

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.

President Poincare may visit the United States in August, writes Charles Omesa in L'Information.

After being closed to the public for nearly two years because of the war, the White House was reopened to visitors Friday.

Edwin T. Earl, owner and publisher of the Los Angeles Evening and Sunday Express, and a well-known financier of California, died at his home there late Friday.

It is reported in Washington that Secretary Lane has been offered the director-generalship of railroads, and that to make the proposal attractive a salary of \$50,000 a year is offered.

The British and Dutch governments have arrived at an agreement regarding the status of the former German emperor. This information was contained in a dispatch to the Telegraaf from The Hague.

There are 15,000 more British prisoners in Germany than the British records show, so that a number of men previously given up as dead or missing will return to their homes, it was stated in London Saturday.

Streetcar service in Denver which was interrupted for several hours Friday night by demonstrations against the collection of a 7-cent fare by the Denver Tramway company, was maintained later without serious difficulty.

Christmas, the armistice, lack of employment and Spanish influenza were advanced by the county district attorney's office Saturday as reasons for the low prices at which liberty bonds have been selling for in New York.

The Pershing Theatre, said to be the only playhouse in the United States maintained exclusively for soldiers, and to which admittance is free, was opened in New York Saturday night by the New York Community Camp Service.

Major T. C. McAuley, commander of Tullahoma Field, Tex., will attempt to fly from Fort Worth to San Diego in one day. He made the round trip recently, a distance of 1500 miles, in 4½ days. He is engaged in mapping routes for aerial mail.

Sweeping electoral reforms effected in Sweden providing the "most extended universal suffrage for both men and women, irrespective of taxability," are described in a cable dispatch received by Swedish Minister Ekengren from the foreign minister at Stockholm.

Expansion of the business of the General Motors Corporation was indicated Saturday by the chartering in Trenton, N. J., of a \$370,000,000 subsidiary of the parent concern, to do a business in airplanes, automobiles and accessories, with a plant at Harrison, N. J.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, introduced a resolution requesting the president to open negotiations for the purchase from Mexico, by the United States, of Lower California, and of about 10,000 square miles of other Mexican territory lying north of 31 degrees latitude in the state of Sonora.

J. C. Ness, one of the best known contractors of northern Montana, was shot and instantly killed at his home in Great Falls Tuesday. His wife, found with both wrists cut, told the police she killed her husband and attempted to end her life.

A resolution proposing that an army of allied and United States troops triumphantly enter Berlin to impress upon the minds of the Germans the fact that Germany has been decisively defeated is introduced by Representative Doolittle, of Kansas.

Deportation of most of the 3000 or 4000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to congress shortly by the department of justice.

Sixty-two lynchings took place in the United States in 1918, according to records compiled by Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute. The total, which includes 58 negroes and four white persons, is an increase of 24 over last year. Five of the number were women.

EXPLAIN HOG ISLAND FIASCO

Director-General of Fleet Corporation
Declares Plant Great Asset.

Washington, D. C.—Only four ships have been delivered by the three great government fabricated shipbuilding plants, Charles Piez, director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, testified Saturday before the senate commerce committee. Difficulties in constructing the yards and obtaining material largely were responsible for delays, he said.

Three of the ships have come from the Hog Island yard, Mr. Piez testified, and the fourth from the Submarine Boat corporation plant at Port Newark, N. J., which should have delivered 124 vessels by last December 7. The contract of the Merchants' Shipbuilding corporation at Bristol, Pa., called for 24 ships completed by December 7.

The Hog Island yard delivered its third ship Saturday and has launched 12 others, the committee was told.

Before resuming its inquiry the committee adopted a resolution by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, extending its investigation to include a survey of the progress of all government merchant shipbuilding.

Under the resolution the Shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation would be required to furnish a statement showing the number of shipyards where ships for the government are being or are to be built or contracted for, with the capacity of the yards, and the amounts contributed by the government for their construction, if any, and the number of ships each has completed or launched. The committee also asked for the expenditures made from money appropriated by congress for ships and whether any of the vessels completed for the Fleet corporation have been used in carrying men or munitions to or from Europe.

RED MENACE GAINS GROUND IN RUSSIA

Washington, D. C.—Advices to the State department announce that returning Russian prisoners of war on coming out of Austria-Hungary and Germany are being offered 300 rubles monthly, clothing and food to join the Bolshevik army. According to this information few of the prisoners accept this offer and popular feeling in Russia is strongly against the Bolshevik.

Nevertheless, the power of the Bolshevik is reported on the increase since the recapture of Kazan and Samara from the Czechs. Their forces are now said to be concentrating on the Ukrainian front.

One prisoner declared that when typhus struck the Russian prison camps in Germany his comrades died at the rate of 500 a day. It was reported that 750,000 died in prison.

Transportation conditions in Bolshevik-controlled Russia are much worse than in Siberia.

Other advices reaching the State department say the Kolchak government at Omsk has abolished government control of prices with a resultant increase. It is also stated that vodka again is being manufactured by the government and is selling for 6 rubles a pint.

Carranza Controls Trade.

Washington, D. C.—The Mexican congress, it was reported Saturday to the State department, has granted special powers to President Carranza to raise or lower import and export duties at his discretion.

It was noted by officials here that additional power given the Mexican president apparently is practically unlimited, and that the chief executive may virtually control exportation of such commodities as petroleum and copper. This recalled difficulties the United States, Great Britain and France had with the Mexican government regarding oil during the war and the efforts of Germany to interfere.

Quit Slaves, Says Johnson.

Washington, D. C.—A protest against further shedding of American blood in Russia was made in the senate Saturday by Senator Johnson, of California. The senator called attention to dispatches from Archangel, telling of the advance of the allied troops. "I don't care if the members favor the Bolsheviks or the old autocratic tyranny," he said, "but I do say that for either to shed American blood is a crime."

Records Weigh 26 Tons.

Washington, D. C.—Twenty-six tons of insurance records from the American Expeditionary force were received Saturday by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. They represent \$1,600,000,000 of government insurance written on American soldiers overseas and will bring the total insurance written by the bureau to more than \$38,000,000,000.

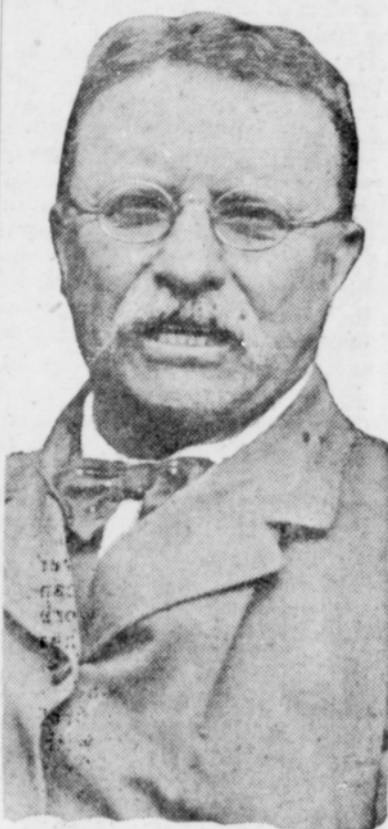
COL. ROOSEVELT DIES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME

Ex-President Passes Following Lodg- ing of Clot on Lungs.

New York, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt died at his home in Oyster Bay at 4 o'clock this morning.

News of the death of the former president was received here by Miss Josephine Stricker, the colonel's secretary, in a telephone message from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Stricker said that the colonel had suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day



and had since been more or less confined to his room.

The attack of rheumatism settled mainly in Colonel Roosevelt's right hand and Mrs. Roosevelt sent at once for a nurse in the village of Oyster Bay. His condition did not at first seem to be alarming and the turn for the worse is believed not to have come until last night.

In announcing Colonel Roosevelt's death, Miss Stricker said: "Mrs. Roosevelt called me on the telephone shortly before 7 o'clock, saying that the colonel had died early today. She did not give me any particulars and I am leaving at once for Oyster Bay."

"The attack must have been very sudden," she said. "On New Year's day inflammatory rheumatism developed in Colonel Roosevelt's right hand which became very much swollen. Mrs. Roosevelt sent for a nurse in the village and the colonel was made as comfortable as possible. It did not occur to me at that time that he was seriously ill."

Miss Stricker went to Oyster Bay last Saturday to pay the colonel a visit. She said:

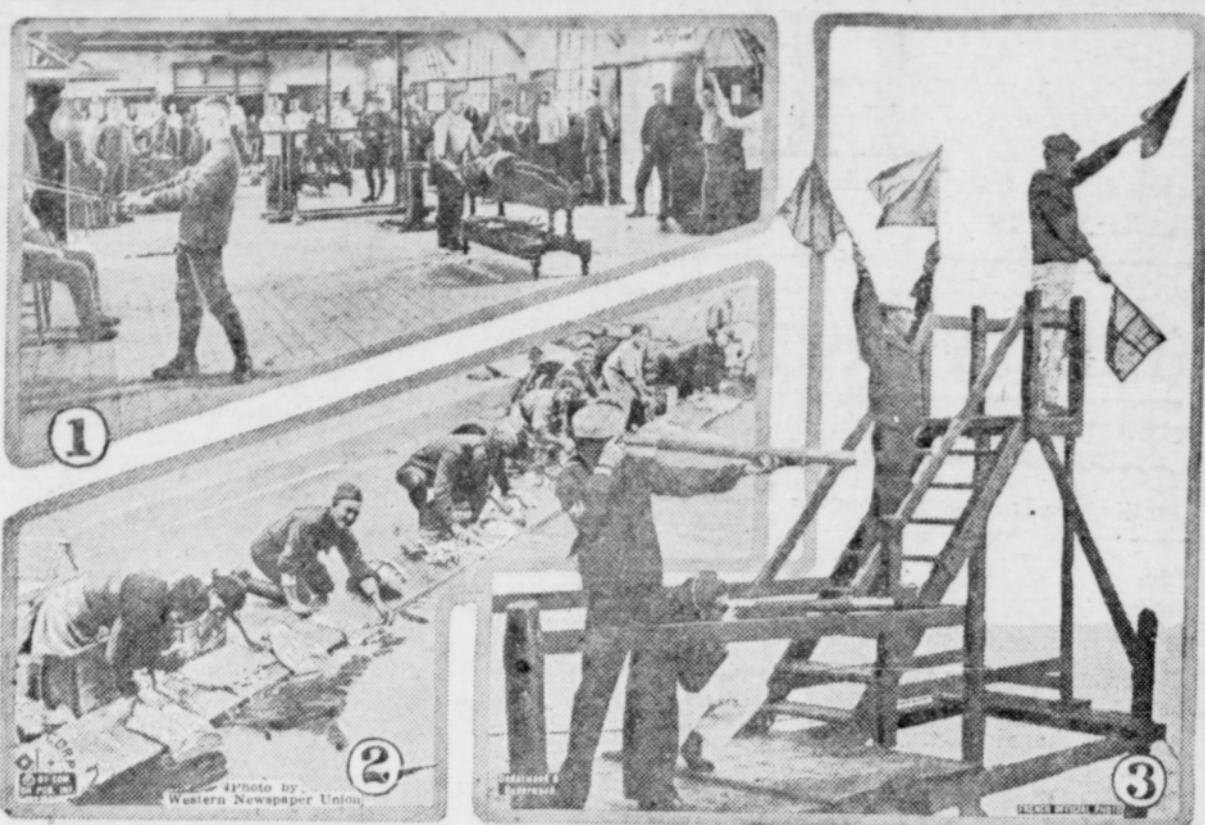
"At that time the colonel was sleeping in his room and I did not see him and there was nothing in the circumstances of his illness at that time to indicate to me that death was near. When Mrs. Roosevelt called me and told me of the colonel's death I could hardly believe it."

"Mrs. Roosevelt gave me no particulars of his death."

It is understood that only Mrs. Roosevelt and the nurse were with him at the time of his death. The other members of the family are in other parts of the country or abroad. The immediate cause of Colonel Roosevelt's death was pulmonary embolism or lodgment in the lung of a clot from a broken vein, it was said by one of his physicians.

Liquor Seizure Is Large

Denver, Colo.—Whisky, wine and champagne valued at \$4500 was seized in an automobile driven by George Knorr, in front of his home here Monday night after a policeman had fired several shots at him. A second automobile filled with liquor drove up and also was captured. The police say a search of the Knorr home revealed contraband liquor valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The arrest is the first under the new bone dry law.



1—Disabled British soldiers getting fit again through physical training. 2—Americans of the Three Hundred and Fifth sanitary train washing in a French village alongside the French women. 3—American and French sailors in Brest harbor signalling an arrival as they did that of President Wilson's ship.

GETS COLLECTION OF WAR RELICS

National Museum to Have Exhib-
its Covering the Great
Conflict.

MUCH ALREADY IN PLACE

Plan to Preserve Objects Graphically
Illustrating Military and Naval
Activities of All Coun-
tries in War.

Washington, D. C.—The United States National museum is now assembling and has recently begun the installation of a collection of material relating to the present war which will form one of the most important ever shown in the museum. The object of the collection is to preserve and exhibit for the benefit of the public a series of objects graphically illustrating the military and naval activities of all of the countries engaged in the war—the United States, the allies and the enemy—and will, in addition to the military and naval features include foods and other economic specimens.

The collection will consist principally of the following classes of material, but will be expanded to cover others also:

Military and naval decorations and medals, including types of military decorations, medals and badges awarded to officers and enlisted men of the army and navy for service prior to and during the progress of the conflict.

Commemorative medals, including all medals commemorating notable events during the progress of the war, and other numismatic material issued during the war, including medallion souvenirs of all kinds.

Military and naval service insignia, including all types of devices and designs showing the different ranks and branches of the service.

To Show Equipment.

Individual military and naval equipment, including the equipment of the individual enlisted men of the various branches of the service.

General military equipment, including tank, field and machine guns and other objects employed or used by the military squads and organizations rather than by individual soldiers.

Air service equipment, including airplanes and other accessories of this most important branch of the military war activities.

General naval equipment, including models of ships, naval guns, and types of other war paraphernalia employed by the navy in the prosecution of hostilities.

Mementos of persons, including relics of noted individuals serving with the army or the navy or otherwise identified with the war activities.

Mementos of events, including relics of events of special note occurring during the war.

Pictures, maps, books, pamphlets, manuscripts and other objects of the same character relating to the progress of the war.

The museum has secured the cordial co-operation of the war and navy departments, which are furnishing most interesting exhibits of equipment and paraphernalia at present used in the army and navy.

The materials already on exhibition, indicating the lines along which the collection will be developed, include the following:

A complete set of the medals and badges awarded for distinguished acts of bravery and for faithful and efficient service in the army and the navy, containing the new Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal established in 1918 for award to members of the American expeditionary forces.

Types of individual and general military equipment, showing the various occasions of the funerals of American objects assigned to each enlisted man on his induction, from the identification tag to the blanket which protects him from the cold in winter, and paraphernalia for use in camp. The activities of the medical corps are illustrated by types of the belts and contents worn by officers and men of that corps. Of very great interest in connection with the general military equipment now exhibited are the latest types of the Browning machine gun and machine rifle, which have been given a prominent place in the exhibition. Perhaps the most important single objects already installed in the

Made Five Trips to France—Didn't See It

San Francisco.—Five round trips to France with never a sight of the country.

That's George H. DeKay's experience, but he has hopes. DeKay is a Y. M. C. A. war work secretary in the transport service. Ten times his steamer has plowed through the war zone. Five times he has viewed the coast waters of France, but has yet to make an excursion into the country.

The collection are a number of airplanes, showing the types of the machines of this character used during the present war.

The collection also contains the following relics: The American flag made at Islay house, Islay, Scotland, by Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour and John McDougall, for use on can soldiers lost with the transport Tuscania, and a distinguishing flag of the Zeppelin L-19, captured at Bourbonne les Bains, France, October 17, 1917, and a fragment of the gas bag and outer envelope of the Zeppelin.

The naval features of the collection are as yet undeveloped, but there will soon be represented in the exhibition a series which will undoubtedly grow very rapidly through the co-operation of the other government departments and contributions from individuals.

HUNGRY SAILORS FIND REAL HAVEN

Red Cross Canteen With Fine
"Eats" and at Small
Cost.

WERE ON THE WAY HOME

Tell Interesting Stories About Their
Trip and the Work They Had
Done—One Had Six Brothers
in the Service.

London.—They were sailors and they were dirty—hungry, too. They were going from one port that begins with "B." to another port that begins with "B." and they had to stop over on their way, not because they wanted to, but because the trains ran that way, in a big city in Brittany. It was ten o'clock when they got there, tired and dirty and hungry. Not very happy, either; they were being shipped home because of sickness or injury or incipient lung trouble. Their train left at four the next morning.

Fed by Red Cross.

Suddenly they saw a big red-letter sign, "American Red Cross." They followed the pointing arrow. The station was too full to harbor a canteen, so the Americans had put up barracks alongside. The only available ground was full of big trees, so they had built the barracks around the trees and whitewashed their trunks to match the walls. There was a dormitory with double tiers of bunks and a big wash room and a canteen, long tables and benches and a counter with blue-aproned American girls behind it. They served the sailors with hot chocolate or coffee or a strange pink French "soft drink" that was cold and pleasant, and salad and sandwiches or more substantial food, all for a sum that would have been reasonable in the United States before the war.

While they fed them and struggled with complicated problems in international mathematics, like taking 1 franc 75 out of \$5 and returning the change in American money, the blue-aproned girls listened to the sailors' stories about their trip and the work they had done before and

how they felt about going home and all about their families.

Six Brothers In Service.

"I've got six brothers," said one broad-shouldered lad, "and every one of 'em is in the navy or the army, and my mother and sister are doing Red Cross work at home." He had strained his back trying to lift part of an engine that was much too heavy for him and was going back with the cheerful prospect before him of three months in a plaster cast, but he didn't care; he had done as much as he could and perhaps he would be able to get back into it before it was over. He had just one regret. "I had to sell the farm she left me, the lady I used to drive for in New York. She made me promise not to sell it, but when the war came along I knew she'd rather have me sell it and buy Liberty bonds before I enlisted."

DRESS SUIT FOR PRISONER

Incident of War Shows That Occasion-
ally Even the Unspeaking Turk
Has a Heart.

London.—Occasionally even a Turk has a heart.

A British airman fell behind the Turkish lines with his clothes torn to ribbons.

Shortly thereafter a flag of truce went across No Man's Land carrying a message from the Turkish commander to the British lines, saying:

"Please send a bag with a dress suit for Lieutenant —, who has been captured, and he is dining with me to-night."

GETS 15 DUCKS EVERY TIME

Although Past the Allotted Three
Score and Ten Illinois Nimrod Al-
ways Kills Limit.

Although past the allotted three-score-and-ten limit, Hon. U. J. Albertson of this city is still active as a nimrod, and never goes duck hunting without letting the limit—15 ducks. Mr. Albertson, who was a former member of the lower house in congress, belongs to the Duck Island Gun club, which has the distinction of having had for members Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland.