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THE YEAR OF 1915 CROWDED WITH HAPPENINGS OF GREAT MOMENT

News From the War Zone at Fear That United States Times Overshadowed by Occurrences at Home Might Become Involved Always Cause of Apprehension

NEW YORK—The exchange of diplomatic notes, the roads on the coast, the sinking of the Lusitania, the British and French blockades and great naval battles gripped the Atlantic world during the year 1915. The year was marked by the entrance of the United States into the conflict and the beginning of the greater part of the people's interest, many of which occurred within comparatively a short time.

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Jan. 1.—Thaw declared sane by an advisory jury in New York city. 24.—Lake excursion steamer Eastland went down at her dock in Chicago; 981 were drowned or missing. 28.—Haitian revolutionists invaded the French legation, dragged out the deposed president, Guillaume, and shot him to death. 30.—Charles Becker was electrocuted at Ossining, N. Y., for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Aug. 3.—Cloudburst at Erie, Pa., caused a loss of \$6,000,000 and seventy-five deaths. 10.—United States declined to put an embargo on the sale of munitions to belligerents. 16.—Leo Frank, Georgia life convict, forcibly taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan. 17.—The United States agreed to a joint bond to settle the disputed Frye damage case. Sept. 9.—The United States requested the Austrian government to recall its ambassador, Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, on the grounds that his appearance in America was no longer "acceptable." 12.—Naval advisory board appointed, with Thomas A. Edison chairman. 15.—The United States recognized the new Haitian government of President Dantignone and concluded a treaty establishing a protectorate for ten years. 27.—Austria formally agreed to recall Dr. Dumba. Oct. 13.—Boston Americans defeated the Philadelphia Nationals for the world's baseball championship. 19.—The United States and the South American countries formally recognized General Carranza, head of the de facto government in Mexico. 21.—Wireless telephoning accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris. Nov. 7.—United States note to Great Britain declared the British blockade illegal and a curtailment of neutral rights. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally crowned at Kito. Dec. 3.—Dr. Karl Bueenz, head in America of Hamburg-American line, and three of his employees were found guilty in New York on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States government. The United States asked the recall of Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, respective German military and naval attaches in America. Their actions in military and naval affairs were considered improper by the United States. 4.—Bueenz and two of his employees were sentenced to eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta. The third defendant got one year and a day. Henry Ford with 148 pilgrims sailed for Europe on the Oscar II, in an effort to restore peace. 7.—The Sixty-fourth congress opened with a lengthy address by President Wilson. 13.—The United States note to Austria on the Ancona incident was made public. The sinking of the ship was called "wanton slaughter." 15.—President Wilson was married to Mrs. Edith Galt at her home in Washington.

Germans Comment On Note To Vienna

Aug. 5.—Germans captured Warsaw, the capital of Poland. 19.—A German submarine torpedoed the Arabic off Cape Clear, Ireland; two Americans and about forty others perished. Novo Georgievsk, great Russian fortress in Poland, captured by Germans. Sept. 1.—German ambassador notified the United States ocean liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning unless they resisted or attempted to escape. 7.—Ten persons killed and forty-six injured by a German airship raid on the east coast of England. 8.—German airships raided London, killing twenty persons and injuring eighty-four. Oct. 5.—Germany disavowed Arabic sinking and agreed to pay indemnity for loss of American lives. 11.—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia. 13.—Fifty-five killed and 134 injured in London by Zeppelin attack. 15.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. 17.—France declared war on Bulgaria. 19.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria. Nov. 6.—Great railway junction at Nish, Serbia, captured by Bulgarian army. 7.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean; 28 lives lost, including nine Americans. 24.—Teutons captured Mitrovitz and Prishtina, with control of the vale of Kosovo, in Serbia. 25.—Priared captured by Bulgarians. Dec. 2.—Three members of the Austro-Hungarian cabinet resigned. 3.—Monastir, in southern part of Serbia, surrenders to Bulgars.

FAVORS CANDIDACY OF SENATOR WEEKS

Senator Lodge Wants Republicans to Nominate His Colleague for President. Refers to his record as proof of his strength. Victory of G. O. P. in Massachusetts cited as a great triumph. Average majority noted.

SEATTLE BREWERY MAY DEFY DRY LAW

Seattle Concern May Go Into Federal Courts to Secure Rights to Make Beer for Sale Outside the State. Seattle, Wash., Dec. 28.—The Seattle Brewing & Malting company, the largest concern of the kind on the Pacific coast, has made no move to shut down its big plant, despite the fact that the supreme court held the prohibition law valid.

ROSEBURG LOSES \$7000 ANNUALLY

Roseburg, Ore. Dec. 27.—Owing to a change of postoffice regulations effecting the parcels post, Roseburg has been eliminated as a mailing station by a big Eastern mail order house for distributing their catalogues. As a result of the change the Roseburg postoffice will lose revenue to the amount of about \$7,000 and the salary of the postmaster will be reduced accordingly.

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The Berlin papers published the full text of the American note on the Ancona. Only the Tageblatt and Boersen Zeitung comment at any length. The Tageblatt says the note differs from the first to its advantage by the objective tone, which preserves the forms customary in communication between nations. "The question at issue," says Tageblatt, "is not brought a step nearer solution. The American Government maintains its demands made on December 6. As a basis for this demand, however, it has recourse no longer to the somewhat scanty material furnished by naked assumptions and suppositions, which it was before based on, but on the report of the Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, which he presented the same day the American Ambassador at Vienna received the answer of Count Burian."

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

You can profit by a visit to our store and taking advantage of the bargains now in effect. Ladies \$1.50 tans now .98 Ladies dress hats at 1-3 and less. Ladies and child's cloaks below first cost. Raincoats at little prices. See our 10c dish table.

Various other bargains you will find throughout the store.

SELIG'S,

Falls City's Largest Store.

Start This Year

WITH A RESOLVE TO MAKE

FALLS CITY

A BETTER TOWN



Senators Lodge and Weeks, and other members of the Senate, at the office of the United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Senators Lodge and Weeks, and other members of the Senate, at the office of the United States Senator, Washington, D. C. The most important events in the war news in part follow: Feb. 4.—German admiralty declared a war zone in the English channel and after Feb. 18. 11.—The United States addressed notes to the German government and also to Great Britain stating its position regarding the new German war zone and the use of the United States flag by Great Britain. 18.—German war decree went into effect. March 1.—England announced her intention to stop all ships to and from Germany. 19.—German auxiliary cruiser Eitel Friedrich made port at Newport News, Va., at the end of a 30,000 mile sea raid, having on board 32 passengers and crew of vessels sunk by her, including the American ship W. P. Frye. 22.—The Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, surrendered to the Russians. April 7.—Prince Eitel Friedrich interned at Newport News until the end of the war. 11.—German sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, which had captured and sunk fourteen vessels, arrived at Newport News. 25.—Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News until the end of the war. May 7.—The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. There were 2194 persons on board, of whom 1,109, including about 100 Americans, were lost. 13.—Wilson sent a note to Germany protesting against submarine warfare on neutrals. 24.—The king of Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary. 25.—New British war cabinet announced, with Churchill deposed from the admiralty office. June 3.—Germans recaptured Przemysl, Galicia. 10.—Germany announced that the case of the sinking of the United States ship Frye by a German submarine would be referred to a prize court and not settled under the treaty of 1828, as this country had demanded. 15.—Twenty-three French airships dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe, Germany; 200 noncombatants were killed. 23.—Lemberg recaptured by Austrians. 30.—British admiralty steamer Armenian torpedoed off the British coast; 23 Americans lost. July 8.—Germany promised to safeguard Americans under their own flag. 24.—Third American note to Germany on the torpedoing of neutrals refused to compromise with Germany on neutral rights and