

# 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.

A successful daylight air raid has been made on Karlsruhe, according to a British official communication issued Monday night.

Austria-Hungary has officially recognized the independence of Finland, according to a dispatch received in Amsterdam from Vienna.

The British food ministry announces that it intends to make compulsory the employment of a certain percentage of potatoes in breadmaking. This is for the purpose of saving cereal foods.

Major Augustus P. Gardner, of Hamilton, Mass., died late Monday at the Camp Wheeler base hospital at Macon, Ga., after a short illness from pneumonia. He was the first congressman to join the army after war was declared.

President Wilson's address defining war aims of the United States has been published in full by the Berlin newspapers and by papers in other northern cities of Germany, according to reports made to the State department from Copenhagen.

Frederick L. Small, a former Boston broker, was hanged at the state prison at 12:18 o'clock Tuesday morning for the murder of his wife, Florence Arleen Small, at their home in Ossipee, in September, 1916. The governor's council refused a reprieve for Small.

Formation of an athletic class composed exclusively of mothers, sisters and sweethearts of men in the military service of the United States is announced by Stanley Dougan, athletic instructor at the Eureka, Cal., high school. This is said to be the first class of its kind in the United States.

Ten army officers, including General Leocadio Parra, out of 45 arrested in connection with a plot to kill General Alfredo Novo, commander of the military district in the state of Mexico, and Augustin Millan, governor of that state, were executed Monday at Toluca, the state capital, about 40 miles from Mexico City.

Agents of the American steamship Texan, a vessel of 14,000 tons, received advices Monday from naval authorities that she was sinking at sea. The location of the ship was not given. The naval authorities did not state the cause of the Texan's distress, but reports from other sources were that the vessel had been rammed amidships in collision with another ship.

The dreadnaught Texas established the highest record for gunnery practice last year, the Navy department announces, and will receive the Knox trophy, awarded annually to battleships scoring the highest number of points. Captain Victor Blue, who commanded the Texas, has been ordered to Boston to receive the trophy from the Sons of the American Revolution.

Warning of the possibility of a final breach in the Russo-German negotiations is the outstanding feature of the current news from Petrograd Monday. In the meantime according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail in the Russian capital, the armistice has been extended until February 18. The Russian delegation returned to Petrograd, but the peace negotiations will be resumed after an interval at Warsaw.

Ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment was recommended to the Virginia legislature Friday by Governor Stuart in his message delivered at the biennial session.

The British admiralty reports the sinking in the past week of 18 merchantmen of 1600 tons or over by mine or submarine, as well as three merchantmen under that tonnage.

A record-breaking drouth for Tucson and Southern Ariz., was broken Thursday when rain began falling. This is the first rainfall since September 10 and cattle ranges have been badly burned.

Lignite mines in the northwestern section of North Dakota were offered to the government during the period of the war at a meeting of operators representing mines having a total output of 5000 tons per day.

## TEUTON SPY CAUGHT

Accomplice of Bernstorff and Boy-ed  
Taken at Aviation Camp—Docu-  
mentary Evidence Secured.

Norfolk, Va.—Naval intelligence officers left here Monday night for Baltimore with Walter Spoerman, suspected of being an active figure in plots launched by Captain Boy-ed, the former German military attache, and believed to have been a captain in the German army.

According to the story unofficially told here, the man was arrested Saturday while in the act of attempting to blow up a magazine in the unfinished army aviation field under construction near Newport News.

The prisoner will be turned over to officers of the department of Justice at Baltimore for a hearing. So far the only charge formally lodged against him is understood to be that he is a dangerous enemy alien.

Documents found in his possession, however, are declared to reveal his connection with Boy-ed and former German Ambassador Bernstorff, and to incriminate in a spy plot persons in Washington, Baltimore and other cities. Details of the contents of the documents are withheld, but it is understood that they will lead to a number of arrests within a few days.

Spoerman's activities are said to have attracted the attention of naval intelligence officers many weeks ago, but his arrest was deferred until additional evidence could be gathered.

Officers followed him night and day, however, the quest leading through several cities, and even to at least two army camps.

Frequently, according to the story, the prisoner posed as an officer of the United States army.

Finally he visited the great army and navy base on Hampton Roads. Before that a young naval agent, posing as a friend of Germany, had made himself acquainted with Spoerman.

The officer followed his man closely in Newport News and finally to the aviation field, four miles north of this city, where the arrest was made.

## ENGLAND NEEDS MORE MEN

Sir Auckland Geddes Asks for 420,000  
Britons to Carry On War.

London—Nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in the coming month.

These will comprise the younger men, who up to the present have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war services.

This announcement was made in the house of commons Monday by Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, whose statement of the government's man-power proposals are replete with interesting details of Great Britain's strength in the struggle, into which she means to throw her full resources.

The minister set forth the status and needs of the British fighting and munitioning forces and measures the government is taking after agreement with most of the labor leaders for recruiting from the classes of skilled workers, who were promised exemption when conscription was adopted.

The empire has enrolled 7,500,000 fighting and labor battalion forces during the war, according to the statement of the minister, and now has more than 4,000,000 enrolled, but needs more men to hold its own against the enemy until the American strength is available.

He praised the spirit in which the labor leaders have met the government, but regretted that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had remained outside the conference, adding, however, that the institution was still open to the members of this society.

He paid warm tribute to the work of the women and declared that some of the young men among the million exempted workers apparently considered themselves a privileged class and threatened to hold up by strikes the building of airplanes and ships.

### Fewer Deaths Reported.

Tacoma, Wash.—Health conditions at Camp Lewis improved considerably in the last week, according to the report issued by Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Field, division surgeon. There were five deaths, including one from scarlet fever, one from pneumonia and one from meningitis.

The cases of communicable diseases total 146 among 31,800 men. German measles and scarlet fever showed a marked decrease.

### British Losses 24,979.

London—British casualties reported during the week ending Monday totaled 24,979 officers and men, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 117; men, 5149.  
Wounded or missing—Officers, 304; men, 19,409.

## WILSON RE-STATES NATION'S WAR AIMS

"We Stand Together" President  
Says in Great Address.

## ALLIES ARE UNITED

Foundation for Genuine Peace is Free-  
dom of Seas, Evacuation of In-  
vaded Lands and Reparation.

Washington, D. C.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations, great and small, fighting together against German world domination, are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson Tuesday through an address to congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the President committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace. "We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by congress, was delivered as a direct response to the German charge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the entente and American governments and their people.

Fourteen concrete proposals laid down by the President began with the declaration that the days of private international understandings are gone and that covenants of peace must be reached in the open. Briefly summarized, they are as follows:

First—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.

Second—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.

Third—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Fourth—Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Fifth—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the governed.

Sixth—Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.

Seventh—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

Eighth—All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

Ninth—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Tenth—Greatest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

Eleventh—Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.

Twelfth—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

Thirteenth—Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

Fourteenth—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

### Farmer Offers Services.

Omaha, Neb.—Arnold Martin, of Du Bois, Neb., nominated by the United States department of Agriculture as the world's premier intensive farmer, Tuesday offered his services to the national government through Governor Neville, of Nebraska, to go to France to teach intensive farming this spring. Martin says he can teach French farmers so to handle their land that France will be self-supporting and will not call on America for foodstuffs.

## WAR PLANT BURNED

Million-Dollar Fire Razes City Block  
of War Supply Shops in Indian-  
apolis—Thought Incendiary.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis suffered its fourth \$1,000,000 fire in the last 30 days, Sunday night, when flames broke out in the Industrial building, Tenth street and the canal, and destroyed more than a city block. The big brick structure, occupying the block from Tenth to Eleventh streets and from Fayette street to the canal, housed about 30 manufacturing establishments, a majority of which were making machines and supplies which are being used by the United States government in the war work.

Fire Chief Loucks declared it was his belief that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Despite the fact that six dwelling houses, a church, grocery and saloon were burned, no loss of life was reported. Falling walls placed the firemen in great danger and hindered them in their work by cutting line after line of hose, which was playing water on the flames.

The fire was one of the most spectacular in the city's history, a high wind from the Southwest sending showers of sparks throughout the neighborhood and setting fire to adjoining dwellings.

Thousands of spectators stood on the canal, which was frozen solid, and watched the work of the firemen, despite the low temperature.

The cold did not affect the play of many streams of water on the building, as the water mains were in good working order. Immediately upon the arrival of the fire department great holes were cut in the ice over the canal and engines started to augment the water supply. The fire was first seen in the center court of the Industrial building, which was about 600 feet long. It broke out at almost the same instant in a small manufacturing plant at the southwest corner of the building, which was leveled to the ground within less than two hours.

## ENTENTE'S HOPES ARE GONE

Berlin Paper Says U. S. Will Not Ap-  
pear On Western Front.

Amsterdam—The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, publishes a report from Washington that the United States is sending 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe and adds:

"This is a heavy blow to the entente cause. Shorn of rhetorical flourishes, it means that America has decided not to appear on the European battlefield for an indefinite time. What moved President Wilson to this change of front, which is the most important development in American war policy?"

The newspaper attributes it partly to the achievements of the German submarines, partly to internal causes, and especially to growing pacifism and friction with Japan. It continues:

"The last hope of the entente has gone. It will inevitably cause deep depression in France, whose bread ration may be increased slightly, but for whose war-weary troops there is now no hope of relief."

## WASHINGTON HAS BIG FIRE

Quantity of Army Stores and Several  
Buildings Burn.

Washington, D. C.—A quantity of army supplies, including \$1,000,000 worth of food, was destroyed, the quartermaster warehouse ruined and several other buildings damaged by a fire Monday at the Washington barracks, occupied by engineer troops. A large part of the city's fire apparatus was called upon to fight the flames, which were given impetus by the explosion of a quantity of gasoline stored in one part of the big warehouse. After a hard fight of an hour and a half the fire was extinguished. An ordinance building containing a quantity of small arms ammunition was endangered, but soldiers removed what was stored there. The origin of the fire has not been disclosed by officials at the post. A limited quantity of clothing and shoes was destroyed.

### Shivering East Gets Relief.

Washington, D. C.—With uniformly higher temperatures reported from all parts of the country, the weather bureau Sunday night announced that the cold wave that has gripped all states east of the Rocky Mountains for several days now is broken. Williston, N. D., with 34 below, reported the lowest temperature in the country, while at St. Paul the mercury fell to 10 below; Louisville, 6 below; Chicago, 4 below, and St. Louis 2 below.

### Three Murderers Hanged.

Butte, Mont.—Three men, Sherman A. Powell, colored; Ray Gullich, alias O'Neil, and Frank Fisher, were hanged in the jail yard of the Silver Bow county at 4:40 o'clock Monday morning for murder. One hundred persons, including a number of officials, witnessed the execution.

## USE OF CORNMEAL

Few Housewives Know It Will  
Make "Light" Bread.

Can Be Utilized in Any Proportion Up  
to 25 Per Cent in Combination  
With Wheat Flour, Say  
Government Experts.

It may not be generally known to the housewife that cornmeal lends itself to the making of "light" bread in combination with wheat flour. It cannot, of course, replace wheat flour entirely, but may be used in any proportion up to 25 per cent of the total flour required and still produce an attractive loaf of bread. Although its volume may be somewhat smaller and its texture somewhat poorer than if made from all-wheat flour, such a loaf will be light and spongy, with a rich brown crust, wholesome and very palatable.

Two methods for wheat-and-corn bread have been formulated and tested by H. L. Wessling, assistant chemist in the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. According to one method, the raw meal is employed directly in preparing the dough and no extra time or labor is required in making the bread this way. According to the second method, the meal is partially cooked before introducing it into the dough. While this does entail a slight amount of additional time and labor, the result is a loaf of better quality, which well repays the extra effort expended.

The first method calls for the use of the following ingredients—enough for four loaves:

Two and one-quarter pounds or two and one-quarter scant quarts of sifted bread flour.

Three-quarters of a pound (or two and two-thirds cupfuls) cornmeal.

Two cakes of compressed yeast.

Three level tablespoonfuls of sugar.

One and one-half level tablespoonfuls of salt.

About one quart of liquid (water, milk or equal parts of milk and water).

Three level tablespoonfuls of shortening, if desired.

If milk is used, it should be scalded and then cooled until lukewarm. Less yeast may be used, but more time for rising will then be required.

Make a sponge with two pounds of white flour, the yeast, salt, sugar and the lukewarm liquid. Cover and set in a moderately warm place to rise, where it will be free from drafts and where the temperature will be between 80 and 88 degrees Fahrenheit. When the sponge has become very light, which should occur within two hours, beat it up thoroughly, add the softened shortening, if this is to be used, and gradually work in the remainder of the wheat flour, which has been sifted with the cornmeal. Knead the mixture until a smooth and elastic dough has been formed, which is fairly soft, but not sticky. If the dough is too stiff, or too soft, add a little more water or flour as required, kneading well after each addition. Cover and set back to rise again until double in volume, which will require from one to two hours. Knead lightly, divide into three or four approximately equal portions, reserving a small ball of dough for an "indicator." Place this ball of dough in a small jelly glass having straight sides, which has been slightly warmed. Note the volume of dough in the tumbler and mark the glass at twice this volume.

Mold the loaves and place in slightly warmed and greased pans. Place these, together with the glass containing the "indicator," in the same warm place and let rise until the "indicator" shows that it has just doubled in volume. Then place the loaves in the oven, which should be at a good steady heat (400 to 425 degrees Fahrenheit), and bake 45 to 50 minutes.

### The Dead Languages.

Greek and Latin are all right in their way, but they don't weigh much in the way of gaining for us the common necessities of life, such as meat and milk—or nuts and noodles—according to one's proclivities. Modern English is what we really need and we waste our time in trying to acquire it through the Greek and Latin route. About the only thing a knowledge of Latin can do for us is to enable us to read the doctor's prescription—and perhaps the less we know about that, the better off we'll be. Then if we know Greek we can tell our children what kind of a cork screw the word "knock" resembles in the original—and of what value is that?—Exchange.

### A Panacea.

Myrt—Have you ever found any thing that will cure a severe headache?  
Em—Oh, yes; an eleventh hour invitation from Jack to go to the theater relieves mine instantly.

### Tragedy of Ignorance.

"That any man should be ignorant who is capable of knowledge, that I call a tragedy," says Carlyle.