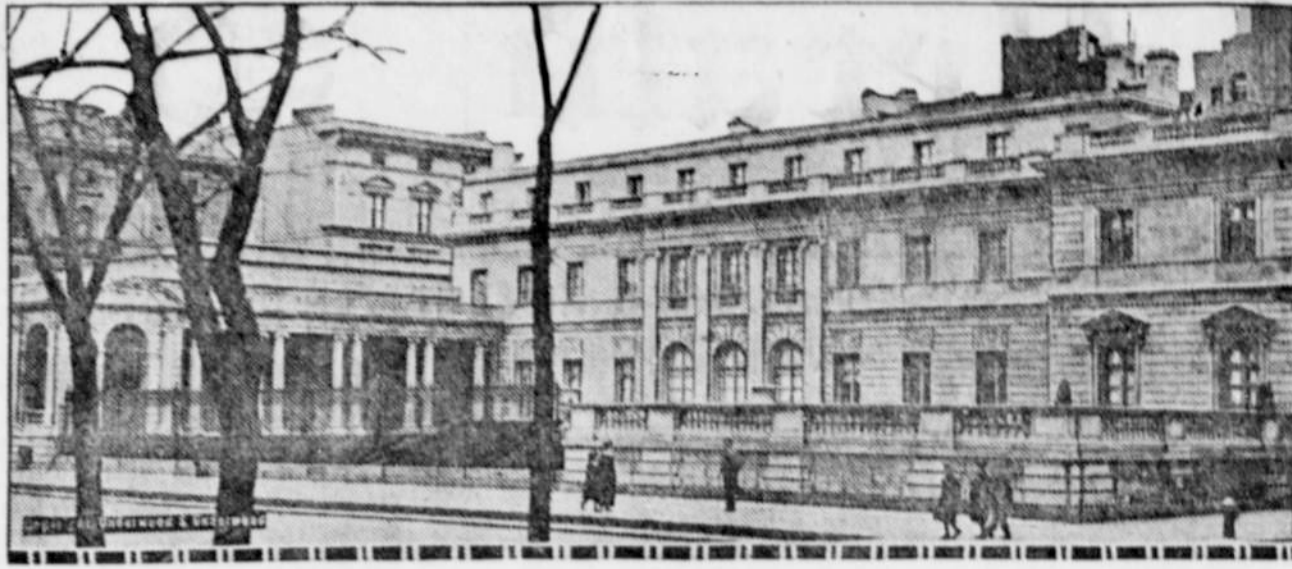


HENRY CLAY FRICK'S \$4,000,000 HOME



A palace such as any oriental potentate would envy is the \$4,000,000 house in New York which has just been completed by Henry Clay Frick, the coke man of Pittsburgh, who is to make his permanent home there. The palace, which will be occupied by Mr. Frick and his daughter, stands on the ground formerly occupied by the Lenox library.

MISUSE OF FLAG WORRIES WILSON

Stir Caused in Washington by Lusitania Incident.

Inquiry by Ambassador Page Is Ordered and Protests Are Likely to Follow.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Monday sent for Counsellor Lansing, of the State department, and discussed with him for half an hour steps that this government will take to protect the American flag from further misuse by belligerent ships.

It is understood the President is greatly chagrined at the action of Captain Dow, of the Lusitania, in running the Stars and Stripes up on his vessel to protect her from German submarines.

As a result of the White House conference, Counsellor Lansing has instructed Ambassador Page at London to cable a full report of the Lusitania incident and also to investigate thoroughly reports that the American flag is being used by British vessels whenever their captains deem it expedient to attempt to hide the identity of their vessels.

It is said that the President may protest to the British government against the practice.

There was considerable conflict of opinion between authorities on international law concerning the extent to which the administration can go to enforce its demand that the flag shall not be used by vessels of belligerents. The fact that all available precedents, quoted from statements made by former American Secretaries of State, admit in effect that this government is virtually powerless to stop the use of the flag by foreign-owned ships, put the administration leaders in a quandary.

Although it was admitted in official circles that the government might be powerless to stop the use of the flag in isolated cases, it was generally conceded that a protest would be properly lodged with Great Britain if Ambassador Page's report indicated that British captains are acting in concert with the admiralty in making such use of the flag.

Wheat Prices Are Doubled by War

Chicago—In the six months since the war began the price of wheat has about doubled on the Chicago Board of Trade. The new point for cash grain last summer was around 87 cents. In the last week the price has varied between \$1.55 and \$1.70.

Not all the wheat has brought the top price. Millions of bushels were shipped to Europe months ago, more millions were ground into flour, and that process has gone steadily on while the price of the grain has moved upward.

Still there are many millions of bushels left and wheat in the bin today is worth almost twice what it was six months ago.

Bill Restrains Smokers.
Boston—An effort to revive an ancient "blue law" abolishing smoking in public will be made at the statehouse before the committee on legal affairs. The committee will consider a bill which provides that it shall be unlawful to smoke tobacco or any other substance in any form on streets or sidewalks or in waiting rooms, parks, playgrounds or any part of a hotel open to the public or on the common parts of a public conveyance. A fine of not less than \$25 and imprisonment for not less than 10 days is mentioned.

Peace Plan Is Probable.
Washington, D. C.—Plans which President Wilson may have, looking to the eventual termination of the European war, were the subject of much speculation among foreign diplomats, as a result of the arrival in London of Colonel E. M. House, intimate friend of the President, on a tour of the capitals of Europe. It was said that Colonel House was not authorized to carry on any negotiations for peace while in Europe, though the President naturally expected to learn much of interest about the diplomatic situation there.

Turkish Forts Attacked.
London—Four torpedo-boats of the allies have bombarded the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. One hundred and seventy-four shells were discharged and two ammunition depots were set on fire.

Bread Advance Ordered.
Seattle, Wash.—Bread will cost 6 and 12 cents a loaf in Seattle after February 10. Decision to raise the price was made unanimously by the master bakers here. With flour already \$5 a barrel and threatening to go to \$9, no other action was possible, according to the bakers, and they say another rise when flour goes up again is not unlikely. The wholesale price of the bread is to be raised from 3.57 cents a loaf to 5 cents.

months ago. The rise from 87 cents has enriched a great many.

Who has made all the money? The best informed men at the board of trade say the American farmer has reaped the richest profit. Some of the farmers assert that the "gambler at the board of trade" have benefited most and there are wild stories afloat about fabulous winnings of a lot of Wall-street speculators who have been active in the Chicago market.

It is true that both Wall-street and the board of trade have made money out of the rise in the price of wheat. In the aggregate the farmer's profits are believed to have far outrun all that the speculators have made. For the farmers have lost nothing by the advance and many speculators have.

Some of the biggest traders were frightened from the market before the wheat passed \$1.50 a bushel and they failed to get the real cream of the rise.

James A. Patten says he has had no wheat since the price left \$1.40, but he had a lot before it got there and his profits have been estimated from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The formation of the new league took Washington somewhat by surprise. A few days before it was convened Mr. Bartholdt sent word around to all the papers that there would be

German-American Threat Suspected in Washington

Washington, D. C.—Official Washington is still puzzled over the formation here recently of a National German-American league, which has let it be known that its political influence will be felt from now on, particularly at the approaching Presidential contest in the 1916 campaign.

The league was called together by Representative Bartholdt, a St. Louis member of the house, and it held an all-day session behind closed doors. After the meeting it was announced that the league would hereafter work to "re-establish a genuine American neutrality and to uphold it free from commercial, financial or political subservience to foreign powers."

The formation of the new league took Washington somewhat by surprise. A few days before it was convened Mr. Bartholdt sent word around to all the papers that there would be

RETURNED TO THEIR RUINED HOME



Pathetic photograph of a French family that has returned to its home only to find it a mass of ruins.

Bread Rules Tightened.

Berlin—The Federal council has adopted a regulation giving municipalities power to require all residents to make known the amount of flour in their possession under 100 kilograms (220 pounds), and to expropriate all amounts over 25 kilograms in the possession of individuals.

Uniform bread has been ordered for the kingdom of Wuerttemberg, and orders have been issued that no pastry may be baked in which rye or wheat flour is used.

Cards entitling the holder to bread will be issued in Greater Berlin. Cards will be sent to the heads of households in a quantity corresponding to the number of persons in the family. Bread may be purchased anywhere in the greater city on presentation of these cards.

Peace Plan Is Probable.

Washington, D. C.—Plans which President Wilson may have, looking to the eventual termination of the European war, were the subject of much speculation among foreign diplomats, as a result of the arrival in London of Colonel E. M. House, intimate friend of the President, on a tour of the capitals of Europe. It was said that Colonel House was not authorized to carry on any negotiations for peace while in Europe, though the President naturally expected to learn much of interest about the diplomatic situation there.

Turkish Forts Attacked.

London—Four torpedo-boats of the allies have bombarded the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. One hundred and seventy-four shells were discharged and two ammunition depots were set on fire.

some slight news value attached to the organization of the new German-American league. Later it was learned that the news would be confined to a statement "in English" setting forth the tenets of the new German-American political creed.

These tenets when announced said that the new American neutrality was in favor of a "free and open sea for American commerce and unrestricted traffic in non-contraband goods; the immediate enactment of legislation prohibiting exportation of munitions of war and the establishment of an American merchant marine."

The real sting came in when the last few paragraphs of the resolutions adopted by the league, which set forth that the league and its members "pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to support only such candidates for public office, irrespective of party, who will place American interests above those of any other country, and who will aid in eliminating all undue foreign influences from official life."

Wage Cut Is Accepted.

Pittsburg—The two weeks' deadlock between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the independent sheet and tinplate manufacturers over the acceptance of a reduction in wages by the men was broken here Saturday. The workmen agreed to accept a cut of from 6 to 11.2 per cent, subject to its approval by a referendum vote. The employers promised to maintain the standard of their employees and to increase wages as market prices of their product goes higher.

Price of Bread Goes Up.

Venice—An official decree issued in Trieste raises the price of a two-pound loaf of bread from 14 to 16 cents. The grain markets in Austria are said to be in a desperate condition.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Germany declare blockade of English Channel.

The worst snow storm in many years is visiting Nebraska.

President Wilson's veto of the literacy test law is sustained by the house.

Austria gives up valuable territory in Galicia to the Russians.

A Eugene, Or., girl opens a boil with a pin and dies of blood poisoning.

The British completely repulse an attack on the Suez canal by the Turks.

The Germans are reported to have captured a mile of trenches from the Belgians.

The English parliament has taken action to control the prices of wheat, flour and coal.

A Portland girl of 20 is "arrested on a charge of polygamy." She pleads ignorance of the law.

The Southern Pacific will spend \$30,000,000 to build a ship and rail terminal at San Francisco.

It is announced officially that 1165 British officers have been commissioned from the ranks since the outbreak of the war.

Centralia, Wash., citizens deport 16 I. W. Ws. by loading them on a north-bound freight train, after they had spent a night in jail.

The Allied Association of Restaurant and Hotel Keepers of Berlin have decided henceforth to charge for all bread served at meals.

Emperor Nicholas left Tsarskoe-Selo for the front. He was accompanied as far as the railway station by the Empress Alexandra and his daughters.

The Japanese cruiser Asama is wrecked on the rocks off the coast of Lower California, and will be a total loss. A U. S. war vessel is ordered to give all possible aid.

While shaking hands with a friend William Rose, a mattress-maker, 48 years old, of Portland, Or., dislocated his shoulder so severely that he was taken to the police emergency hospital for treatment.

The American steamer Colon, formerly a Mexican vessel, has grounded on the bar at the entrance to the harbor of Topolobampo. A heavy norther is blowing and the steamer's plight is reported to be critical.

By unanimous vote the Socialists of France condemned the peace campaign of Sebastian Faure and put themselves on record as in favor of continuing the struggle until France is victorious and until German imperialism is crushed.

Lieutenant Sharpe, of the Canadian contingent of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed while flying at Shoreham, England. He was returning from a trip when his biplane suddenly dived to the earth. The machine was smashed and Lieutenant Sharpe died within a few minutes.

Two men are dead and a third is expected to die as the result of a pistol battle at Marshall, Tex., in the room of William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, of Bellaire, O., who was killed. The other dead man is John Rogers, of Marshall. John Copeland, bank cashier, was mortally wounded.

United States exports increase 86 per cent in January.

Seven deaths were caused by heavy snow storm in New York.

The price of bread in Chicago has risen one cent—to 6 cents a loaf.

Two hundred of the 670 members of the English parliament are serving at the front.

Reports have it that Serbia is to be invaded again by a large army of Austro-Germans.

A German dynamite a Canadian railroad bridge and escapes to the United States.

A London dispatch announces that the Germans lost 6000 killed on a Polish front less than a mile long.

General Villa en route to Tampico, captures San Luis Potosi and is in full possession of the city and vicinity.

The steamer Northland loses rudder in storm off California coast, but was taken in tow by the steamer Nann Smith.

A conscience-stricken person sent \$15 to the Seattle office of the Union Pacific railroad, and the fund has been forwarded to the Portland headquarters. Bills amounting to \$15 were pinned to the following note: "U. P. R. R. Co.—I have been in your debt this amount since 1882." No explanation whatever is given as to how the company was defrauded, and the identity of the remitter remains hidden.

An indication of possible action by Italy is to be found in a notification issued to Italian reservists in England to prepare to join the colors.

Reports reaching Holland say that the new bread regulations in Germany have caused so much unrest that 12,000 special constables have been appointed to guard the bakeries in Berlin.

England notifies U. S. that shipments of foodstuffs for Germany and Austria will be considered as contraband and will confiscate all cargoes captured without compensation to the shippers.

New Styles Reflect War in Submarine Petticoats

Chicago—Submarine and spiral petticoats have arrived. You may take your choice.

The fashion show has opened at the First Regiment armory.

In several booths are fascinating exhibits of silk threads, the spools arranged primly in prismatic colors. Another booth has petticoats and negligees that have attracted a great deal of attention by reason of their novelty.

The submarine petticoat and negligee is the oddest of them all. The petticoat is of bluish green silk, the bottom wired into a hoop. Decorating the bottom and half way up to the top are submarine scenes. One large under-water boat drifted placidly through a marvelous deep-sea garden of gill and silver flowers, while bizarre gilded fish swam around it, peering with evident curiosity.

The whole is cleverly portrayed, especially considering the canvas and the materials.

The spiral petticoat is a maze of ruffles, which run spirally up the skirt from the hem to the waist band. It sticks out like an antebellum skirt, and the negligee above it is quaintly fashioned to carry out the fishu idea.

The lamphade petticoat also holds its quota of admirers.

An innovation in a tailored suit is one which may be transformed into a peace or a war suit. If your tendencies are toward militarism, the suit is worn buttoned up tightly to the neck with martial-looking buttons. Then it is a most soldierly in appearance. But if you are peaceful, then it is allowed to fall back unfastened into soft lines.

A clever style of the popular suit dress is shown. It is of linen and so deceptively fashioned that it would seem to be a separate coat and skirt, but it isn't, it fools you. It is a dress.

World Police Idea Advocated by Earl Grey

London—Earl Grey, foreign secretary, presiding at a meeting held to advocate an agreement among the nations for the enforcement of international law, said that the present conflict probably never would have taken place had the policy of American pacifists, that the signatory nations to the Hague conventions should undertake collective responsibility for the enforcement, been adopted.

"It is almost certain," said Earl Grey, "that this logical and necessary complement of The Hague tribunal will be adopted when the nations again meet in consultation."

"The neutral powers who signed The Hague conventions missed a great opportunity by not protesting against the violations of international regulations that occurred in this war, which undoubtedly would have led to a diminution of its horrors."

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be "imperative that a peace be established which shall secure collective responsibility by all civilized nations for the maintenance and enforcement of international law."

To Blockade Is Not Idea, Says Germany

Berlin—The naval measures of Germany against British commerce are in no sense a blockade. No hostile action against neutral shipping is contemplated. German warships and submarines will endeavor by every means in their power to avoid sinking American or other neutral ships and will take every precaution to avoid a mistake.

The above may be taken as the correct interpretation placed upon the German proclamation in Berlin.

The proclamation declaring the waters around Great Britain to be a war zone like similar British measures which were taken as a precedent, is designed, it is asserted, to warn neutrals that a ship venturing into the naval field of operations exposes itself to the risk of being struck by a chance shot.

It was said that it might be safely asserted that the Germans have no intention of sinking an American ship unless she is carrying contraband of war, and then only if her crew can be given the possibility of escape.

The warning to neutral shipping, it was asserted, was considered as particularly needed in view of the reported order to British ships to hoist a neutral flag whenever they are in danger, an order which, if adhered to, it was stated, would make it difficult for a German warship to discriminate between hostile and neutral shipping.

Solons Fear Smallpox.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Wholesale vaccination of members of the Arizona legislature here is prescribed by the city health authorities as protection against an epidemic of smallpox among the legislators.

Representative Briscoe was taken to the pesthouse. Nearly all members of the house have called on him during his illness. President Simms, of the senate, was vaccinated, and announced that unless all members took the same precautions a quarantine of the legislature was probable.

4500 Men Go to Work.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The assembling department, one of the largest at the Singer Sewing Machine Works, has announced a return of all men on a full time schedule. At the office of the management, it was said the entire plant will be back on the old schedule within another month. Early last fall about 50 per cent of the 9000 employed there were laid off.

PRESIDENT ASKS CO-OPERATION

Spirit of War in Time of Peace Urged by Executive.

Wilson Predicts Shortage of Food and Urges Farmers to Grow Larger Grain Supply.

Washington, D. C.—Co-operation between business and the government in framing laws for the benefit of all the people was urged by President Wilson Thursday night in an address before several hundred representative business men, here attending the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He declared that "we must all pool our interests" in order to discover the best means for handling public problems.

The creation in the United States in time of peace of the same kind of united spirit which moves nations during war was advocated by the President, who remarked that "when peace is as handsome as war there will be no wars."

"When men engage in the pursuits of peace in the same spirit of self-sacrifice as they engage in wars, wars will disappear."

The President predicted that while there is a shortage of food in the world now the shortage will be much greater later. He pointed out that under the guidance of the department of Agriculture efforts must be made by farmers in the United States to grow more grain, in order that the world may be fed.

Speaking of the foreign trade of the United States, the President asked that business men devise some way of allowing exporters in the United States to combine to secure common selling agencies, and to give long-time credits in such a way that these co-operative devices may be open to the use of all.

He declared that apparently the anti-trust laws prohibited such combinations now, but he would favor a change if a method fair to all could be found.

He spoke of the work being done by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in "surveying the world" for the benefit of all business men. Business men themselves are to blame if intelligent laws affecting them are not framed, the President asserted. He added that they should come out into the open and use their knowledge of conditions to bring about fair laws to prevent business evils.

Embargo Argument Has Attention of U. S. Senate

Washington, D. C.—Senator Hitchcock's bill to empower the President to forbid exports of war supplies was urged before the senate foreign relations committee by Horace L. Brand and Michael English, of Chicago, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri.

Mr. Bartholdt said England had enacted a similar law in 1863, just before the Crimean War, and regarded it as a domestic matter. Under questioning by Senator Sutherland, he thought the effect of the Hitchcock bill would be to weaken the allies.

He cited the biography of Ambassador White at Berlin in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, to show Germany's attitude. It was said there, he said, that a shipload of war materials had left Hamburg for a Spanish port when Mr. White protested and the German government, although it had a clear right to permit such traffic, ordered the ship back to Hamburg to be unloaded.

Canada Asks U. S. for Bridge Dynamiter

Washington, D. C.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Van Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the State department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

The ambassador called personally at the department and presented a brief note to Secretary Bryan based on communications from the Canadian Minister of Justice at Ottawa, informing the embassy that Van Horn was wanted on the charge of attempting to destroy human life, through the wilful and unlawful destruction of the St. Croix river bridge.

Turks Defeat Russians.

Berlin—A Turkish victory over the Russian army of the Caucasus is reported from Constantinople, as given out by the Overseas News Agency. The Turkish military headquarters at Constantinople announced a Russian detachment had made an attack on the Turkish forces at Arthin, in the trans-Caucasus, 34 miles southeast of Batum. This attack is said to have been repulsed, with heavy losses in men and war material for the Russians. The Turkish troops then made a successful attack on two Russian battalions.

West Coast Is Stormed.

San Diego—A radiogram to Rear Admiral Howard, on board the flagship San Diego here, received from Mazatlan, reported that General Iturbe, a Villa partisan, stormed Acaponeta last Monday, after several hours of fighting, and captured 60 prisoners. His own wounded are being transported to Mazatlan. The cruiser San Diego left here for Ensenada to investigate conditions there.