

## 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 report from the American army in France says twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines were violently shelled by the anti-aircraft batteries and driven off Wednesday.

An agreement has been concluded between the French and American governments by which the canned fruit and vegetables required by the American expeditionary forces will be supplied by France.

More than a half million acres of land in western Chauves county, New Mexico, and including a portion of the Roswell land district, have been designated for entry March 11, under the stock raising homestead act.

"Make a bridge of ships to France" was the message from General Pershing and every man of his command, delivered to the American people by Major Frederick Palmer, chief censor on General Pershing's staff, in an address at the National Press Club Thursday.

So the students may receive special instruction in essential army "paper work," the War department has decided to postpone for two weeks the graduation of the 17,000 men now attending the third series of officers' training camps. The camps were to have closed April 5.

Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, sent a fulsome birthday message to Emperor William, of Germany, recently, according to Reuter's Limited. President Carranza in this message used the phrase: "Your Majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing."

A. Howard Winters, aged 37, a Montezano, Wash., volunteer fireman dies from injuries received Wednesday night when an automobile in which firemen were hurrying to respond to an alarm crashed into the Montezano State Bank building, wrecking the automobile and injuring five of its occupants.

Potato day, for the encouragement of potato consumption, is the latest addition to the special days suggested by the Nebraska food administration. Thursday of each week, beginning February 7, is so designated. Dealers are authorized to sell potatoes with wheat flour that day as a "substitute for flour."

The Earl of Derby, secretary for war, has notified Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar and tea for all the home forces except youths under 19 years training for abroad. He explained that the reduced ration compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies.

Horse meat is to be put on the market in Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., and Sioux City within a few weeks, according to announcement of the Equine Meat & Packing company, recently incorporated in Nebraska with \$50,000 capital. The company has been selling horse meat at Grand Island, Neb., several weeks. Only wild, unbroken "mustang" ponies are to be slaughtered.

Wyles B. Bradley, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., flying cadet at Ellington Field, was burned to death when his plane fell 30 feet Wednesday, the gasoline tank exploding.

Fire late Tuesday night practically destroyed the plant and buildings of the Anaconda, Mont., Standard, entailing a loss which it was estimated probably will exceed \$100,000. The blaze is thought to have started in the elevator shaft leading from the press-room to the upper floor, which contained the editorial and composing rooms and stereotyping department.

Belgium was granted another loan of \$3,500,000 by the treasury Wednesday, making her total loans from the United States \$98,900,000.

Whale meat will be the principal article of food at a luncheon to be tendered 30 members of the American Museum of Natural History in New York Friday, planned as a demonstration of the possibilities of whale meat consumption as an offset for scarcity of other meats that might be caused by the war.

## HURL BOMB AT KAISER

Climax is Violent in German Strikes—Labor Troubles Cause Dissatisfaction in Ranks at Front.

London—A bomb was thrown at the imperial palace in Berlin by strikers Saturday evening, according to Berlin advices received by the Times by way of Berne. Twenty-five persons were arrested.

Amsterdam—The Telegraaf's frontier correspondent says that the measures taken by the German officials against the strike leaders in Germany evoked great discontent among the German soldiers in Flanders. The correspondent adds that in many cases the soldiers have incited Belgian laborers, who have been forced by the Germans to work, to go on strike.

A semi-official telegram dated Monday, received here Wednesday from Berlin, says:

"The number of strikers in Greater Berlin has declined. A large number of works again are operating.

In other big armament works the number of those at work varies from 75 to 80 per cent of their full complement. A further abatement is expected at once, so that the strike now may be regarded as an end."

London—According to a Wireless Press dispatch from Berne a series of conferences took place at Berlin Monday. The German emperor and Crown prince received separately Vaseil Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, after which the emperor presided at a crown council. Various conferences continued throughout the day. The Austrian food controller, Herr Hofer, has arrived at Berlin to make urgent representations to Germany regarding the necessity of helping Austria in her food difficulties.

## PLIGHT OF ARMENIA AWFUL

Relief Workers Urged to Hasten Funds to Stricken People.

By R. A. Harris.

Relief workers in behalf of the starving Armenians and Syrians are reminded that their greatest possible efforts are needed now more urgently than ever.

In humanity's name, do not cease your work nor forget your individual pledges. Forward your contributions and collections as rapidly as possible to your nearest local treasurer or direct to the Armenian Relief committee, 613 Stock Exchange building, Portland, Oregon. Do not pay money to solicitors unless you know them well and they have authentic written credentials.

The most urgent and heartrending of appeals has just reached state headquarters direct from Secretary of State Lansing and is backed by telegrams from thoroughly accredited American relief workers in the field. He quotes United States Consul Smith of Tiflis, as follows:

"Condition refugees critical; responsibility resting almost entirely on American committee. Problem more difficult from unsettled internal conditions. Committee besieged by appeals from all districts. Delegations of hungry people, often numbering hundreds, come long distance begging for bread; refuse to leave without food or promises."

Mr. Lansing adds: "In addition the American committee has to assume the work hitherto borne by Russian government and Armenian organizations. Unless this is done promptly numerous orphanages caring for about 10,000 children and many asylums for old people will have to close; inmates homeless and destitute."

### Souza Auctions Baton.

Chicago—Lieutenant John Philip Souza, director of music at the Great Lakes naval training station, offered his baton at auction for the benefit of the fund that is being raised to obtain baseball equipment for the jacks at the station, and it was sold for \$120. The prized wand has been in the possession of the bandmaster for 48 years, having been presented to him in 1879 by members of a band of which he was leader.

### Tartars Advance on Sebastopol.

Petrograd, Saturday—Tartar forces have occupied Yalta, in the government of Taurida and are advancing on Sebastopol, Russia's chief fortress and naval base on the Black sea, according to a dispatch received by the Petrograd Post from Sebastopol. The dispatch adds that the Tartars are dealing mercilessly with the Red Guards, sailors and soldiers.

### Von Kuehlman to Wed.

London—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German secretary of foreign affairs, is betrothed to Frau von Friedlaenderfuld, who, after Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, is reported to be the richest woman in Germany.

## TRANSPORT DEATH LIST DOWN TO 113

Unofficial Reports Say Number Is Even Smaller.

### SURVIVORS CARED FOR

Partly Trained Men in Face of Great Danger Display Real Courage—Army is Proud of Troops.

An Irish Port—The Tuscania carried a total of 2397. The saved number 2296, as follows:

Troops, 2106; crew, 190. Total lost, 101.

Among the American survivors are 76 officers. There are 81 American soldiers in hospital.

An Irish Port—A mass of swirling wreckage on the calm neck of the sea along the Irish coast marks the grave of the Tuscania, the first American troop ship sunk by a German submarine. A few bodies of the 100 men who perished have been washed ashore and some of the injured now in hospitals are expected to succumb. The survivors, numbering 2296, are quartered in hotels, homes and hospitals along the North Irish coast.

Two groups left, clad in misfit clothing, for Belfast, by rail and thence by boat to England. The survivors are agreed that no one saw the wake of foam as the torpedo came toward the vessel.

It was a black night and no alarm came from any of the 15 lookouts. The torpedo struck the Tuscania a vital blow amidships, in the boiler room, and there was a muffled crash, which told everyone what had happened. The possibility of being torpedoed was discussed almost daily since the vessel left American shores. Several hundred young lumberjacks from the Southwest and Pacific Coast states were eating their evening meal at the time the disaster occurred. Hundreds of other American troops were waiting for theirs when the general alarm sounded.

False alarms had been sounded for boat drill every day of the trip, but all knew that this one was genuine. Officers shouted instructions to the men. Many of them were husky youths, and despite their brief military training, they displayed wonderful coolness as they marched to their boat stations. There was no running about; nothing resembling a panic.

In a few isolated cases there were signs of nervousness on the part of some of the youngsters as the ship took a heavy tilt to starboard and they slid to the railing, to which they clung for dear life. But that was all. Veteran British officers in the crew, who had been torpedoed several times, marveled at their coolness.

Most of the crew who lost their lives were killed in the explosion in the boiler room. One of the survivors of the engine room force said the second engineer checked the speed of the vessel after the impact by throwing the engine levers over to "full."

This probably saved many lives, as otherwise the vessel would have plowed on, smashing the lifeboats' davits, as happened in the case of the Lusitania. One of the remarkable escapes was that of a fireman who had walked to the upper deck to get a drink of water. He never saw his fellow firemen again.

The first trawler load of survivors arrived in port four hours after the disaster, and the last eight hours afterward. One trawler rescued the record number of 340, and all were Americans. The feat earned the warm praise of the British command here. Many American officers and privates were rescued while swimming about in search of wreckage to which to cling. A few of these could not swim, but they had on their life belts, which they had kept close at hand throughout the voyage.

Most of the Americans were lost through the Tuscania's heavy sudden list after being torpedoed, which caused faulty launching of the lifeboats.

### All Victims' Lives Insured.

Washington, D. C.—Every American soldier lost on the Tuscania having dependents was protected by government insurance. Many had applied for voluntary insurance, which is issued in amounts up to \$10,000, and all are covered by government compensation payable to a widow, child or widowed mother. This automatic insurance aggregates about \$4300, and is paid at the rate of about \$25 a month for 20 years.

## STARVE 30,000 SERBS

Stories of Barbarous Cruelty Reach Italy From Austrian Concentration Camps—Many Dying.

Italian Army Headquarters—Exchanged Italian prisoners, who have just arrived from Austrian concentration camps, tell of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced against prisoners, particularly Serbians, who are reported confined in cages and fed through bars like animals. An authoritative summary of the statements of these returned prisoners says:

"The treatment of the Serbians is even worse than that of the Italians, indicating that Austria intends to destroy the Serbians as a race.

"As a result of these conditions there are up to now not less than 30,000 to 40,000 dead from starvation.

"They are permitted to receive no parcels and are unable to work because of weakness. They are put like animals in cages with wooden bars. Through these bars the keepers throw them scraps of uneatable bread, carrots and turnips as their sole sustenance. The mortality, already great, is increased, as they are given no care and there are no doctors and no sanitation."

Concerning the Italians, the statement says, they returned in rags after suffering ill treatment and exposure to cold while compelled to work on enemy trenches under the guard of Hungarians, who are declared to be particularly hostile to the Italians.

They received a small loaf of bread daily for division among them.

"Conditions are so terrible, the report says, that they will result in not more than one-third of the Italian prisoners coming back alive."

## JOHN L. SULLIVAN PASSES

Celebrated Pugilist Succumbs to Heart Failure in Eastern Home.

Abington, Mass.—John L. Sullivan, one of the most interesting fighters of prize ring renown, died suddenly of heart disease at his farm in West Abington Saturday. As was his wish he died with his shoes on. Although stricken with heart trouble three weeks ago, he had quickly improved and was in no sense an invalid. He was about to leave his house to pay a visit to Boston to see his old friend Captain James P. Sullivan, of the Boston police department, when he received his final knockout.

His friend and companion, George M. Bush, rushed to his side as the old gladiator sank to the floor unconscious and revived him with cold water applications to the head. "John L.," responding quickly to this treatment, as in his palmy days in the prize ring, struggled to his feet and refused to take the decision of "time." He reluctantly consented to have a physician called, but after receiving medical treatment, announced that he would have a bath and keep his appointment. Even as he expressed his determination he became unconscious and died apparently without further pain.

Hardly had the news of the passing of one of America's greatest fistic champions been flashed broadcast than messages of sympathy began pouring into town from men in all walks of life. Sullivan, in his prime, was a popular idol and he never entirely lost his hold on the public. This was due not only to the success of his prize-fighting days, but to his rugged battle later against his old easy-going habits.

### Teutons' Neglect Worries Bulgaria.

Amsterdam—A dispatch from Sofia to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says strong protests have been made in the Bulgarian parliament against the silence regarding Bulgaria's war aims which have marked recent German and Austrian pronouncements. Premier Radoslavoff, speaking in the Chamber of deputies, attributed the omission to "urgent business which Germany and Austria-Hungary had in their own countries."

In the debate which followed it was stated that the Bulgarian people were astonished and disappointed at the omission and demanded unequivocal enlightenment in regard to the attitude of Germany and Austria.

Amsterdam—Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, has arrived at Brest-Litovsk for the continuation of the peace conference, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

### Concrete Ships Ordered.

Washington, D. C.—Contracts for ten 3500-ton concrete ships were let Monday by the Shipping Board to the Ferrer Concrete Shipbuilding Corporation of Redondo Beach, Cal. The first vessel is to be delivered within six months and the other nine within a year. The building company will use a new plan of construction recently patented by which it claims it can build the vessels more rapidly than under the old method of working concrete.

## U. S. TRANSPORT IS SUNK; MANY LOST

2197 Soldiers Aboard; 1912 Are Reported Saved.

### MANY UNITS ON SHIP

Torpedo Strikes Tuscania Near Irish Coast—First Troop Boat to Meet Mishap in Barred Zone.

Washington, D. C.—The Cunard liner Tuscania, carrying 2179 American soldiers, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, but official reports late Wednesday night said 1912 of the officers and men had been saved and indicated that the list of rescued might prove even larger.

The troops composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, were traveling on the Tuscania, a British vessel, under convoy of British warships.

A brief dispatch from the War department from London announced the disaster and reported the landing of only 1100 survivors.

This was made public shortly after 10 o'clock and for more than two hours it was feared that probably 1400 men, including members of the liner's crew, had gone down.

When a message came to the State department from the embassy at London saying, at 11 o'clock, that 1912 of the American had been accounted for, the joy of officials almost swept away the distress occasioned by the earlier news.

The list of detachments aboard follows:

Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E and F of the 20th Engineers; one hundred and seventieth engineer train; one hundred and seventh engineer train; one hundred and seventh military police; one hundred and seventh supply train; one hundredth aero squadron; one hundred and fiftieth aero squadron; Two hundred and Thirtieth aero squadron; replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of the 32d division; fifty-one casual officers. The 32d division is composed of National Guard troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. The division trained at Camp McArthur, Texas.

The 107th engineers was composed of the First Battalion of Michigan Engineers, the 107th military police was made up from the Fourth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and the 107th Supply train from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

Thus, all the soldiers were Wisconsin and Michigan guardsmen except those in the aero squadron, who probably were recruited from all parts of the country.

The Tuscania was the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be sunk by German submarines, but the American transport Antilles was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone while returning to the United States from France and 14 soldiers were lost, with 156 other persons, including several members of the armed naval guard.

American warships conveying transports to France last June twice fought off submarine attacks. Since then, however, there has been no reports of an attack on a ship carrying American troops to Europe.

Recently the Navy department has feared that the Germans would make a concentrated effort to intercept transports, the recall of many submarines to their bases being interpreted as preliminary to such a campaign.

The position of the Tuscania when she was sunk is taken to indicate that she was bound to England. Her sinking definitely discloses that British ships are being used to carry American transport tonnage. This fact has been intimated before and probably arises from the decision of the supreme war council to make every effort to augment General Pershing's army during the present year.

Navy officials have insisted that, despite the most careful plans and efforts to safeguard transports, there was always a chance that a troop ship would stumble upon a lurking submarine and the general belief here is that this is what happened in this case.

### G. O. P. Opportunity Here.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Penrose issued a statement Thursday, calling for unity in the Republican party and urging every member of the Republican National committee to attend the meeting in St. Louis next Tuesday. He said there had been 150 days' delay in "pushing preparedness" since the United States went to war, and that the best way to speed up was to make the Republican party a party of constructive criticism as well as of patriotic co-operation.