## News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

### *Washington*

Returns from employers show that 36,02 soldiers were placed in jobs last week through the instrumentality of the United States employment service, it was announced today. Of this number 20,218 were placed in civilian employment and 15,- 146 were referred to positions.

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Asserting that business must take up the responsibility of providing jobs for soldiers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of Washington issued an appeal to the country's commercial organization to open soldier placement bureaus.

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A Washington dispatch says notorious manufacturers have been called to the war department 30,000 tons of steel will be required for 115,000 cars that remain to be filled after the cancellation of contracts due to the close of the war had been made. Of the trucks delivered, 51,304 were shipped overseas.

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A Washington dispatch says enemies in the United States air service's personnel serving with the American and allied armies at the front numbered 354. Of the total, 116 have been killed in combat.

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One hundred million dollars was advanced by the war department at Washington to the railroad administration to assist in filling the railroads over the period until additional funds are made available by congress.

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All obligations of the war department to the Liberty Loan Service Council announced at Washington in a report of the failure of the defendant to subscription bill carrying funds of the Liberty loan amounting to millions of dollars.

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### *Peace Notes*

The United States has put in a munitions claim at Paris for loss of $5,- 000,000 property that was stored at Archangel a little less than a billion dollars worth of munitions was shipped to Archangel before the ice closed the port on 200,714. The killed in action number 31,922; died from wounds, 13,232; died of disease, 21,826; died from accident and other causes, 6,625; missing in action, 13,084; missing in action, not including prisoners, 5,426 is quoted in an interview printed in the Paris Matin.

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The Italian delegation to the peace conference at Paris has announced therefore, to withdraw from the peace conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy in accordance with the conditions of the London agreement.

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### *Foreign*

An Amsterdam dispatch says bolshevism is spreading throughout Bohemia, Croatia and Slovakia. Armed peasants and workmen are battling with Berlin. Communists have occupied the banks and many newspaper offices throughout Hungary.

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During February more than 115,000 persons, or about 15 per cent of the entire population, died in Petrograd, according to Russian police statistics just received in Paris.

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Ethelbert troops of the Kolchak government have successfully begun a big offensive west of the Ural in the Perm to the Trans-Siberian railway, advices from Omsk say. At certain points the Kolchak forces have driven back more than 20 miles.

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The railway between Cairo and Alexandria, which had been cut owing to the Egyptian disorder, has been restored, it was announced in the house of commons at London.

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Germany cannot, and will not sign a peace which involves the annexation of Galicia by Poland, President Ebert declared in a speech, a dispatch from Berlin says. The German president added that Germany could not give up West Prussia or any other territory.

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A Berlin dispatch says Doctor Schneider of Essen one of the world's largest leading lights and several times a millionaire, is the leader of the anti-strike organizer of the Hamburg strike and the Ruhr district.

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According to Berlin advices, Otto Paris, president of the German national assembly, has resigned his office. Doctor Touisky that Kolchak had succeeded in organizing a formidable bolshevist organization in Germany.

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Alexander Dolivet has succeeded the presidency of the Hungary revolution government, according to advices received at Paris from Budapest. Bela Kun and Jacques Andres de Las Chaussie, popular Minister of interior out of the cabinet.

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United States warships Supply Select, Pulaski and Alleghany arrived at Kronstadt, Russia from Copenhagen to take on supplies. Five seaplanes were also transported on the warships.

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All of the noted cathedrals of Rheims burned on the night of September 19 of 1914 and heard the guns of the battle of the Marne, according to a survey and the bombardment regime of Rheims.

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Heinrich von Brockdorff, former German minister to Belgium, is known not to be in favor of the peace terms which Germany proposed an alliance with the United States entered the war, an Amsterdam dispatch says. Mexico City on his way to Germany.

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A Copenhagen dispatch says the capitulation of Vienna held a meeting to sympathy with the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary. The demonstration developed into a manifestation against the enemy.

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A Czecho-Slovak army has been sent against Hungary, according to an official report received in Vienna and forwarded to Copenhagen.

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A Geneva dispatch says: From the headquarters of the Egyptian army of Switzerland large quantities of bolshevik money are being sent regularly to Egypt to spread the revolt there.

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A Vienna dispatch says it is learned from the Ukraine that negotiations have begun between Ukraine and Russian bolshevik delegates for the settlement of differences.

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United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis was proposed at London for the first president of Palestine by Israel Zangwill, the noted Hebrew author.

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A Paris dispatch says President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Ethel Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Admiral Cary Grayson, visited some of the bloodiest battlefields of Northern France.

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A Dublin dispatch says Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, vice president of the Sinn Fein society, has been notified that the British office has refused to issue passports for him to proceed to America.

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The Hamburg Secessionist union has agreed that half of the crews on ships torpedoed by U-boats, if the vessels were killed in combat.

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An Archangel dispatch says patrol boats of the Kolchak government have destroyed the mines of the bolshevik forces along the Vologda railway and on the Dvina front. On both sides of the river bolshevik have been defeated by the American and allied troops.

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### *U.S.—Teutonic War News*

A complete summary of American casualties in the European war, based on official report, giving the total as 204,002, as 200,714. The killed in action number 31,922; died from wounds, 13,232; died of disease, 21,826; died from accident and other causes, 6,625; missing in action, 13,084; missing in action, not including prisoners, 5,426 is quoted in an interview printed in the Paris Matin.

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### *European War News*

A Zurich dispatch says the Bavarian government has declared a state of siege throughout Bavaria. The government that Bavaria will disband all soldiers and deserters who are not friends troops for the empire.

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General Rosso, who was in command of a part of the Italian forces on the Isonzo river in October, 1917, when the German-Austrian attack was launched, has been acquitted by a court martial at Rome of a charge of having abandoned his position too soon before the enemy attack. This was the final trial arising from the Caporetto rout.

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A Paris dispatch says the preliminary terms of the peace conference have been sent invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Servia and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, land owners and capitalists. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in order to make the Paris peace conference.

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A Vienna dispatch says Joseph Aloisi, defeated a strong force of Czecho-Slovaks, captured Kaschau according to advices received at Paris from native sources.

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The government of the commune of Wrath of Bolshevism, has issued a decree of 100,000 for the first successful Polish General Dittmann to the Polish Diet.

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A Brussels dispatch says Belgium has recognized the independence of Poland.

### *Domestic*

The jury trying Jeremiah A. O'Leary for alleged violation of the espionage act of conspiracy to violate the espionage act, was unable to reach a verdict after having been out all night and was discharged by Justice Hand of New York.

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Thrift of $100,000 north of Fore and Pike from an exposure car on the way to the Pennsylvania railroad yards in Cincinnati when the car was found burning by the crew of a train of Augusta Ga., 1918, Okl.

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Gayton—As soon as I marry your daughter my fun proposes to double my income.

Hiter—Well, let me think it over. I must look you up.

Gayton—All right, sir; but remember that it will cost you about $50 a day.

# HOOVER FACES TASK OF FEEDING STARVING NATIONS OF EUROPE

**Backed by $100,000,000 Voted by Congress He Is Directing America's Part in the Work—Trusted Aids Make Personal Inspections of Food Situation in Poland, Serbia and Austria—Difficult Problems to Solve.**

By LLOYD ALLEN,
Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.

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Paris.—Backed by $100,000,000 voted by congress, Herbert Hoover is here directing America's big part in feeding the famine-threatened nations of Europe.

But it is not the policy of Mr. Hoover's commission to give food away to the peoples now so nearly pressed with reconstruction problems. They must buy—at once, wherever possible. When they cannot pay, they are to be given credits, but only after every effort to secure American export credit has failed.

Any other policy would mean the bankruptcy of Europe, and Hoover has no intention whatever of conducting a commission that would quickly put the millions of Roumania, Poland and Serbia, to say nothing of the enemy nations, into a mighty bread line.

With this fundamental policy as the basis of conducting a gigantic relief commission, Mr. Hoover has at his command money and authority to start the machinery. He had more than hope with $5,000,000 apportioned from President Wilson's contingent fund to finance such immediate relief work as might be needed, upon investigation, to the absolutely necessary for the salvation of Europe's most pressing needs in Czecho-Slovakia, the Polish and Serbia, and also the Roumanians.

**Congress Votes $100,000,000.**

When Hoover had had a chance to look around, he discovered that $5,000,000 was just about enough to finance food shipments for one of the nations. He did not single out one nation, but ordered preparation for spending $15,000,000 rushed from the United States at once.

He trusted the American people to provide the capital needed. And he was for get the first news of the final passage of the $100,000,000 appropriation in congress, an expression of relief from Hoover that had not been heard there for months.

With a small staff, Mr. Hoover has headquarters in the Hotel de Crillon, in Paris, which has been turned into a combination office building and hotel for members of the American commission to negotiate peace.

Some of Mr. Hoover's most trusted aides are making personal inspections of the food situation in Poland, Serbia, and Austria.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor's report from Vienna is very interesting. He found the output of coal and agricultural products in Austria-Hungary seriously reduced during 1917 as the result of the blockade and still further reduced during 1918.

**Austria-Hungary Badly Crippled.**

As a result of the war and the allied food blockade, the stocks of commodities of all kinds, especially textiles, have been dangerously depleted and the railroads are in a deplorable condition and the railways of the Austro-Hungarian empire are in a worse state. The efficient railway transportation is an important factor in meeting foods and the famine-threatened nations of Europe.

Austria-Hungary has been divided by the peace treaties into several parts. Yet he believes that this action has for the time being greatly reduced the resources of all this territory. Each state sets up barriers against the others. He found the food distribution and supply which formerly was a matter of exchange among the separate states almost at a standstill. One-fifth of the population will have coal, another some ore, another some grain, but each nation will "carry on" because of lack of what it needs from its neighbors.

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