

# WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Word was received in Montreal Tuesday that the tenth fire to sweep a Catholic edifice in Canada this year had destroyed the parish church of Saint Thomas D'Alfred at Fasset Monday night.

The Italian government has extended to June 30, 1923, the temporary exemption from duty of imports of wheat, oats, yellow corn and rye, according to advices to the department of commerce from Commercial Attache Maclaren at Rome.

Miss Vera Jeffers, 23, of Horace, Neb., and her cousin, Arthur Clark, 25, of Randolph, Iowa, were drowned Tuesday night when the automobile Clark was driving to a Christmas dance at Glenwood, Iowa, plunged into a river near Randolph.

An order for 60 fast freight locomotives of the latest type has been placed for early spring delivery by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Vice-President Bracken announced Tuesday in Chicago, saying the order approximates \$3,180,000.

A small gray kitten playfully sprang at a rubber hose that connected up the gas stove in the Brooklyn home of Mrs. Catherine Carey Tuesday. A few hours later Mrs. Carey and the kitten were found asphyxiated. Three neighbors were saved by the use of pulmotors.

More than 50 persons were in hospitals in Boston Tuesday, suffering from alcohol poisoning as a result of drinking liquors obtained during the holidays. Two deaths due to this cause occurred. Eighteen of the patients were listed as in a critical condition.

Eight New York deaths are attributed to drinking poisonous Christmas liquor. A score or more of victims were confined to hospitals. Of those who died two were women. A woman was arrested as the seller of whisky which caused the death of one of the women.

A conference of representatives of steamship lines in the gulf, south Atlantic and north Atlantic districts will be held January 15 to discuss traffic matters with a view to revising any discrepancies and continuing their harmonious relations, the shipping board announced Tuesday.

The municipal voters' league of Chicago in a statement made public Tuesday, charged Mayor Thompson and his supporters in the city council with responsibility for alleged waste of city funds in what it declared excessive payments to five real estate and building experts employed by the city.

France gained an important victory in the allied reparations commission Tuesday when the commission by a vote of 3 to 1 declared Germany in voluntary default in her wood deliveries for 1922. France, Belgium and Italy voted in favor of the declaration while Great Britain cast its ballot against it.

Wolfe Lindenfeld, brought to this country recently by a department of justice agent in connection with the Wall street bomb explosion, will be barred from entering under a ruling affirmed Tuesday by the bureau of immigration. The bureau upheld the action of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, where Lindenfeld now is held.

With the successful opening last week of a modern co-operative cane syrup blending and standardizing plant at Lufkin, Tex., officials of the department of agriculture feel that the industry has made an important step toward extending the market for cane syrup, which will permit growers to greatly increase their acreage of sugar cane.

John B. Hammond, chief of police of Des Moines, has announced that every drunken man who is brought into police headquarters will have his picture taken. When the offender has become sober again he will be presented with a picture of himself so that he may know how he looked when taken to jail. Hammond hopes this "picture cure" will be a potent weapon against drunkenness.

## WORLD IN ECONOMIC GAIN

Prospect for 1923 Good, Says Hoover—Great Progress Expected.

Washington, D. C.—The story of 1922 is one of world economic progress and the prospects are favorable for 1923, Secretary of Commerce Hoover declared in a statement Sunday night, in which he reviewed the past and hazarded a forecast of the future year. His statement, compiled from reports of special investigators in all parts of the earth, expressed complete confidence concerning the remodeling of the delicate economic machine, so badly wrecked by the world war.

"An economic forecast cannot amount to more than a hazard in the future," Mr. Hoover said. "The world begins the year with greater economic strength than a year ago; production and trade are upon a larger and more substantial basis, with the single exception of the sore spot in central Europe. The healing force of business and commerce has gained substantial ascendancy over destructive political and social forces.

"There is ample reason why there should be continued progress during the next 12 months."

The secretary declared that outside of "three or four states in central Europe," the whole world had shaken itself free from the great after-the-war slump. Social stability has gained, he said, urging that the exceptions in Europe not be allowed to obscure the profound forces of progress elsewhere over the whole world. In the main, he added, even in the areas referred to as "sore spots," the difficulties are to a large extent fiscal and political rather than commercial and industrial.

In addition to the social betterment, Mr. Hoover mentioned as other net gains for the year 1922 and guide lines to 1923 the following:

"Bolshevism has greatly diminished and even in Russia has been replaced by a mixture of socialism and individualism.

"Active war, at least, has ceased for the first time since 1914.

"Famine and distress have diminished to much less numbers this winter than at any time since the great war began.

"Production has increased greatly. "Unemployment is less in world totals than at any time since the armistice.

"International commerce is increasing. "The world is now pretty generally purchasing its commodities by the normal exchange of goods and services, a fact which in itself marks an enormous step in recovery from the strained movements of credit and gold which followed the war."

Economic wounds of Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Australia, coming from the war, Mr. Hoover said, were more the sympathetic reaction from slump in the combatant states than from direct injury and they thus are recovering quickly. Their commerce, his reports showed, has reached levels above pre-war days and their production has grown apace. The enforced isolation, he believed, strengthened the economic growth of Latin-America and Asia by increasing the variety of their production. This, he said, has contributed vitally to their effective recovery.

### 60 Lynched During 1922.

New York.—Sixty persons were lynched in states below the Mason and Dixon line in the year just ending, the national association for the advancement of colored people announced in a report made public Sunday night. Texas headed the list in numbers. Of those lynched, the report stated, 52 were negroes, seven white Americans and one a Mexican. Seven of the victims were alleged to have been publicly burned to death.

### New Flying Mark Set.

Marselles.—Sadi Lecointe, the aviator, Monday made four circuits of a kilometer course at an average speed of about 216 miles an hour. Brigadier-General Mitchell, assistant chief of the American air service, flew over a one-kilometer course at Selfridge field, Mich., on October 18 at an average speed of 224.05 miles an hour in four heats. The test was timed by representatives of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

### Plane Dive Kills Pilot.

Mexia, Tex.—Harry Stovall, a former captain of the aviation corps at Miami, Fla., was killed Sunday afternoon about seven miles southeast of here when a plane he was piloting nose dived to earth. Dr. C. P. McKencie, a passenger in the plane was injured.

## HUGHES OUTLINES AID FOR EUROPE

Independent Commission Proposed by Secretary.

AGAINST ARBITRATION

That German Reparations Lies at Root of Economic Trouble of Today Is Realized.

New Haven, Conn.—A suggestion that an independent commission of men competent in financial affairs could accomplish more than a general international conference toward solution of the European reparations tangle was put forward by Secretary Hughes here in the first public pronouncement on the economic crisis to come from responsible officials of the administration at Washington.

The secretary, who spoke before the American Historical association, added that he had "no doubt" that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission, which, he said, might well be kept free from any responsibility to foreign offices or any duty to obey political instructions. Once advantage had been taken of the opportunities thus afforded, he said, "the avenues of American helpfulness cannot fail to open hopefully."

Referring to suggestions that the United States assume the role of arbiter in the reparations dispute, Mr. Hughes said a sufficient answer to that was the fact "that we have not been asked." He went on to say he did not believe this government should take such a burden of responsibility.

Throughout his discussion the secretary recognized that the question of German reparations lay at the root of any economic settlement. The problems abroad, he said, are world problems, and could not be disposed of "by calling them European." He declared the United States would "view with disfavor measures which instead of producing reparations would threaten disaster," and said no one could foresee the "serious consequences" which might ensue if forcible means were adopted to obtain reparations from Germany.

"The crux of the European situation lies in the settlement of reparations," said Mr. Hughes. "There will be no adjustment of other needs, however pressing, until a definite and accepted basis for the discharge of reparations claims has been fixed. It is futile to attempt to erect any economic structure in Europe until the foundation is laid.

"How can the United States help in this matter? We are not seeking reparations. We are indeed asking for the reimbursement of the costs of our army of occupation; and, with good reason, for we have maintained our army in Europe at the request of the allies and of Germany and under an agreement that its costs with like army costs should be a first charge upon the amounts paid by Germany. Others have been paid and we have not been paid. But we are not seeking general reparations. We are bearing our own burden and through our loans a large part of Europe's burden in addition. No demands of ours stand in the way of a proper settlement of the reparations question.

"Of course, we hold the obligations of European governments and there has been much discussion abroad and here with respect to them. There has been a persistent attempt ever since the armistice to link up the debts owing to our government with reparations or with projects of cancellation. This attempt was resisted in a determined manner under the former administration and under the present administration."

### 800 Film Extras Fight.

Los Angeles.—A motion-picture director at Universal City, near here, hired 800 extras to be used as the "audience" in the filming of a prize-fight scene. In the excitement of the make-believe pugilistic fiesta, two of the hired spectators forgot themselves and came to blows. The fight quickly spread to the other 798 members of the "audience," and after the dust settled it was found that the arena was wrecked.

### Typist Sets New Mark.

New York.—Writing 700 words in two minutes with only three errors, Nathan Behrin, a state supreme court stenographer, has broken his own world's record for stenographic notation, it was announced Saturday at the New York state shorthand reporters' convention. Behrin's previous record was 277 words a minute for five minutes with three errors.

## Cherokees Try to Save Race

Former Lords of Mountains and Vales Now Reduced to Small Reservation.

KNOWN FOR THEIR CULTURE

Oklahoma Lawyer Is Working to Prevent Extinction of Tribe by Pooling Lands—Cherokees Prosper Under His Direction.

Here's an interesting story about the Cherokees. Do you think they got a square deal?

New York.—The average American looks upon the Indian as a legend, a picturesque myth, and forgets that he is a human being with the same longings, disappointments and heartbreaks as the white man. The intrusion of the early American settlers seems so much a thing of the past that we cannot comprehend the Indians still foster a bitterness for the loss of their campfires, their domestic hearths, their valleys, mountains and streams. Occasionally there arises among us some one who wins the confidence of these tribal people.

Such a man is Eugene L. Graves, a lawyer and the largest individual oil and gas royalty owner in Oklahoma. For 15 years he has given his time and energies to fighting the battles of the Cherokee Indians, once a strong nation covering the rich plains of the South and Middle West. Now they have been reduced to one small band, living in an area less than two-thirds that of Rhode Island.

Acts as Their Adviser. Mr. Graves is the authorized delegate and representative of the Nighthawk Keetoowah in all its dealings with the United States government and, outside private interests. He also acts in the paternal capacity of adviser and as a sort of court of last appeal in personal affairs.

The Nighthawk Keetoowah society is the fraternal, political, industrial, agricultural and financial nucleus of the 3,700 full-blooded Indians of the Cherokee tribe, which has 40,000 members in all. The others have intermarried and adopted the ways of the white man.

"It must be understood," said Mr. Graves, "that the Cherokees are not the 'blanket' type of Indian, but a highly gifted and extraordinarily civilized people, with intellectual, literary and artistic attainments. It is believed that they have descended from the Incas, and there is a legend that they represent five of the ten lost tribes of Israel. The Cherokee is our finest specimen of humanity. During my 15 years among them I have yet to discover that one of them has a vicious habit. They are healthy bodied and healthy minded—as trusting as children. They do not know what it is to break their word.

"In 1889 the United States created the Cherokee commission for the purpose of abolishing the tribal governments and opening the territories to white settlement. After 15 years of pleadings against this plan an agreement was made by which the government of the Cherokee nation came to a final end on March 3, 1906.

"In 1908 the United States government decided to divide the land upon which the Cherokees were living and allot to each Indian his share. Many of the Cherokees, unfamiliar with the white man's way of doing business, forfeited their holdings by one technical mistake or another. They could not understand the system of taxation, and many farms were confiscated. Some of the Indians, influenced by unscrupulous white settlers, sold their farms for a few silver dollars."

Impressed by Brave Fight. At that point Mr. Graves stepped in. "How did I become interested in the Cherokees?" he replied in answer to a question. "About eighteen years ago I went down to Oklahoma to look after some of my holdings, and met the famous full-blooded Cherokee,

Redbird Smith, and was impressed by the brave fight he was making against the government, just prior to the final agreement of 1906. He tried to prevent the dissolution of the Cherokee nation. He was a philosopher, preach-

### Man Fights Crew to Make Good His Purchase of Tram

Secaucus, N. J.—When a trolley car of the public service corporation passed through here on its way from Passaic to Hoboken, a tow-haired six-footer swung aboard and casually informed the conductor: "You can turn over the fares to me. I just bought this car."

After a short but decisive argument, the passenger arose from the mud beside the truck and sought the police. He said he was Olaf Jansen, a recent arrival from Sweden. He carried his savings with him, he said, so he was able to pay cash when a prosperous looking stranger who sat beside him on the same car offered to sell it to him for \$100.

The stranger told Jansen he had cleaned up \$200,000 on the 8-cent fare basis. They got off here to complete the deal. The stranger then disappeared, after directing Jansen to board the car on its return trip and just tell the conductor he was the new owner.

ing to his own kind the time-old slogan, 'In union there is strength.' When the government was assigning the grants of land Redbird refused to take his allotment and was put in jail. He finally agreed to a passive non-resistance and was released.

"Things were in a pretty bad shape with the Cherokees when I suggested an idea to them. Why not pool their interests—their lands and possessions—and develop them as one huge holding? Immediately the 3,700 members of the Keetoowah saw the point. The Keetoowah, in addition to its fraternal function, was organized upon a mutual business and financial basis, in which the members were to share equally in the losses and gains arising from the development of their agricultural, industrial and mineral resources."

The members practically put themselves under the guardianship of Mr. Graves, and he has represented them in all matters concerning their welfare. The Cherokees have prospered and been happy.

### 1921 DEATH RATE OF U. S. LOW

Montana Lowest and Massachusetts Highest in Registration Area, Says Census Bureau.

Washington.—Figures for practically all states within the death-registration area of the country, as announced by the census bureau, reflect the decreased death rate for the total area in 1921 as compared with the preceding year. Of the adjusted rates, figured on the differences in sex and age distribution of the population in the various states, Montana showed the lowest, 8.8 per 1,000 population, and Massachusetts the highest, 13.4. For cities of 100,000 or more population the lowest adjusted rate, 9.2, was reported for Akron, O., while the rate of 19 for Memphis was the highest.

## Denmark Opens Way to Battle

New Fairway Will Make Short Route for Large Vessels Going Either Way.

### COPENHAGEN TRADE THRIVES

New Nations to the East Open Important Market for American Products—Port Becomes Important Distributing Center.

Copenhagen.—Denmark's new fairway enterprise through the Drogden channel, southeast of Copenhagen, is expected to enhance the deep-draught seafaring trade of the whole Baltic region. The commercial resurgence of Copenhagen, the "Queen of the Baltic," which of old defied alone the German aggressions of the Hanseatic league, is one of the phenomena resulting from the World War and the Bolshevik eclipse in Russia. Extensions and improvements of the Copenhagen harbor, between the islands of Seeland (Sjælland) and Amager, during the war and after, cost Denmark 50,000,000 kroner. That she is now to spend from one to several million kroner to excavate the Drogden channel, between the islands of Amager and Salt-holm, is a token of her newly achieved detachment from what is called "distressed Europe." It is planned to clear a shallow in a key position which has hindered deep-draught Baltic traffic. The local waters are unaffected by tides, but the numerous shallows of the Baltic formerly made it possible for only moderate-sized vessels to visit Baltic ports. Since the war a number of these harbors, besides that of Copenhagen, have been excavated to a depth of 23 to 33 feet, admitting large freight steamers. The present Drogden channel has a depth of 22 feet; the plan is to excavate it to 25 feet, with a minimum bottom-width of 825 feet.

Passage for Steamers. This excavation will enable freight steamers to pass through the sound south of Copenhagen, saving the long

detour by way of the Kiel canal. The Germans have been contending that the Treaty of Versailles does not require the opening of the Kiel canal to international shipping, and the council of ambassadors has decided to turn the question over to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Anyway, the Kiel canal, built mainly for military purposes, never has been much of a thoroughfare for merchantmen. The establishment of the new Baltic states, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, some of which recently have excavated their harbors for deep-draught freighters, has made the new Baltic market more important than ever before.

Prior to the war this market was of small interest to the United States. Except for Denmark and Sweden, it was dominated commercially by Germany. American imports were negligible, and the Stars and Stripes were seldom seen in the Baltic. All this has been changed. Copenhagen, the gateway to the Baltic, is now entered by an American vessel every fourth day, on an average, the year round. Most of the American exports there still go to Sweden and Denmark. For the fiscal year of 1922, Denmark imported \$36,000,000 worth of American goods and Sweden \$30,000,000. Little as it is realized in this country Denmark is as good a customer as, for instance, the Brazilian republic whose imports from the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to \$38,000,000.

The United States shipping board, the more important New York banks, many export and import firms, and other large American business concerns have general agencies and their own representatives in Copenhagen.

Secretary Hoover's representative, Magnus Swenson, when he went to Europe to supervise the distribution of American foodstuffs in Scandinavia and the Baltic countries unhesitatingly chose Copenhagen for his distributing center. The same conditions which determined this choice logically point toward important co-operation between American exporters and Danish merchants. The American gets along very well with the Dane, as a rule.

Americans directly interested understand the importance of the great market around the Baltic sea, Denmark and northeastern Germany, Sweden, and northern Russia are the old Baltic trading places, but since the war rapid development has overcome some backward conditions in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Combining an area as great as that of France and the United Kingdom and a population only a few millions less than that of France, these new republics will have to be reckoned with.

For the great future trade of the whole Baltic region Denmark is making preparations and improving the port of Copenhagen, which is the Dannebrog of the north, the port being convenient for transshipment, storage and warehousing. Large steamers bound for the Baltic with cargoes for several ports and it unprofitable to go unloading from one harbor to another. They use Copenhagen as a port of transshipment, where there are no duties to pay for goods in transit, and whence they can have their cargoes distributed to the various ports of ultimate destination by the regular route vessels.

## Speed of Aircraft Can Be Varied



A device which does for the aircraft what change speed gears do for the automobile is the latest invention in aviation. The system is composed of special blades and a mechanism for varying the pitch of the blades from zero to 300 degrees while in flight.