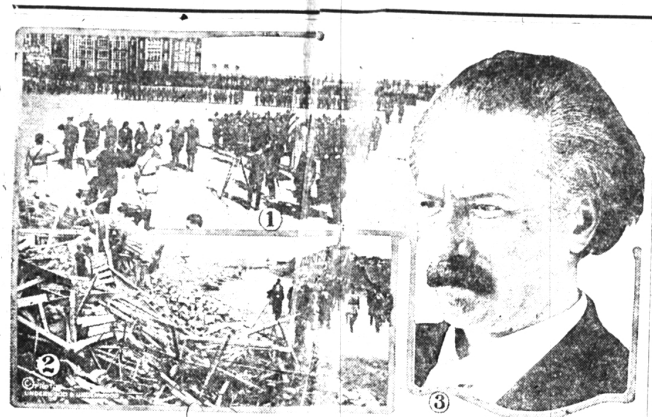

1—The 326th infantry in the stadium of Ch[illegible] New York, to be decorated by General Collardet on behalf of the French government. 2—Delegation [illegible] are conference inspecting the devastated regions of France to determine the indemnities. 3—Late [illegible] aph of Premier Paderewski of Poland made in Paris where he was presenting the claims of his co[illegible] Danzig.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Wilson Consents to Compromise on the Japanese Claims to Rights in Shantung.

## GERMANS ARE IN VERSAILLES

### Meet Representatives of the Allies and Present Credentials—Plan for Trying Former Kaiser — Great Bomb Plot in America Attributed to Radicals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

In the interest of an early peace and of the successful organization of the league of nations President Wilson relaxed last week somewhat from his hitherto uncompromising attitude in the matter of secret treaties and self determination. As a result the controversy over Kiau-Chau and the Shantung peninsula was ended in favor of Japan, which is to get all the old German concessions and grants. The Chinese delegation argued and protested in vain, and there was an intimation that, though it would not withdraw from the conference, it would appeal to the United States senate.

Viscount Chinda, successfully objected to the publication of the treaty of 1915, which was imposed on China, and the two countries will be left to agree on the details of carrying out that pact and the agreement of 1918. The understanding is that the city of Kiau-Chau will be given back to China, but that Japan will retain the port privileges. More important are the rights Japan obtains in the Shantung district, including the most valuable railway and mineral concessions.

Since Great Britain virtually refused to support the American contention in favor of China and evidently intended to stand by her Japanese alliance, and as Japan made it clear that if her demands were rejected she would not remain in either the peace conference or the league of nations, there was nothing for Mr. Wilson to do but yield, and thus one of the most serious disputes of the conference was settled. The American delegation considered the agreement the best possible to be obtained, and confidence is felt that the league of nations will be able to protect China's rights fully in the future. The Japanese military forces are to be withdrawn from Shantung as speedily as possible.

If the Italian controversy can be settled as well as this, the peace make may certainly congratulate themselve but at this writing the end of that dispute is not in sight. The Italian delegation, returning home, was accorded wildly enthusiastic receptions everywhere, and the parliament gave Premier Orlando a vote of confidence, only a small group of Socialists opposing. It was expected that Orlando and his colleagues, strengthened by this vote, would go back to Paris and resume their efforts to put through the Italian claims; but Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, according to reports, were as firm as ever in the determination that Fiume should not be given to Italy. The probable outcome, it was predicted, would be the internatio[illegible]zation of that port.

In his memorandum to Orlando Mr. Wilson said the town of Volpna should belong to Italy, and this has raised another row. Volpna is at Albanian port, and the Albanian delegation said its seizure by Italy would start a movement that would mean the dismemberment of Albania. Already the Greeks and Serbians were claiming parts of that country, because of Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Volpna.

Among the minor difficulties of the peace conference was a protest by the Belgian delegates against the publicity arrangements. It had been decided that Belgium should receive $[illegible],000,000 as a part of the [illegible] tions that Germany is to be required to pay by the end of next ye[illegible] This was unsatisfactory to the Bel[illegible]ns be[illegible] cause it [illegible]ded the proportion of the to[illegible]ion money to be allotted to them [illegible] the Brussels government [illegible] its delegates could not sign [illegible] that did not provide for a con[illegible]fulfillment of the promises [illegible] by her allies.

These and several other matters having been [illegible] the completion of the peace treaty, could [illegible] be presented to the German last week, but this ceremony, it was believed, could take place Monday. The German plenipotentiaries arrived at Versailles on Wednesday and were received by a representative of the French foreign ministry with cold hut care fully studied out formality, after which they were housed in the Hotel des Reservoirs. On Thursday they had [illegible] over their credentials to an allied commission headed by Jules Cambon, and the same day were [illegible]ssed to a formal meeting with the allied [illegible]. Communications as presented by a special committee that included Americans.

Though these Germans are called plenipotentiaries, there was some doubt last week as to the adequacy of their powers and especially as to their authority to speak and act for Germany in examination into this matter. It is said, might further delay the presentation of the peace terms. It is understood the Germans will be given [illegible] time to study the treaty and to [illegible]mit it to the national assembly at Weimar, but that its terms would not be subject to any material modification on their demand. Should the Germans refuse to sign the treaty their further resistance to the allies could be but little more than passive, and the [illegible] Marshal Foch has in hand [illegible] plans to meet that situation. These [illegible] would include the occupation of more German territory, the [illegible] of more material resources and the [illegible] continuation of the blockade. Protest[illegible] Huns are quoted daily in Berlin against the "harshness" of the terms which they never will only throw Germany into the hands of the bolsheviki. An argument that already has been [illegible] of its force. The publication of the terms which Count Ertzberger had drawn up to be imposed on the allies after their defeat doesn't tend to increase the spirit of leniency toward the Huns, for they were planning to impose on France and Belgium the most [illegible] of terms.

[illegible] the former kaiser will be tried for at least some of his crimes seemed reasonably certain, since the commission on responsibility recommended that he be arraigned before an international tribunal "not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." This decision was reached despite the sentimental protests of the Japanese and the painfully technical objections of Mr. Lansing. The viewpoint of the Japanese is easily understandable, since for them to admit that a kaiser of Germany is responsible for his acts is to invite short of divinity would be knocking some of the legs of their own emperor's throne. Perhaps Mr. Lansing could make his position clear to a committee of the bar association, but the layman can scarcely comprehend it.

According to the recommendation of the commission, offenders of lesser rank are to be tried before tribunals of the country or countries whose nationals suffered by their crimes. The German government is required to furnish all documents and information in its possession necessary to discover the offenders and fix their responsibility. The Netherlands government is to be asked to surrender the ex-kaiser and the German government is called on to give up all the other accused persons.

The revised covenant of the league of nations was made public Monday and at a plenary session of the peace conference it was adopted unanimously on motion of President Wilson. He first explained to the delegates all the changes that had been made and the reasons therefor. Italy was not present at the meeting, but it was included among the charter members of the league. The French and Japanese amendments were offered and discussed briefly, but were not pressed and the covenant was adopted without their inclusion. Sir James Eric Drum[illegible] Americans.

mond was made secretary general of the league and the representatives of Brazil, Belgium, Greece and Spain were selected temporarily to represent the lesser powers. At once began the making of plans for the first meeting of the league, and it was admitted that this would be held in Washington in October next. In the White House, under the presidency of Mr. Wilson. At that time the assembly will complete the organization and the next session will be held in Geneva, the permanent seat of the league.

Republican senators who are still unsatisfied with the league covenant and they are rather numerous agreed to hold a conference on the question as soon as the president issued the call for an extra session of congress. They are determined that the covenant shall be further amended, and some of them favor a plan to try to dissociate it from the peace treaty. The latter they agree, must not be unduly delayed, and they are a unit in demanding the early return of all American troops from foreign lands. Half a dozen or more of the original objections of the league in the senate will support the amended covenant, but some of the Republican leaders assert that there are still 33 on the list of those who will not accept it.

Once more we are asked to believe that the bolshevik regime in Russia is waning, and according to the story, Lenine and Trotzky have sought in vain for assurances of asylum in various European countries. Petrograd is being evacuated by the bolsheviki, say dispatches from Helsingfors, and the government is sending away many of the inhabitants. On their western and northern fronts the soviet forces met with decided reverses, but their leaders claimed these were counterbalanced by gains in the South.

The soviet government of Munich at last accounts was still holding out, but the city was being closely surrounded by troops of the German government and the rule of the communists, it was said, was near its end. Elsewhere in Germany it was the same old story of repeated outbreaks of the Spartacans, street fights and riots, and strikes.

The sensation of the week in the United States was the uncovering of a grisly plot to assassinate leading citizens in all parts of the country. Several scores of cleverly constructed bombs were mailed from New York city to members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, judges and wealthy men, and only the failure to attach sufficient postage prevented the murder or maiming of many of the intended victims. Practically all of those whose death was thus sought have been concerned in some way with the prosecution or deportation of members of the I. W. W. and other radicals, so the source of the bombs is not far to seek. The reds had threatened a demonstration on May 1 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and others convicted of the San Francisco bomb outrage, and Eugene V. Debs, when sent to prison for violating the espionage act, had voiced a similar threat. Investigation showed the bombs had been mailed on different days with the evident plan that they should be received by the victims on the same day. The Socialists denied any part in the plot or any knowledge of it, but its discovery and the general feeling of indignation it aroused resulted in the suppression of their plans for elaborate May day celebrations in various cities.

Two great disasters occurred last week on opposite sides of the globe. In San Salvador there was a severe earthquake which resulted in great loss of life and property, though its extent is not yet fully known. A large section of Yokohama was swept by fire, fully 2,000 buildings being destroyed, including part of the business district.

What might be regarded as a disaster by many also hit the United States, for the tax on luxuries went into effect on May 1. This boosts the cost on innumerable articles if the price is in excess of specified sums, and also applies to soft drinks, druggists' sundries, candy and other things that have become almost necessities for many Americans.

## Michigan Happenings

Hart—M. Ensow was drowned in a pool of water eight inches deep when he fell.

Howell—Edward Gregory, 70, pioneer son, prominent in Methodist church circles, died at his home here at the age of 74 years.

Croswell—Hundreds of sugar beet workers are being brought to this place to make ready for work in sugar beet fields.

Reed City—Three men found dead in their homes within three months in a town of 300 population is the record of Hersey, Mich.

Grand Rapids—This city will be a headquarters for a company of Michigan State Troops, to aid in enforcing the Prohibition Law.

Powers—Because teachers here requested an increase in pay to $900 for a ten month school year, a committee of the school board will engage new teachers next season.

Hartford—At a meeting of business men of Van Buren County it was decided to close stores Tuesdays, Thursday and Fridays at 6 p. m., and on other weekdays at 9 p. m.

Detroit—A home going crowd on a Fourteenth line car was so dense that Izaac Murray, 24 years old, was forced through a closed window, suffering severe cuts from the broken glass.

Bessemer—George Roe, the driver, was instantly killed and three companions were seriously hurt when an auto capsized on a county road at Ironwood, going at 50 miles an hour.

Escanaba—To determine whether or not there is iron ore enough under the city of Escanaba to warrant mining, the Escanaba Iron Range Exploration company has been organized in Delta county.

Detroit—Joseph H. Lewis, retail clothier, is suing Western Union Telegraph company before a jury in Judge Webster's court because the defendant made a mistake in one word in a telegram. The mistake, the plaintiff alleges, cost him $127.

Manistee—Another effort will be made to resume operations on the Michigan East & West railroad, which the owners are seeking to junk. The application to prevent the state from interfering with the hoisting up of the tracks has been denied.

Pontiac—The Wilson Foundry & Machine Co., the largest industry in Pontiac, has announced a plan of collective bargaining for workmen, involving bonus distributions aggregating $250,000 a year. The plan is based on efficiency and continuity of service.

Detroit—Detroit millers have been notified by the Food Administration Grain Corporation to discontinue until further notice all purchases of wheat flour for export, with the exception of first clears and victory mixed flour. Discontinuance of offers to the Grain Corporation was also ordered.

Muskegon—But recently discharged from the army, the sanity of Geo. L. Smith is to be investigated upon request of his father. Physicians recommend that Smith, who is suffering from shell shock, be sent to the psychopathic ward of the university hospital at Ann Arbor.

Fulton—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. William Cramer and Mrs. Rosalie Krebs were injured when an automobile in which they were riding was turned over in a ditch when struck by a car driven by Joseph Skinner. The injured were taken to the Kalamazoo Hospital.

Detroit—The price of milk in Detroit will remain at 15 cents a quart through May, June and July instead of dropping to 14 cents. Detroit area milk commission has decided. Testimony of producers showed the higher price is necessary because of higher labor and feed costs.

Jackson—While delegates to the session of the Michigan Traffic League, which completed its work here with the resolve to oppose the proposed increase in freight rates, were assailing Railroad Director Hines for his action in reopening the Michigan rate cases, that official, in company with his predecessor in office, W. G. McAdoo, was passing through Jackson on a westbound train.

Detroit—With no more show of emotion than might have been expected if he were reciting details of some childish prank a 14-year-old boy sat in Judge Hurlbut's court chambers and told how his greed for pennies with which to buy candy induced him to shoot and kill "a lady." The boy is John Rosello and the "lady" was Mrs. Ada Rice, whose murder in her confectionery store at 2475 Hamilton boulevard, had baffled Highland Park police.

Traverse City—Proposal to amalgamate the Western Michigan Development Bureau, the Michigan Resort and Tourist Association, the West Michigan Pike and Mackinaw Trail Association, all to be operated under one head, the Grand Rapids Board of Commerce, met with strong opposition at the annual meeting of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, held here. Opposition was voiced both by D. H. Day, Glen Haven, president of the development bureau, and Carroll F. Smith, representing the tourist and resort organization.

Kalkaska—Frank Pudney, 60 years old, founder of the potato warehouses of this section, is dead.

Scotts—A co-operative marketing association has been organized by 75 farmers of the community.

Iron Mountain—After being stabled here for nearly a year, the state constabular force has left.

Lapeer—Ross C. Hilton, of Mt. Vernon, O., has been retained as Lapeer's first city manager under the new charter.

Detroit—Location for a national air service station in Detroit is being sought by the air service division of the war department.

Lansing—Jr. H. M. Olin, secretary of the state health board, was appointed state health commissioner immediately following the signing of the Moore bill by Governor Sleeper creating that position.

White Cloud—Wesley Hepinstal says that one of his hens laid three hard-shelled and four soft-shelled eggs in one day and then died. He had taken the hen into the house because it appeared sick.

Holland—Miss Florence G. Hamilton, of Douglas, and Capt. George S. Brush were married here. They expect to spend their honeymoon on the banks of the Rhine, where the captain has been ordered to duty.

Detroit—Names of 900 Detroit men, alleged to have evaded orders of local draft boards, will be published by Federal authorities. Those convicted of draft evasion will be subject to fine of $1,000 or one year's imprisonment.

White Pigeon—A new carton factory to employ 100 men will be erected here this spring by the White Pigeon Paper Mill company, composed of Chicago and Kalamazoo investors. Work on the $75,000 plant has been started.

Jackson—Penniless, although having a bank book containing $2,376 to his credit in Newark, N. J., John Madigase pleaded guilty in police court to a charge of vagrancy and was sentenced to serve 65 days in the Detroit house of correction.

Bay City—Miss Stella Carmichael, attached to the local Salvation Army barracks, has written to a friend here that she had been baking 3,000 doughnuts, 2,000 cookies and 48 pies daily close to the firing line in France during the last days of the war.

St. Helen—W. F. Johnston, county agent, has purchased 10,000 pounds of grade arsenious oxide to be used by the farmers of Roscommon County in their fight against grasshoppers. J. F. Whalen, of the M. A. C., is here to give instructions in the use of the poison.

Flint—After passing through the Mexican campaign and winning a commission in the A. E. F. without receiving a scratch, Lieutenant Vernon Swihart, of Flint, was killed in an accident in France, April 22, according to an official message received by his parents.

Kalamazoo—Two suits aggregating $350,000 have been filed against the Monarch Paper Co., as a result of a flood in the paper mill district June 23, 1918. The bills of complaint allege that the damage was due to the poor condition of the dam and spillways at the Monarch mill.

Battle Creek—Mrs. Grace M. Darby has lost a swarm of bees because they fed from trees sprayed with a poisonous solution. She has taken up the matter with Fred Barnard, deputy dairy inspector. She claims that trees were sprayed too early and that unless the system is changed all beekeepers will suffer.

Pelkey—Mrs. George Ross was drowned when an automobile driven by Guy Olney skidded when he attempted to halt the machine on the swing bridge and plunged into the Charlevoix channel. The steamer Kansas had just passed through and the bridge was just being closed as the car skidded, turned half way around and toppled over.

West Branch—Joseph Pedan, of Ogemaw county, is dead as the result of a peculiar accident. While driving a cow home to be milked he accidentally dropped a lighted match while lighting his pipe. His clothing caught fire. In the hitch wind which was blowing he could not beat out the flames until he found some water beside the road in a mud hole. His legs and arms were burned and the hog which he had in his wagon also burned.

Cheboygan—Three brothers, two of them priests, were drowned near here when their boat was caught in the Black River dam whirlpool. The drowned were Rev. Fr. Alfred Duquoy, Alverno, Cheboygan County; Rev. Fr. Charles Duquor and Alfred Duquoy, a druggist, both the latter of Alpena. Rev. Fr. J. B. E. Magnan, Cheboygan, and Rev. Fr. George Duquoy, Bay City, were saved. The men had been fishing and approached too close to the dam.

Detroit—When requested to do so by relatives, the United States government will exhume the bodies of soldiers who died abroad and at federal expense return them to this country, according to a letter received by Mayor Couzens from Representative Charles A. Nichols. No action to this effect, however, will be taken until after the signing of the treaty of peace. An appropriation has already been asked for in the house of representatives. Approximately 70,000 American soldiers have died on foreign soil.

# GERMANY CRUSHED BY PEACE TERMS

### MILITARY POWER SHORN, NAVAL FORCE CUT TO MINIMUM, U-BOATS BANNED.

### FULL REPARATION DEMANDED

### Lorraine and Saar Valley Given to France, Danzig Free City, Kiel Canal Open to World.

London—The following are the terms of the peace treaty as outlined by the London Times Public Ledger service:

The Allies publicly arraign the ex-kaiser "not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." A special tribunal will be constituted to try him.

**Military Terms Fixed.**

Within two months of the signature of the treaty, the Allies demanded that German military forces be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4,000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments also will be limited strictly.

All fortified works 50 miles east of the Rhine will be disarmed and dismantled.

At the end of two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German naval forces must not include any submarines and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, six destroyers, 12 torpedo boats. All other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen.

**Reparation is Fixed.**

Pending full determination of the Allied claims, Germany is to pay $5,000,000,000.

Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to Allied civilians and their property.

Alsace and Lorraine are to be returned to France, who also is given the coal field of the Saar valley. The government of the Saar district will be carried on by a commission of five appointed by the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years the people will decide whether they wish to be governed by the League, France or Germany. If Germany is chosen she will have to buy the coal fields from France at a price to be arranged.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city.

A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

Germany will be called upon to renounce "in favor of the five Allied and associated powers all rights and titles appertaining to her in regard to her overseas possessions."

Most of these possessions will be administered under a mandate of the great colonizing powers.

Military and naval works on Helgoland are to be destroyed.

The Kiel canal shall be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of complete equality.

Fifteen cables are to be put at the disposal of the Allied and associated governments.

## PART OF SIBERIAN FORCES BACK

### Nearly 1,000 Canadians, 115 American Officers Arrive.

San Francisco—One hundred and fifteen commissioned officers of the American expeditionary force in Siberia, the largest contingent to return from that country, have arrived here on an army transport. The passenger list included a number of American soldiers who saw service in Siberia.

Vancouver, B. C.—Nearly 1,000 members of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Canadian Siberian expeditionary force, have arrived here from Vladivostok on the liner Monteagle. Most of the men left immediately for the east.

## ARCHANGEL DRIVE REPULSED

### Serious Attacks of Bolsheviki Fail, Says Official Dispatch.

London—An official report by the war office says Archangel advices have been received that serious enemy attacks, long anticipated, have begun on the Dvina and Vaga fronts.

A message from the Dvina front says bolshevist gunboats shelled the Allied positions spasmodically, but were forced to withdraw, owing to the gunfire.

**French Decorate Michigan Officer.**

Grand Rapids—Word has been received in Grand Rapids that Major Elgar H. Campbell, who left for France early in 1918 as adjutant of the Sixty-third brigade, Thirty-second division, including the Michigan National Guard, has been awarded the croix de guerre with palms, together with a citation. The decoration, according to the information available here, is for meritorious conduct as liason officer of the division at Juvigny.

# Y.M.C.A.'S WORK FOR ARMY ABROAD

### Report of George W. Perkins on Activities of the Organization in Europe.

## CRITICISMS WERE NOT JUST

### Arose Usually From Difficulty of Securing Competent Workers and From Confused Conditions of Transportation—Failures Few, Practically Unavoidable.

New York, May 7.—In a report made public today George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. war work committee, tells of the results of his recent investigation of the work which the Y. M. C. A. has done in Europe.

After first explaining the difficulty of securing efficient workers and the care exercised in the selection of the 11,229 persons who were sent abroad, Mr. Perkins says:

"Much has been said about the inefficiency of some of these workers, and without doubt, a number of them were inefficient. In any form of organization in civilian life, whether it be public schools, chain stores or corporations, if 90 per cent of those originally employed make good, the result is regarded as highly satisfactory. If 10 per cent of the 11,229 people operating in France for the Y. M. C. A. were inefficient it would mean that there were 1,122 men and women who were more or less of a failure. I do not believe that anything like this number of people were unsuccessful; but if under the close scrutiny which the soldiers give these welfare workers even 5 per cent of them were failures, it would have put a large amount of criticism in circulation, and the work of the 95 per cent who were successful would be forgotten, for the publicity given to the 5 per cent who were unsuccessful.

"That the workers as a whole were brave and unselfish is shown by the fact that 14 Y. M. C. A. secretaries were killed and 126 others were wounded."

**Why Canteen Prices Varied.**

The report relates the troubles and expenses met by the Y. M. C. A. after it undertook the management of the army canteens at the request of General Pershing and the confused conditions that made it impossible to arrive at an average cost for the goods sold to the soldiers. It continues:

"The Y. M. C. A. never solicited money for the purpose of giving away its canteen supplies. If the Y. M. C. A. had given away canteen supplies in France on the scale of its sales, it would have spent in this activity alone at least as much money as its entire expenditures in France for all its activities. The constant policy of the Y. M. C. A. was to sell canteen supplies at as nearly cost as possible, and to bend every effort, when fighting was in progress, to furnish the men at the front with supplies free of charge where it was at all possible to get the goods to them.

"Some have criticized the Y. M. C. A. for not giving away more articles, such as cigarettes, chocolate, etc. Its policy has been not to give away generally, but only in special and needy cases. From June, 1918, to April, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. handled in France alone upward of 2,000,000,000 packages of cigarettes, 32,000,000 bars of chocolate, 18,000,000 cans of smoking tobacco, 50,000,000 cigars, 60,000,000 cans of jam, 20,000,000 packages of chewing gum, and 10,000,000 packages of candy. These are only a few of the items handled, but the size of these figures should convince anyone that it would be financially impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to give its supplies away generally. Furthermore, the army does not favor any such policy. It thinks that it is far better for the men to spend their money on such articles as these than to spend it in other ways. For the most part the men hold the same view."

**Its Varied Activities.**

In considerable detail Mr. Perkins relates the varied and extraordinarily extensive activities of the Y. M. C. A. abroad, including the manufacture of much of its supplies, the establishment of many hundreds of huts, with athletics, moving pictures and various other forms of entertainment; the management of sight-seeing tours for soldiers on leave; the immense work of the educational and religious departments and the distribution of reading matter. In conclusion Mr. Perkins says:

"The Y. M. C. A. undoubtedly made mistakes, but what it tried to do was to respond to every call that the army made on it. It never hesitated to tackle any job it was asked to undertake; it did not sidestep any task it was asked to perform."

**Alexandria.**

Alexandria, founded by the world conqueror, Alexander the Great, is an Egyptian city that is eager to lose its connection with the faraway past and become completely modernized. Fate has favored this ambition, for the wonders that Cleopatra knew have been eaten by fire or swept away by the sea. Alexandria is a city of trade and fashion, dominated by prosperous Europeans too deeply absorbed in the stock exchange to be even vaguely interested in the romantic side of their city.