his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1874, Henry R. Patten had been prominently identified with the educational and political life of the state. In 1885 he came to Lansing and established a weekly paper "Moderator Topics," which has an extensive circulation among teachers. He was editor of this publication at the time of his death.

# FOCH SENDS NEW ULTIMATUM TO ENEMY OFFICIALS

## TIME LIMIT PAST ON DELIVERY OF LOCOMOTIVES TO ALLIES

## ALLIES MAY CONTROL FOE RAILS

Representatives of Allies in Conference Demand Holland Hand Over Kaiser and Crown Prince.

London—It is understood representatives of the Allies in conference at the foreign ministry were unanimously in favor of demanding Holland attempt to pay reparations and that in this suggestion was made for Allied control of German railroads and her coal and potash industries. Everything, however, was debated in a preliminary nature, no decision being attempted in the absence of President Wilson.

Other matters under discussion were the date and the composition of the peace conference.

London—Marshall Foch has sent a new ultimatum to Germany armistice delegates, demanding Germany give up the rest of the locomotives agreed to, and that the Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, transmitting advices from Berlin. Mathias Erberger, leader of the German armistice commission, protested it was impossible and asked for a respite.

Erberger dispatch from Berlin confirms delivery of the ultimatum, the time limit of which is 24 hours. It says Erberger offered to deliver all locomotives as soon as they were repaired. German newspapers, adds the dispatch, are protesting that there is no hope of prolonging the armistice and it is likely the Allies will occupy all Germany.

Amsterdam—Marshall Foch, according to Vorwaerts, sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding delivery of the best and strongest locomotives available, 1,000 of them to be delivered. From the situation as it stood the Vorwaerts draws the conclusion the Allies will occupy the whole of Germany.

"Foch," says the socialist paper, which is the organ of the Ebert government, "wants to fulfill his work by entering Berlin. But realization of the plan to occupy the whole of Germany is no light task."

Paris—It appears Germans will be unable to hand over 5,000 locomotives stipulated in the armistice agreement, by December 17, according to the station and it is possible the Allies will grant more time to the enemy.

This will have the effect of delaying peace negotiations since they cannot begin until armistice conditions have all been fulfilled.

Discussions between Allied delegations to the peace conference probably will begin on December 20, with President Wilson taking part personally.

# PRESIDENT'S PARTY HAS SAILED

## Tumulty Left Virtual Chief—Will Remain At White House.

Washington—President Wilson has begun his trip to Europe to attend the peace conference. The president left Washington on a special train for New York where he and his party, which includes Mrs. Wilson and her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, will board the transport George Washington, which will steam from New York with her naval convoy. About seven days will be required for the trip, and the ship will dock at a French port, presumably Brest. Mr. Tumulty has been left virtual chief at the White House.

No announcement was made as to the president's itinerary or to the personnel of the party accompanying him. It was understood that the George Washington would steam from New York with her naval convoy. About seven days will be required for the trip, and the ship will dock at a French port, presumably Brest. Mr. Tumulty has been left virtual chief at the White House.

War Cemetery is Given British, London—Vast stretches of land for cemeteries for victims of Ypres and Somme battles have just been accepted by Great Britain from Belgium and France. Similar arrangements have been made between Great Britain and Italy and Greece for the fallen British fighters on the Italian and Balkan theaters. The Imperial Graves commission is about to undertake the great task of exhumation and reburial of 400,000 bodies in France and Belgium.