

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

A noted Hungarian actress has been shot as a British spy.

Thirty-three gamblers were arrested in a raid at Aberdeen, Wash.

The county auditor at Tacoma issued 98 permits to buy liquor in one day.

Rear Admiral Charles Eben Fox, U. S. N., retired, dies at the age of 65 years.

The plot to poison many prominent citizens at a banquet in Chicago is laid to anarchists.

Grahame-White, the noted British aviator, has been gravely injured by a fall in his aeroplane.

Brigadier General Benjamin C. Card, retired, dies at the age of 91, at his home in Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia's streets were covered Sunday with a heavy coating of ice caused by a bad sleet storm.

Six per cent of the fish fry in the hatcheries at Bonneville were lost because of the recent heavy storm.

Gasoline in Portland is selling for 18 1/2 cents a gallon and may go higher. In New York it sells for 24 cents.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, ex-president of China, is reported re-married to his private secretary at Tokio, Japan.

The value of real estate in New York City is placed at \$8,205,000,000, an increase of \$97,000,000 over a year ago.

Two wealthy Americans have equipped a hospital train of 13 cars and have presented it to the French government.

The film pictures of the Columbia River Highway are to be shown in Syracuse, N. Y., upon request from that city.

President Wilson is now declared a candidate for renomination, regardless of the one-term plank of the Democratic platform.

Two young men in an automobile were killed at Sumner, Wash., when their machine was struck by a Northern Pacific train.

Rear Admiral Grant, the submarine commander of the U. S. navy, declares that undersea boats should be at least 800 tons surface displacement.

Richard L. Metcalfe, ex-governor of the Panama Canal zone, has invited W. J. Bryan to debate the question of preparedness before the voters of Nebraska.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sent President Wilson a valentine on which was inscribed: "Won't you be our valentine? We will be your valentines."

Dr. Carlos Mendoza, ex-president of Panama, died suddenly Tuesday night from heart trouble, was buried the following day, after the body had laid in state all day in the government building. Dr. Mendoza was the leader of the opposition faction of the Liberal party and was widely regarded as one of the most able men in Panamanian politics.

German capture large section of French trenches in Artois.

Portland citizens have raised a fund of over \$13,000 for the relief of suffering Jews in Europe.

The customs officials at San Francisco have seized a totem pole that bears nude pictures and is otherwise indecent.

According to the decision of the National Association of Merchant Tailors, the ideal American's measurement should be, height, 5 feet 6 inches; chest, 38 inches; waist, 33 1/2 inches; hips, 39 1/2 inches; thigh, 21 1/2 inches; calf, 14 1/2 inches; head measure, one-eighth of the full length of the body; legs straight and feet arched.

Germany and Austria, through their embassies in Washington, have notified the United States of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1. That date was fixed to give the entente allies time to signify their intentions toward the recent note of the United States proposing the disarmament of all merchantmen.

The Willamette river at Portland reaches a 19-foot stage and floods all waterfront basements.

A liquid which bursts into flame when poured on paper is believed to have been used by incendiaries who set fire to the Ottawa, Can., parliament building.

The Navajo Indians are dancing their war dance and threatening to attack white settlers in Northeastern Arizona, in retaliation for the slaying of one of their number recently by policemen, according to two cowboys from Utah.

SENATOR LANE'S BILL WOULD PUT INDIANS ON OWN RESOURCES

Washington, D. C. — Senator Lane would abolish the Indian service, do away with Indian reservations make every Indian a full-fledged American citizen and give each Indian an allotment on which to make his home. That accomplished, he would withdraw government support and throw the Indians on their own responsibility as citizens. He embodied his ideas in a bill which he has introduced.

The Lane bill puts an end to the Indian bureau and provides that a commission of three, appointed by the President at \$5000 each shall, under the exclusive direction of congress, work out the details of the plan proposed.

The bill makes no provision for the disposition of surplus lands in Indian reservations, nor does it provide for the disposition of tribal Indian funds in the treasury.

Senator Lane also introduced a bill to amend the present law prohibiting

CHILDREN OF AMBASSADOR



Agnis and Stefano Macchi di Colere, the children of the Italian ambassador to the United States, who aided in the Italian war relief fund by performing native dancing in native costume.

the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians. As the law now stands, it is a felony to carry liquor into an Indian reservation, even though it is not sold or given to Indians. The Lane bill makes it a felony to sell liquor to Indians, but merely a misdemeanor to carry liquor into a reservation.

Big Guns Are Roaring Along Entire Western War Line

London — The whole western front is the scene of engagements. At some points the big guns have been roaring incessantly for days, the infantry have been engaged in hand-to-hand struggles; grenade fighting and mining operations have played a prominent part in the battles, while airmen have fought each other above the lines and have been cannonaded from below by the anti-aircraft guns.

The Germans followed up their recent successes in Champagne by the capture of an additional half mile of trenches around Tahure, in that district, and their artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Massiges and Navarin have been answered in kind by the French.

To the north of Soissons, around Terny, and along the river Aisne, the Germans started an infantry attack but the French put it down. To the south of the Somme the Germans endeavored to surround outpost trenches, but desisted under heavy fire of the French.

Seventeen fights in the air is the record of Monday and Tuesday reported by the British along their lines in Flanders. In addition there has been great activity south of La Bassee canal, where the Germans exploded seven mines. Heavy bombardments and an infantry attack in that section also are reported, the Germans succeeding in entering a British trench.

Ancona Claim Is Filed.

New York — Dr. Cecile L. Greil, the only American-born citizen among the survivors of the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, announced at her home here Tuesday that she had filed in Washington claims amounting to \$120,000. From the Austrian government she demands \$100,000 and from the United States \$20,000, including \$5000 cash which she says was lost with the liner.

Dr. Greil said that she would go to Washington soon in the hope of obtaining an interview with President Wilson.

Swedish Athletes to Meet Americans.

Stockholm — The Swedish football association has invited the American Football association to play a match in Sweden next summer. If this is possible, a Swedish football team will go to the United States, accompanied by an athletic team. Ira Nelson Morris, the American minister to Sweden, in a statement in the Stockholm newspapers, expressed enthusiasm over the prospects of an athletic meeting between the teams of Sweden and the United States.

SUSPECT ANARCHIST OF BIG POISON PLOT

Two Hundred Banqueters Taken Sick When Soup Is Served.

CHEF BELIEVED MERE UNIT IN SCHEME

Lives Saved by Custom of Serving Meager Portions—Only Ounce of Arsenic Used in Food.

Chicago — "I do not wish to create a panic in Chicago," was the cryptic reply of First Deputy Superintendent of Police Schuetzler, when asked Monday to give his views of the plot to poison several hundred prominent Chicagoans.

Schuetzler spoke testily and in the tone of a man who is harboring the secret of a great calamity. At the same time he refused to admit that he believed Jean Crones, missing assistant chef at the University Club, who served the banquet, was the only man who figured in the plot.

Two hundred of the distinguished list of 400 banqueters who attended a dinner given to Chicago's new Catholic archbishop, Most Reverend George William Munderlein, were taken ill of poisoning after the soup course. The archbishop did not partake of the soup, nor did Governor Dunne, who was among those present.

Indications are that Schuetzler is hot on Crones' trail and is gathering evidence of a plot in which Crones was only a unit among a gang of anarchists who planned to kill the distinguished group of men. This was borne out by the activities of his staff of detectives.

Two hours before Health Commissioner Robertson gave out the report of F. O. Tonney, city chemist, that 3.7 grains of white oxide of arsenic had been found in an analysis of a pint of the poisoned soup served at the banquet, two anarchists were taken into Schuetzler's office.

Both of the anarchists were questioned for more than an hour. When they had gone Schuetzler, in an interview, admitted he had reports on Crones for several months. He knows the meetings Crones has attended, what he said at those gatherings. He admitted Crones was a red hot "dyed-in-the-wool" anarchist, that he knew Crones' associates, that his detectives have questioned these men.

Schuetzler made known the fact that Crones at a meeting of anarchists last May asked the speaker if his study of chemistry—he is an amateur chemist—would injure his standing in the anarchist movement. The speaker's reply throws some light on the motive of the poison plot. It was this: "No, a chemist, could do a great deal in the anarchist movement."

Two Athletes Drowned When Canoe Hits Eddy in Willamette

Portland, Ore. — Two were drowned and six other narrowly escaped drowning when a Salem-to-Portland canoeing party of the Portland Rowing club struck the whirling rapids and eddies off Rock Island in the Willamette river five miles south of Oregon City Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The drowned were Charles Kirkpatrick, 660 East Madison street, 22 years of age, a clerk in the clearing-house at the First National bank, and Harry Gammie, 33 years of age, paying teller in Ladd & Tilton bank, and an athlete of considerable repute, whose residence was 348 East Sixteenth North. Both were athletes of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club and expert canoeists of the Portland Rowing club.

The accident came at a sudden turning point in a heretofore uneventful trip down the Willamette from Salem.

About midway through the eddies the canoe in which Gammie and Kirkpatrick were struggling suddenly turned over and dumped them into the river. Both began a desperate struggle against the water, but their efforts seemed to be of little avail, the water being swift and the undercurrent tremendous.

Treasure Hunt Renewed.

Los Angeles, Cal. — Having obtained an extended furlough to enable him to undertake a second treasure hunt on Cocos Island, Walter Bunker, a police patrolman, left Sunday for the little dot in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Peru, where he hopes to unearth a vast store of gold said to have been buried on the island 200 years ago. Bunker has obtained the use of a yacht belonging to J. Bender, Mexican capitalist, who accompanies the expedition. Bunker's last expedition failed on account of trouble with his crew.

296,000 Belgians Shod.

New York — The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced Sunday that since the beginning of its winter campaign it had sent 296,000 pairs of shoes to the destitute of Belgium and Northern France. Of these 100,000 were for women, 60,000 for children, 48,000 for boys, 48,000 for girls and 40,000 for men. The commission bought \$25,000 worth of leather to be cut up and tacked onto wooden soles and to repair old shoes.

ALLIES TO PROTEST BERLIN'S SEA RULE

Boycott on U. S. Ports Possible If America Accepts View.

DIPLOMACY WITH GERMANY TANGLED

Teutons to Treat Armed Merchant Ships as War Vessels and Sink Them Without Warning.

Washington, D. C. — Diplomatic negotiations of various character soon will confront the United States as the result of the expected intention of the German and Austrian governments to treat armed merchant ships of the entente allies as war vessels after February 29.

Apparently it is certain that any attempt by the United States to change the present rule permitting the use of American ports by merchant ships armed for defensive purposes would be met by a strong protest. Correspondence also is likely to follow if the United States assumes a position which coincides with that of Germany and Austria regarding the right of submarines to sink armed ships without warning.

On the other hand, the United States itself may take the initiative should the entente allies impose a virtual boycott on American ports in the event that this government decides that armed merchant ships entering American waters are ships of war, and therefore subject to internment.

The view of at least some of the representatives of the entente allies here is that any change made in the rule bearing on submarine warfare during the war would be an unequal act. The governments are represented as not being prepared to admit that there has been any change in the conditions of naval warfare which would warrant characterizing merchant ships armed for defensive purposes as warships.

In Teutonic quarters, however, it is contended that merchant ships armed for defensive purposes are really armed for resistance and that merchant ships have no right to resist. Moreover, it is contended by Germany that it is impossible to adhere to the principle of warning merchant ships, as, should they be armed, a single shell of small caliber could sink any submarine.

American officials seem inclined to the view that the contentions of the German and Austrian governments are well founded, and from several quarters came the information that the United States might warn its nationals to remain off merchant ships that are armed. This, it was said in German quarters, was precisely what the German and Austrian governments have been aiming to achieve.

The possibility of the entente allies putting into effect a practical boycott of American ports was widely discussed in official circles. The allies may permit only a sufficient number of their unarmed ships to enter American ports to take away merchandise and goods consigned to themselves. It was admitted in high official quarters that should such a plan be put into effect action might be taken.

Four in Bloody Battle to Finish In Prominent St. Louis Hotel

St. Louis — Locked in a room on the sixth floor of a popular downtown hotel here Saturday night four men fought with knives, dentists' instruments and pistols until all were too badly wounded to continue. The battle was a sequel to business differences between two dentists.

When the police and hotel guests broke into the room they found Dr. A. F. Johnson, a local dentist, unconscious with a bullet wound in the head; Dr. Charles W. Kennerly, of San Antonio, Tex., with blood pouring from knife wound in his arm; another man who had registered as W. E. Arnold, of Mobile, Ala., unconscious on the bed with his throat cut, and Charles Lody, an assistant to Dr. Johnson, cut, bruised and dazed.

Robert Dollar Is Sold.
San Francisco — The sale to Japanese owners of the American steamer Robert Dollar was announced here by the Dollar Steamship company. It was said that the price was in excess of \$1,000,000. The Robert Dollar was built in 1911 in Glasgow at a cost of \$250,000. She was placed under the American flag at the outbreak of the war. An offer of \$1,000,000 was said to have been made for her a few months ago, but refused, as the trip on which the vessel was then engaged promised a profit of \$250,000.

Spring Arrives on Mars.

Flagstaff, Ariz. — What appears to be the first spring thaw on Mars has just been detected by the astronomers of the Lowell observatory. The north cap itself is in active process of melting, a circular rift having appeared half way through it which is widening and which is connected with the border by radial tributary rifts. The cap is surrounded by a clear blue band unlike the tint of the vegetation markings.

British Lose Two Vessels.

London — Loss of the British steamships Springfield and Cedarwood were reported Monday by the admiralty. The Springfield was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean on her way from London to Calcutta. Her crew of 75 were landed at Malta. She was a 425-foot vessel of 5933 tons. Only two of the crew of the Cedarwood were saved. The place of her sinking was not given. She was a vessel of 654 tons.

PROPOSED FEDERAL MILITIA PLAN WILL RAISE 200,000 MEN

Washington, D. C. — The proposals of the National Guard association for federalization of the state were before the military committee of congress Monday in the form of a bill drafted at the bequest of the senate committee. Force is given the regulations contemplated by a provision limiting participation in the Federal pay feature to officers, men or organizations complying with certain specified requirements.

The scale of annual pay proposed is as follows: Major generals, \$800; brigadiers, \$700; colonels, \$600; lieutenant colonels, \$550; majors, \$525; captains, \$500; first lieutenants, \$300; second lieutenants, \$250. Enlisted men would be paid on the basis of 25 per cent of the pay rates of the regular army, a private receiving approximately \$45 a year.

The maximum number of troops pro-

CAPT. MARK L. BRISTOL



Captain Bristol, chief of the U. S. navy's aeronautical bureau, is likely soon to have under his charge a big fleet of aeroplanes, for Secretary Daniels and the general board of the navy have adopted his recommendation that 200 of the air craft be obtained for the service. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$2,200,000 for this purpose.

vided for by the bill is 500 for each congressional district or a total peace strength of approximately 200,000, an increase of 70,000 over the present strength of the National Guard. They would form a separate branch of the regular army in time of war when called into the Federal service. The act would take effect July 1, 1916.

The bill provides also for organization of a junior guard, composed of boys between 12 and 18, available for active service only after every other class of militia had been called out.

The juniors would be divided into two classes, cadets, or those of 15 and above, and cadets of the second class, those less than 15.

An enlistment contract would be required under which the soldier would bind himself to serve the Federal government, "within or without the continental limits of the United States," for a period of two years or until discharged, should the Guard be called out at any time during his three-year enlistment period.

Ford Will Spend Millions Against Program for National Preparedness

Detroit, Mich. — It was announced here that Henry Ford is preparing to launch a country-wide campaign of newspaper and magazine advertising against the program for huge naval and military expenditures before congress. It was said Mr. Ford intends soon to carry out his announced intention to devote millions of dollars to an educational campaign against war and preparedness, which he declared to be the first step toward actual war.

None of the details of the plan could be obtained at present except that Mr. Ford had been considering the campaign for some time and "that all the people would be reached by it."

Radio to Have Test.

Washington, D. C. — A demonstration of radio preparedness will be given by the 25,000 amateur licensed operators in the United States, beginning Monday night, February 21, at 11 o'clock, central time. At that hour a message in keeping with with the spirit of the following day, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, will be flashed from a station near the Rock Island arsenal, Illinois, for relay throughout the United States. This will be left entirely to amateur operators and wireless associations.

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GARRISON RESIGNS POST IN CABINET

Cool Reception of Continental Army by Wilson Is Cause.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOLLOWS CHIEF

President Accepts Resignations, But Successors Are Not Chosen— Scott to Act Ad Interim.

Washington, D. C. — Secretary Lindley M. Garrison resigned Friday because President Wilson would not "irrevocably" support the continental army plan and because he opposed the administration's program of setting a definite time for Philippine independence.

President Wilson accepted the resignation and has not selected a successor. The President himself probably will take personal charge of the administration's national defense plans in congress.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge also resigned as a mark of loyalty to his chief, whose views he shared. The President accepted his resignation. Both take effect immediately. Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically becomes secretary of war ad interim.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his conviction that only a Federal continental army, instead of a reorganized national guard, could be the main military dependence of the Union was his belief that some day the United States may be called on to defend the Monroe Doctrine and in that event he foresaw the national guard might not be available for use outside of the United States before a declaration of war.

On the contention on the one hand, that the continental army, or, ultimately, universal service, was the nation's only reliance, and the position, on the other, that no one plan could be forced on congress, President Wilson and his secretary of war parted company.

Mr. Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise to official Washington generally. He made no personal explanation. Several hours before the official announcement he had boarded a train, with his wife, for New York, and word had been passed at the department that he had gone for an indefinite stay.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year, when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in congress. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility that the secretary of war would leave the cabinet, but they never were countenanced in official quarters. The secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the administration, on whom the President leaned in the difficult situations, both domestic and international, which have marked his administration.

The circumstances which led up to the resignation are detailed in the secretary's correspondence with the President, which was made public by the White House.

German Airman Visits Enemy's Lines To Get Trousers for Captive

Berlin, via London — A new illustration of how the amenities of warfare are observed by hostile airmen is given in a letter from a German aviator on the western front.

This aviator was a participant in an aerial battle in which a British aeroplane was shot down and one of the aviators killed. The second was uninjured, but, in landing, his trousers had been irreparably damaged.

The aviator thus afflicted was so distressed that the German aviator mounted an aeroplane and dropped a note into the British lines. An hour later an English flier appeared, returning the call, over the German lines, and dropped a bundle containing new trousers for his captured comrade.

Postoffice Floats Away.

Memphis, Tenn. — White River, Ark., a town near the mouth of the White River, is minus a postoffice on account of the high waters. "My postoffice is floating down the river and unless it lodges against some trees it will be a total loss," said an appeal from the postmistress, received at the office of the railway mail service. The postoffice was on a raft, which tore loose from its fastenings, dumping the mail and postmistress into the water. Then it was established on a barge, and again demolished it.

Appam to Give Up Charity.

Norfolk, Va. — Lieutenant Berg, commandant of the German prize ship Appam, announced he would give to the American Red Cross the "mite" boxes found aboard the ship and containing \$75 contributed for relief of widows and orphans in England. The boxes previously had been reported confiscated. The raider Moewe, however, did take about \$200,000 worth of gold bars from the ship, Lieutenant Berg said.