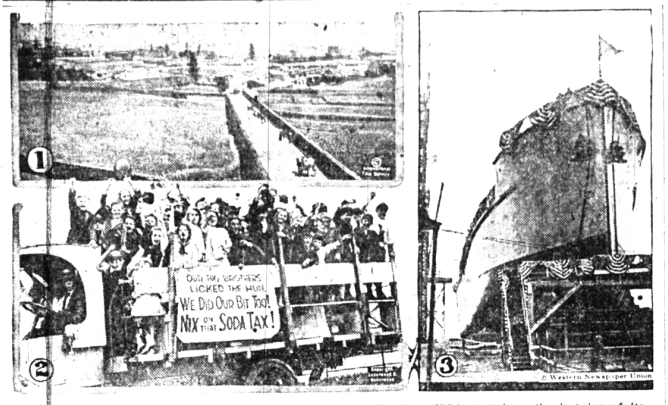


1—View of Ponta Delgada, Azores, whence the American navy plane NC4 started on the last leg of its trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon. 2—A few of the hundreds of New York school children who held a demonstration against the war tax on soda water and ice cream. 3. The Pollux, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Germans Hand in Their Counter-Proposals for Peace to Council of Four.

## WANT TO RETAIN COLONIES

### Make Many Other Demands to Which Allies Will Not Yield—Adriatic Question Settled, Fiume Becoming Independent City—Western Canada Strike Spreads.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The Germans have bristled in their counter-proposals—six printed pages of them—with the evident and pressing desire to justify the claim they want to Germany pay particular good. If the replies of the allies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's preliminary notes forced the hoary head of pro-German sympathy to wag in the United States senate, the counter-proposals of the Germans must have caused that head to be turned down in disgust.

As was easily foreseen, the Germans protest against the territorial terms of the treaty, the economic provisions, and the reparations demanded by the allies. They object, of course, to the immeasurable other clauses in the treaty, especially the economic provisions, and offer many substitutions and modifications. It is not likely that the council of four will require many days to digest the document and reply to it. Then the Germans will be required to sign the treaty within a given time, probably before June 23. If, unfortunately, they refuse to sign, they will be given 72 hours to accept the termination of the armistice and then the blockade will be restored with all its former rigidity and the allied armies of occupation will move further into Germany very soon. No one pretends that Germany is prepared for serious armed resistance to such a movement. An indication of the unyielding spirit of the allies was given last week when American and British troops were landed at Danzig and their warships began to gather there.

At home in Germany the counter-proposals seemed to please no one. The conservative papers denounced them as too yielding and the radical press said they did not yield enough. None had much hope of their success.

According to correspondents in Germany, the Germans intend to sign the treaty, but also intend to evade its terms in every way possible. This would mean that the allies would be compelled to keep under arms a large force of "coalitioners." The German people, as a whole, say these correspondents, have adopted the position that they will pay for the war only what is forced out of them. They are more united in spirit than at any time before for several years, and cannot be brought to see that they are a defeated, not a conquering people. In other words, say these observers, Germany has not had enough whipping.

The terms of peace with Austria, though not wholly completed, were handed to the Austrian delegates. All the territorial questions were included, but certain economic arrangements and the matter of reparation were left for further consideration. It was known, however, that Austria would be required to pay about 2,500,000,000 kroner indemnity, and that the payment of a like sum would be apportioned among Hungary, Czecho-Slavakia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Poland and Italy. The countries that formerly formed parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire have agreed to share in the payment of indemnity, not as enemies of the allies, but in recognition of their liberation. They also will redeem proportionately their share of the Austrian paper currency in circulation within their boundaries. Italy is included because of her acquisition of the Trentino, Trieste and other territory that was Austrian.

It was announced in Paris that the Adriatic muddle had been cleared up at last. Fiume is to be an independent city and Italy is to get Sebenico and Zara, together with sovereignty over certain strategic islands.

News from Russia is frequently delayed and often confusing, but the latest advices from that wretched country show that Admiral Kolchak is unremittingly driving the bolshevik forces inward. Some days ago he was attacking Orenburg, an important railway junction and a bolshevik stronghold in southeastern Russia. Dispatches from Omsk told of a revolt against the soviet rule in the Ukraine, Trotzky's forces thus being attacked from the rear. The Esthonians continued their advance on Petrograd while declaring they meant to occupy that city only to relieve its suffering inhabitants, and if recent reports from there are reliable the relief is sadly needed, for the people are said to be starving to death by the thousands. Now units of the British volunteer army arrived at Archangel and the transports that took them were expected to bring away the American troops that have been serving there, and whose return has been so loudly demanded. According to Maxim Gorky, who was interviewed by Frazier Hunt, the outside world cannot aid Russia: bolshevism must run its course, bringing gradual starvation and paralysis of industries; a great revolt will follow, with a reign of terror, and then there will be a constituent assembly in which the peasants will assert their power and form a democracy.

The Budapest communists claimed to have defeated the forces of the "enemy" that were advancing on the city, and assert that one Roumanian regiment was almost wiped out. Bela Kun, however, is not satisfying Lenine, who announces that Moscow, not Budapest, is the revolutionary center of the world and its orders must be obeyed, and that the Hungarian revolution is not proceeding well.

In the United States senate the battle over the league of nations is proceeding merrily, and on Wednesday the democratic national committee took a hand. It unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that the league covenant be ratified by the senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, and then its members indicated that the rejection of the covenant would not be unwelcome to them, because it would force the political issue.

Reed of Missouri delivered in the senate a fierce denunciation of the league, in the course of which he said the covenant meant the domination of the white races by the black, yellow and brown races, his appeal being chiefly to the southern and far western senators. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, also a Democrat, replied to Reed and challenged him to join him in resigning and seeking re-election as a test of the sentiment of their states on the league question.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the house committee on naval affairs, formally withdrew his recommendation for a second three-year program of battleship building which he theretofore had said was the biggest in the world. Last winter he told the congressmen that even with a league of nations the United States should have a navy as large as Great Britain's. Now he says we must show our confidence in the efficacy of the league by at least postponing any plans for such a naval increase.

The great general strike which has tied up and almost isolated Winnipeg has not yet been brought to an end and, despite the efforts of the government representatives, is spreading to other cities of western Canada. The authorities declare the agitators are trying to overthrow the dominion and provincial governments and to establish bolshevism. This the strike leaders deny, but their course lends credibility to the accusation. Ostensibly the strike is to enforce the workers' demand for the right of collective bargaining, but the plan to form the "one big union," fostered by the I. W. W., is apparently at the bottom of the trouble.

Lieutenant Commander Read, and his crew of the American navy plane NC-4 completed their great achievement of crossing the Atlantic by airplane by flying from the Azores to Lisbon, Portugal. The last leg of the epoch-making flight was without special incident. The bold aviators were received in Lisbon with plaudits and given decorations.

Hawker and Grieve, given up for dead, were picked up in mid-Atlantic by a small steamer which took them to Great Britain. There they were welcomed as the heroes they undoubtedly are, though their attempt failed. It was regrettable that Hawker should show himself to be a poor sport by belittling and sneering at the feat of the Americans.

# Wolverine News Brevities

Sterling—Sterling has formed a live Improvement association.

Battle Creek—G. J. Wolf is confronting with a broken jaw as the result of being kicked by a horse.

Hancock—While attempting to force a shell from a shotgun, Emil Kosiki, 14, had the top of his head blown off when it exploded.

Ann Arbor—Incensed by brutal hazing the student council has adopted resolutions intended to prevent hazing of freshmen next fall.

Bay City—John Kosemarz convicted of having an illicit still in his possession, was sentenced to six months in the Detroit House of Correction and to pay a fine of $300.

Charlotte—While playing ball with the Dimondale team, Carrol Lewis suffered a fracture of the ankle when another player attempted to slide on the base which he was guarding.

Welton—Wesley Norwood, 56 years old, farmer, was found in the woods with the top of his head blown off with a shotgun. He left home to shoot crows. Death was accidental.

Corunna—Six rural school districts of three townships in Shiawassee county plan consolidation and the erection of a modern school building to supplant the little red school houses.

Ionia—While planting corn, Samuel Raby dropped dead in the field. He was 60 years old and had always lived on the Orleans Township farm which his father had received from the government.

Owosso—County A. M. C. A. secretaries from Clinton, Gratiot and Shiawassee have arranged for a summer camp for boys from the three counties at Crystal Lake from June 27 to July 7.

Ishpeming—George Bischoff, rural mail carrier, died from injuries received when his wagon was struck by a M. C train at Brighton crossing. A small quality of mail was destroyed in the accident.

Detroit—George Harnick held up by a highwayman on the Eight Mile road west of Woodward avenue, wrested the gun from his assailant and discharged it in the air. The man fled. Harnick was walking home with his wife and two children.

Adrian—Petitions being circulated by the W. C. T. U. ask that all places of amusement and recreation be closed on Sundays. The Rev. J. A. Perry, pastor of Plymouth church, started a campaign by championing Sunday motion pictures as amusement for the poor who do not own automobiles, he says, like those who would have them closed.

Bay City—"God never made a bad boy. The so-called badness is simply misdirected entirely which if properly directed and under the proper environment will be developed into the spirit and pep that will make him a leader of men," declared Floyd Starr, of the Starr Commonwealth for Boys at Albion, in an address before the Board of Commerce.

Muskegon—After terrorizing the families of farmers of Laketon township for several days, Mark Jackson, a crazed Negro, from Chicago, was finally captured by members of the local sheriff's force. Jackson drew a revolver on the officers but they overcame him. He has several pocket books, two Liberty bonds, and the deed of some property in Laketon township.

Ann Arbor—Emil Staebler, 61, of River Raisin, who in a fit of despondency shot himself in his farm home died in a local hospital here after hovering between life and death for two weeks with a bullet in his head. One son had died in France. This grief together with worry over the fact that he was not naturalized and was fearful of deportation unbalanced his mind.

South Haven—When an auto driven by his father turned over three miles north of this city, Wayne Dressel, 5, was crushed under the machine and killed. The father, Fred Dressel, returned from Ann Arbor two days before where he had his arm amputated as the result of an injury received when he was struck by a Pere Marquette train at Pullman. Another son, Cpl. Everett Dressel, was killed in action in France last October.

Bay City—Lieutenant Colonel Augustus H. Gannser, of Bay City, won acclamation for conspicuous bravery in action. The following has just been made public: "Citation for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Gesnes on October 30, 1918, in operation of the American Expeditionary Forces: For meritorious conduct, and as an expression of appreciation of his valor I award him this citation. John J. Pershing, commander in chief, A. E. F. Awarded, March 27, 1919."

Camp Custer, Battle Creek—It is stated at camp headquarters that an order has been issued forbidding soldiers from swimming in Hart's Lake on the Custer reservation, following the drowning of Thomas W. Bartoszek, a Detroit soldier. Bartoszek is the fourth Custer soldier drowned in this lake, which is weedy and has sudden break-offs in the shore line. Men will still be permitted to swim in Eagle Lake, also on the reservation, but this body of water is less popular as the men have to wear bathing suits.

Constantine—Mrs. Caroline Brower dropped dead of heart disease while dressing. She was 74 years old.

Kalkaska—Six sons ranging in age from 5 to 26 years acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Cora Foster, of Alden.

Kalamazoo—The new concrete paved way between Kalamazoo and Galesburg, nine miles east of the city, will be opened June 9.

Jackson—John W. Boardman, of Jackson, died at Ann Arbor following an operation, aged 66. He was a prominent Democrat and past exalted ruler of the Elks.

Cass—Remaining unconscious for 76 hours after complaining of a severe headache, Miss Mary Dyer became partly roused and after having light nourishment died an hour later.

Lansing—Recognizing the need of more nurses in this state, the Michigan State Nurses' association is conducting a campaign to induce high school graduates to take up this profession.

Kalamazoo, Charles—Bonsall received a telegram purporting to come from his son just landed at Hoboken from overseas and asking for funds. Bonsall has learned that his son is still in Europe.

Roscommon—Many towns and villages in Roscommon county have already appointed committees to make arrangements for demonstrators in home economics who are coming here from Lansing.

Bay City—Adam Kolb, retired business man, has deeded a tract of 20 acres to the board of education to be used as an athletic field. The tract is valued at $12,000 and will be known as the Adam Kolb Field.

Leslie—Mrs. Anna O'Brien, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Rebecca Dennis, of this village, was seriously injured when the automobile driven by Mrs. Dennis skidded and plunged down an embankment two miles west of this town.

Lansing—Twelve freight cars were smashed on the Grand Trunk road here in a rear-end collision. The trains were both running toward Port Huron when one of them stopped. The train coming behind crashed into the other.

Grand Rapids—Richard Cook, 40 years old died of a bullet wound, received while boys were at target practice. Cook was struck as he was planting potatoes in his own back yard. He leaves a widow and four children.

Adrian—Six representative Adrian business men have been selected to draft plans and draw articles of incorporation for the proposed building corporation here whereby it is hoped to solve the home shortage problem of this city.

Oakley—The first pure of women in Saginaw county decided that although a potato crop was raised on Michigan Central property by Tom Sawyer, hotel keeper, Charles Bullock, the railroads agent, was not entitled to a share of the spuds.

Bay City—George Harris, of Bay City, went unscathed through six big battles while with the Canadians in France, but lastly while riding a bicycle, he was hit by an automobile driven by Joseph Gates, of Midland, and received a broken arm.

Royal Oak—When a work car crashed into the rear of a D. U. R. passenger car near here, Francis Galbart, of Ortonville, had his leg so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Both cars were badly smashed but no other serious injuries resulted.

Owosso—Lieut. Edward Jennings is one of the five men who reached here with Co. M of Owosso. Lieut. Jennings crossed as a private but was promoted for bravery on the field of Juvigny. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Belgian war cross.

Battle Creek—Mrs. Alice Rogers has been awarded $7,500 in Circuit Court in her suit against the estate of Frederick Mayer, for whom she was a housekeeper for 10 years. She claimed Mayer had no heirs and had frequently told her she would inherit all he left.

Au Gres—A 107-lb. sturgeon was caught here in the Saginaw bay at the Brackenbury fishery. It was six feet in length. Sturgeon are very rarely caught in these waters. They capture many small fish and, like the German carp, are a very voracious eater of the finny tribe.

Grand Rapids—Joseph Watznauer is dead as the result of a broken neck received when his automobile turned over in front of police headquarters immediately after the accident he and four companions were rescued from the wreckage and locked up on a charge of being intoxicated. The next day he complained and went to the hospital. He was sent back, the physician reporting that he was still intoxicated. The second trip to the hospital revealed the broken neck and death followed a few hours later.

Lansing—Father Patrick R. Dunigan, chaplain 126th infantry and former mayor of Lapeer, has been promoted to the rank of major and is now chaplain-in-chief of the entire army on the Rhine. He did not return with his regiment, but volunteered to remain overseas to assist in adjusting the many difficult questions that remain to be solved when a large part of an army of occupation withdraws from once hostile territory. Chaplain Dunigan, it is understood, is to supervise the exhuming of the bodies buried in France.

# SEAPORT for POLAND

One of Danzig's Finest Streets.

DANZIG, which by the peace treaty becomes an international city and the outlet for Poland to the Baltic, is thus described in a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society:

Picture a far north Venice, cut through with streams and canals, equipped also with a sort of irrigation system to flood the country for miles about, not for cultivation but for defense; a city of typical Philadelphia streets, only with those long rows of stoops made of stone and highly decorated and jutting into the roadway instead of on the sidewalks, and you catch but a glimpse of the composite Danzig.

As a city of churches Danzig vies with Brooklyn; its crooked, winding streets suggest those Boston thoroughfares of cowpath derivation; and were its grain warehouses more modern the visitor might believe himself in Minneapolis—that is he might until he heard their names—such as Golden Poland, Little Ship, Gray Goose and Milk Maid—then he might look about for some popular resorts of New York's Greenwich village.

In no other German city is medieval architecture to be found in such variety and preservation as in Danzig. Conspicuous both in Polish and Teutonic history, Danzig was one of the four principal cantons of the Hanseatic league, while not far up the Vistula is Marienburg, capital of the Teutonic Order of Knights, which flourished in Danzig.

### Ancient Art Works Intact.

Physically, Danzig escaped many effects of the reformation. Even in her famous St. Marien church, one of the largest Protestant edifices in the world, covering an area as great as the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, are to be found reliquaries and manuscripts, embroideries of Roman, Byzantine and Gothic designs, treasures in precious metals, stones and ivories, and a noted collection of vestments. Among its art works is the famous "Last Judgment" of Hans Memling. In appearance almost as much like a fortress as a church, bringing to mind Luther's militant hymn "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," the church has been called "one of the most German things in Germany." In many ways it suggests the Prussian militarist spirit. From the vaulting, for example, projects one of Napoleon's cannon balls.

But the Danzig visitor needs no indirect intimation of militarism. The city was one of the most strongly fortified places in the now shattered German empire. To the east and south of the city older defenses were supplemented in recent years by a score of bastions. Along the Vistula, on which the city lies, to its mouth at Neufahrwasser, four miles away, stretches a line of forts. In addition three sides of the town could be inundated by the garrison.

### Quaint House Architecture.

Streets are lined with ornate old houses of the Hanseatic period, crowned with high gables, often profusely ornamented. Balconies overhang the streets and in spite of the impediment they offer to traffic, many of the elevated stone porches still remain. Gargoyles grin from ancient walls. Vistas abound. There are many old water gates. One of these, the Hohe Tor, is fashioned after a Roman arch. Another, the Kran Thor, with each successive story projecting farther than the one below, looks like the leaning tower of Pisa.

Danzig's beginnings are not known. Poland, Denmark, Pomerania and Brandenburg held it at various early times. In the fourteenth century it came under the sway of the Teutonic knights. Not long afterward it became one of the four centers of the Hanseatic league. With the decline of the league it allied itself with Poland, retaining most of its rights as a free city. It had a flag derived from the red and white emblem of the league, employing the red as a field upon which were three gold crowns, arranged vertically.

### Separation From Poland.

Russians and Saxons took the city and the scene of more neighboring villages it governed in 1734. When Poland was partitioned, four years before the American colonists signed the Declaration of Independence, Danzig was separated from Poland and 21 years later Prussia gained possession of it. Again made a free city by Napoleon, it passed once more to Poland; then back to Prussia in 1814.

Danzig became the capital of West Prussia. Government and private docks were located there. Shipbuilding and the making of munitions were introduced and amber, beer and liquors were other products. Its granaries, built on an island, were erected when it was the principal grain shipping port for Poland and Silesia.

Danzig is a little farther by rail northeast of Berlin than Boston is from New York. Its population in 1910 was about that of Columbus, O.

## WELL EQUIPPED BY NATURE

### Simple Explanation of Remarkable Sense of Hearing That Is Possessed by the Owl.

It is held by naturalists that in order to capture its prey the owl must depend even more upon its sense of hearing than upon its sense of sight. The tufts of feathers that distinguish the short-eared and the long-eared owls are, of course, no more ears than they are horns. The true ear of the owl is a most remarkable organ.

The facial disk of feathers that gives the owl its characteristic appearance serves as a kind of sounding-board or ear-trumpet to concentrate the slightest sounds and to transmit them to the orifice of the true ear, concealed in the small feathers behind the eye. Even in the barn owl, which possesses the least complicated arrangement of this kind, the orifice of the ear is covered by a remarkable flap of the skin, while in the other species there are striking differences in the size and shape of this orifice and its covering flap on the two sides of the head.

The exact way in which owls utilize this elaborately specialized apparatus has still to be discovered.

### Water in Wood.

All wood contains more or less water; even the driest wood known contains more than three pounds of water to every 100 pounds of weight. Absolutely dry wood is unknown, for the heat needed to obtain it would dissolve the wood and convert it into gas and charcoal.

A Swiss authority on the characteristics of wood believes that a sufficiently powerful and perfect microscope would show that the ultimate wood cell is composed of crystals like grains of sugar or salt and that thin films of water hold the crystals apart, yet bind them into a mass.

A good microscope shows the wood cell and reveals its spiral bandages and its openings and cavities, but no instrument yet made reveals the ultimate crystals that, as many believe, do exist and that would explain why water cannot be expelled from wood without destroying the wood itself.—New York Sun.

### Justice to Franklin.

Philadelphians love to set forth the fact that there were written two of the most notable literary achievements of the world, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, both of them remarkable for fine literary quality, for precision of statement, for lucid presentation of facts, for logical arrangement. But it is possible, so it has been unkindly suggested, that they do not always remember that neither of these important productions was written by a Philadelphian. But to anyone who may make a suggestion it may with justice be said that the "Autobiography" of Franklin, one of the few great autobiographies of the world, was written by a Philadelphian, and also his "Poor Richard," and other world-famous works.

### Putting the Clock Ahead.

How times have changed. The old-fashioned girl who used never to sit up later than nine o'clock has a daughter now who just starts out at nine o'clock for the evening.—Boston Transcript.