

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR BUSY READERS

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

August A. Brown, who served in the famous Light Brigade of the British army at Balaklava, died at Elkton, Md.

King Constantine, of Greece, has applied for and received the regular bread card which is issued to all heads of families.

Rev. Dr. David H. Fouse, a prominent Denver minister, addressing the Ben Franklin club, made a plea for birth control on moral and racial improvement grounds.

Senator Shafroth made a set speech in the senate advocating passage of a constitutional amendment to limit a President to one six-year term and have him elected by direct vote.

Six days after the fund available for paying off gopher bounties in Marion county, Or., became available, \$2500 of the fund had been expended. This represented 25,000 gopher scalps.

A correspondent on the Belgian front writing to the Amsterdam Telegraph says he learns Belgians deported from the neighborhood of Charleroi have been sent to occupied parts of Poland to perform compulsory labor.

Canadian casualties from the opening of the war until December 31, a period of 29 months, total 68,290. This is made up of killed, 10,854; died of wounds, 4010; died of illness, 484; presumed dead, 1108; wounded, 48,454; missing, 1970.

Conductor Clyde Gibson, of Port Angeles, Wash., and two laborers were killed and Engineer Harry Legeer, Fireman Bert Ferguson and 20 laborers injured when a work train on the Seattle, Port Angeles & Western railroad was wrecked west of Majestic.

Baron Devonport, the English food controller, has fixed the following prices which home growers may charge for their 1917 crops: Wheat, 60 shillings per 504 pounds; oats, 38 shillings 6 pence per 336 pounds; potatoes, a varying price of 115 to 130 shillings.

January 10 has been tentatively agreed upon by the Federal Farm Loan Board as the day for opening stock subscription books to the 12 farm loan banks. The books will be opened in each city where there is a farm loan bank.

According to the Handelsblad, of Amsterdam, more than 1,000,000 marks' worth of German cut diamonds will be shipped at an early date to America by a German submarine. A combination of German underwriters has agreed to insure the shipment at 8 per cent, "free of capture," or 11 per cent against capture.

There is a woman's suffrage movement in China but it does not amount to much now. Dr. J. W. Bashford, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, resident in China, said on his arrival in San Francisco recently. Suffrage in a constitution now making probably would be based upon educational and property qualifications, the bishop said.

Postal clerks and carriers, both urban and rural, would receive increases of from 5 to 10 per cent in their salaries by a bill agreed on by the house postal committee Friday. The increase would affect about 200,000 carriers and cost \$10,000,000 a year.

The assassination of M. Jollos, an influential member of the Russian Duma, is reported by the Overseas News agency. According to this report, M. Jollos disappeared mysteriously a short time ago, and it is believed he was the victim of a political murder.

All clocks in New South Wales were set ahead one hour January 1 to save daylight, according to a cablegram received by the Australian Trade commission in San Francisco. A daylight saving act has also been passed in the state of Victoria.

An estimate that 60,000 persons in Massachusetts are addicted to the drug habit was included in a report of a commission appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the drug evil. The habit, it was said, is not confined to any particular class of people.

Many Belgians who were deported to Germany for manual labor purposes, are returning to their native country in pitiful conditions.

One young lady was killed and her sister seriously injured when a Portland interurban train struck their automobile at a crossing on the Estacada line Thursday.

E. L. McClure, of Portland, one of the promoters of the "Forty-five Efficiency Club," became frantic at the organization meeting at the Library, and threatened violence with a pocket knife.

FAMOUS "BUFFALO BILL" DIES

Greatest Scout and Indian Fighter Known Passes Peacefully. Denver, Jan. 10.—Colonel William Frederick Cody, "Buffalo Bill," soldier, hunter and scout, the idol of juvenile America, died at 12:05 P. M. here today at the home of his sister.

With Colonel Cody when death came were his wife and daughter, who had hurried down from Cody, Wyo., the family home, last week, to be at his bedside, and his sister, Mrs. L. E. Decker, of Denver.

Colonel Cody had been in coma since this morning. He had fought death as he often had opposed it on the plains in the days when the west was young.

"You can't kill the old scout," he would tell his physician whenever his condition would show improvement.

When the doctor told him his life was ebbing, Colonel Cody accepted his fate like a stoic. After giving instructions regarding his funeral and business affairs, he said:

"Let us have a game of 'high five,' and every one joined, the colonel laughing and joking because he was winning.

Since January 5, when he was hurried back to his sister's home in Denver, the colonel had surprised all who knew his real condition by great powers of resistance and recuperation. One day his physician would see the end "within 36 hours," and then the colonel would rally and no one could predict the exact outcome.

On January 8, however, his system broke down entirely, and from then on it was a question merely of time.

To add to her measure of appreciation of what the west owed him, the state of Colorado will receive the body of Colonel Cody into her capitol Sunday, there to lie in state four hours.

Funeral services for the noted scout are to be held Sunday afternoon, when the body will be placed in a receiving vault in a local cemetery, but the burial will not take place until next spring, probably Decoration day, when the body of one of the nation's most picturesque characters will be interred in a tomb hewn from the rock at the top of Lookout mountain, near this city. Plans already are afoot for the erection of a suitable monument.

The funeral services Sunday are to be held in the Elks' Home in charge of the Denver Lodge of Elks. In accordance with the wish of the dying scout, however, all the societies to which he belonged are to have a part in the funeral, including the Grand Army of the Republic, the Pioneer Society of Colorado and the Cowboy Rangers of Denver. The Masons will have charge of the interment of the body in its mountain tomb.

Colonel Cody's Masonic affiliation included membership in the Royal Arch degrees at North Platte, Neb., and in the Knights Templar, Commandery at the same place, and membership in the Shriners of Mecca Temple, New York. After Sunday's service and until placed in the tomb on Lookout mountain the body will be in custody of the Knights Templar here.

Telegrams of condolence in large numbers have been pouring into the home of the sister here, where Colonel Cody has been staying for the last few days. They include messages from friends of high and low degree all over the country. One from President Wilson and others from Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles and General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, were among the number.

Colonel William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was for many years known to nearly every man, woman, boy and girl in America through his Wild-West show with which he toured this country and Europe. He was a picturesque type of the pioneer frontiersman and lived to see large cities built where he once hunted the buffalo and fought Indians.

William F. Cody was born in Scott county, Iowa, February 26, 1846. His ancestral stock was Spanish, English and Irish. His parents moved west and took up a claim near Leavenworth, Kan., then a frontier Indian post, when Cody was five years old.

At 10 years of age he found himself the head of the family owing to the death of his father who was killed in an encounter growing out of a dispute over the negro-slave question. Young Cody's first employment was as a cowboy between the freight and mail lines operated between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains.

In turn he became wagon master, trapper, hunter, pony express rider and stage coach driver, all giving a varied experience in a school, the graduation from which left the scholar an adept in every possible line of frontier activity.

During the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, young Cody attached himself to a camp of United States troops protecting the laborers and won his sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill" by taking a contract to supply the entire force with fresh buffalo meat for a certain period, killing under one contract 4280 buffaloes. On one occasion he killed the noted Cheyenne chief Yellow Hand in the presence of Indians and troops.

General Miles Pays Tribute. Lincoln, Neb.—General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, here to attend a meeting of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers' association and the State Historical Society, expressed his sorrow over the death of Colonel Cody.

"Colonel Cody was a high-minded gentleman, a brave American and a great scout," said General Miles. "He performed a great work in the west for the pioneers and for the generations coming after them, and his exploits will live forever in history."

Daylight Saving Plans On. New York.—Plans announced here Thursday for the National Daylight Saving convention to be held in New York on the last two days of this month indicate that 5000 delegates will attend.

The purpose of the movement undertaken by the New York daylight-saving committee is to have the nation's clocks turned forward one hour during the five months beginning May 1.

They Hold Balance of Power in House of Representatives in Coming Congress



Here are five of the six independents in the House of Representatives, who will have the balance of power there when the President calls the new congress into session after March 4. Not only does the decision of the speaker depend on them, but the whole policy of the house in relation to the Democratic administration.

Mr. Randall, of Los Angeles, is a Prohibitionist; Mr. Copley, of Illinois, is a Progressive, as are Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, and W. P. Martin, of Louisiana. Meyer London, of New York, is a Socialist. Alvin T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, sets himself down as an Independent.

PAPER TRUST TO BE PROBED

Manufacturers to Face Prosecution if Evidence Proves Combine. Washington, D. C.—Attorney General Gregory has taken over the field of the federal trade commission's inquiry into the print paper market, with a view to determining whether there is a paper trust and instituting civil and criminal proceedings against manufacturers or others who may have violated the anti-trust laws.

President Wilson is understood to be following the inquiry closely. A mass of complaints and testimony and a large number of secret reports from the commission's field force of investigators have been placed in the attorney general's hands.

For several weeks past department officials have been in frequent consultation with the trade commission on the situation and are understood to have under serious consideration the early institution of grand jury proceedings at which indictments charging violation of the commercial section of the law will be asked.

The formal taking over of the inquiry by the department was in response to a letter sent the attorney general by Secretary Bracken of the commission.

Beyond asserting that the investigation might take would be hastened as much as possible, Mr. Gregory declined to comment on the situation.

It is understood, however, that department officials are prepared to institute speedily a dissolution suit against any manufacturers within federal jurisdiction who are believed to have conspired in restraint of trade or to effect a monopoly. At the same time it was made clear the evidence adduced by the commission would be thoroughly digested so that no injustice might be done manufacturers innocent of illegal practices.

In addition department officials are understood to be preparing to ask for criminal indictments should analysis of Transport Loss Denied. Berlin—"One of our submarines," says an official statement issued Sunday by the German admiralty, "torpedoed and sank, December 23, in the Mediterranean an enemy transport of more than 5000 tons. The vessel was accompanied by warships."

Explosion Rocks Butte. Butte, Mont.—For the second time within six weeks, a charge of dynamite was exploded in the local restricted district about midnight Sunday, when a Greek restaurant catering to the inmates of the district was the scene of a sharp explosion, which shook the center of the city.

Glass was broken for a distance of a block from the explosion, but nobody was injured and the property damage was confined to shattered glass.

Democratic administration. Mr. Randall, of Los Angeles, is a Prohibitionist; Mr. Copley, of Illinois, is a Progressive, as are Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, and W. P. Martin, of Louisiana. Meyer London, of New York, is a Socialist. Alvin T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, sets himself down as an Independent.

the evidence warrant such action, and it is believed the criminal proceedings, if undertaken, would be pressed ahead of the civil proceedings.

Publishers charged at the hearing that the manufacturers had combined both to control prices and to restrict production. Some manufacturers had refused to sell to them because of their activity in exposing the manufacturers' methods. Others declared they had been threatened with such refusal by manufacturers.

Tangled Railroad Brotherhood Controversy Before Congress

Washington, D. C.—Activity in the tangled controversy between the railroads and their employees was resumed Monday in two different parts of the capitol, where, six months ago, the Adamson bill, designed to blaze the way to peace, was enacted into law.

While attorneys in the Supreme court are making their opening arguments on the constitutionality of the Adamson act, Representative Adamson, father of the law, has begun a fight in the house for prompt passage of his new blanket railway bill, intended to cover every phase of the situation, and will resume his efforts in behalf of continuing the life of the Newlands railway investigation committee.

The new Adamson bill introduced recently would provide an eight-hour day, make strikes illegal and permit the taking over of railway lines by the military on the orders of the President when public service demands such action.

Drastic though the bill is admitted to be, Mr. Adamson expresses confidence that it will be enacted into law. Save for the eight-hour day provision, the measure is understood to have the approval of the President.

Gold Reaches New York. New York—Gold amounting to \$25,000,000, one of the largest shipments received in a single day since the present movement from abroad began, arrived Monday from Halifax, Nova Scotia. Twenty automobile trucks, each with armed guards, were required to transport the gold, which was packed in 800 boxes, from the railroad station to the sub-treasury. A force of 35 clerks was kept on duty to receive the shipment. Unusual secrecy was observed, it was said, regarding the route of the gold.

Wilson Favors Malheur. Washington, D. C.—The President Saturday approved the recommendation of Secretary Lane that an appropriation of \$400,000 be made by congress this session to build the Warm Springs dam on the Malheur irrigation project. He also approved the secretary's recommendation of an appropriation of \$200,000 for the King Hill project in Idaho. The matter will be sent formally to congress next week by the secretary of the treasury.

Bent, white-haired, although only 50 years old, Herman Billik left Chicago Friday for Cleveland to begin life anew. Billik was freed after serving eight years in the state prison at Joliet following his conviction for murder on testimony which now is admitted to have been perjured.

DEFENDS AMERICAN POSITION

German Paper Tells "Yankee Haters" Their Ideas Are All Wrong. Berlin, via London.—The delivery of American ammunition to the belligerents is defended by the Lokal Anzeiger in a half-column article, published in connection with its comment on the sentiments voiced by Ambassador Gerard at the dinner given to him by the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

The paper says it has the greatest satisfaction concerning Mr. Gerard's utterances, but some doubt as to the finished diplomacy of some parts of his address. It takes decided issue with that portion of the press which has been more or less eagerly criticizing him and the whole idea of giving the banquet in his honor.

"There are unfortunately," says the Anzeiger, "too many people who regard as degradation any result achieved by yielding and who belittle anything not gained with the fist. Meanwhile, the number of Germany's enemies has so increased that it is desirable to build 'golden bridges' for those real or would-be enemies who manifest desire to revise their earlier opinions."

In its defense of the delivery of American war munitions, after expressing gratification that the tide of criticism in the German press has receded, the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"It must always be recalled to the German 'Yankee haters' that their standpoint is legally wrong, that The Hague convention distinctly permits neutrals to make deliveries of ammunition, and that Germany's representatives in that convention expressly opposed changing this clause.

"Despite the large number who loudly proclaim that one more enemy would not harm Germany, there still are wide circles of persons who would like to see the war brought to a close without accession to the ranks of our enemies, especially of an opponent truly not to be underestimated. For these reasons alone it seems useful to meet half way those who are, or seem to be, ready to work with us and go our way."

Senate Would Make District of Columbia Dry; House Favorable

Washington, D. C.—Designed to abolish saloons in the national capital after November 1, 1917, the Sheppard bill was passed by the senate and now goes to the house, where, its friends assert, it is assured of passage. The vote in the senate was 55 to 32.

While the measure prohibits the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, it permits importation for personal use. An amendment which would have submitted the proposal to a referendum of citizens of the District was defeated just before passage by a tie vote, 43 to 43.

Neither the vote on the referendum amendment nor that on the passage of the bill was on party lines. There were 25 democrats and 17 republicans voting for the referendum and 22 democrats and 21 republicans voting against it. Most of the republicans of the so-called progressive group voted against it.

For the bill itself there were 28 democrat and 27 republican votes, with 22 democrats and 10 republicans against it. All the progressives voted for passage.

Department Orders "Zeppelins;" Other Lessons of Europe Heeded

Washington, D. C.—Ordnance and aircraft innovations designed from lines developed by European belligerents have been authorized by both war and navy departments. They include Zeppelin type airships, large-caliber mobile rifles and howitzers to be mounted on railroad trucks for the coast defense or hauled by tractor engines over country roads.

Secretary Daniels announced that the "Zeppelin" would be constructed at once. Determination to build the craft was reached after an exhaustive study of the question of rigid airships by a joint committee of officers representing the aeronautical branches of both services, the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy, which recommended that construction be undertaken at once.

The recommendations have been approved by Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker and the cost will be equally divided between the army and navy.

Army ordnance plants are already building at the Watervliet arsenal, New York, pilot guns of the 16 and 12-inch howitzer type. Plans are practically completed also for a 14-inch high-powered rifle with carriage for mounting on railroad trucks.

Caplan Accepts Penalty. Los Angeles.—David Caplan, recently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, asked and was granted a revocation of a certificate of probable cause, staying his sentence, and will be taken to San Quentin penitentiary immediately. Caplan gave notice of appeal, but as a decision from the district court of appeals might not be handed down for a year, Caplan chose to begin service of his sentence. Caplan has spent two years in jail, bail having been denied him. This time does not count as part of his term.

British Ship in Pacific. San Francisco.—The presence in the Pacific of a British auxiliary cruiser, presumably a former Peninsular & Oriental liner, was reported here Wednesday by officers of the Norwegian steamer Cuzco, which arrived from Mexican ports.

The vessel encountered by the Cuzco was off Cape San Lucas, Lower California. After coming close enough to identify the Cuzco, the auxiliary proceeded south.

German Steel Increases. Washington, D. C.—Despite the war Germany is producing more steel than ever before, according to reports to the department of commerce. A production of 1,423,635 tons in October established a new record.

GERMAN CONSUL, 4 AIDES, ARE GUILTY

Alleged Conspirators Convicted of Breach of Neutrality, Doings in Jury Room Secret

Deliberations Take Five Hours—Court Weighs Testimony Carefully—Extreme Penalty Three Years.

San Francisco.—Franz Bopp, German consul-general here, and four of his attaches or employees were found guilty by a jury in the United States district court of having violated this country's neutrality.

"Guilty on all charges," announced the foreman. A deep silence was upon the room. All eyes were riveted on Bopp to see how he would receive the verdict.

A crimson flush was the consul-general's acknowledgment of the verdict—that and a shrug of the shoulders followed by a sigh and the remark to Von Brincken, "Well, at least it is over."

From the time the jury retired until they brought the verdict into court less than five hours had elapsed and two hours of that was spent at dinner. Shortly after retiring they asked for some of the telegrams that had been exhibits in the case. These exhibits were left with the marshal when the jury went to dinner, but were called for on their return.

The members of the jury would not say how many ballots had been taken. All inquiries as to what had gone on in the jury room were met with the statement that they had decided not to discuss the matter with anyone.

Consul-General Bopp said: "In spite of the verdict I must still maintain my innocence and we will leave nothing undone in our efforts to secure a reversal. I cannot say that I am happy at the outcome, but I cannot say I am surprised.

"Our case was very complicated and we were allowed only four and a half hours in which to make our arguments. That that was insufficient time is best evidenced by the fact that it took Judge Hunt four hours to deliver his charge to the jury.

"I believe also the outcome would have been in our favor but for the long and unusual charge of the judge and particularly his instructions to the jury as to the facts. We will appeal, of course."

The maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and \$15,000 fine.

Suffragists Begin "Picketing"

Gates to White House Grounds. Washington, D. C.—Twelve women with suffrage banners stood at the main gates of the White house grounds Thursday inaugurating what leaders of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage call mildly militant "silent picketing" to force their cause upon President Wilson's attention.

"Pickets" were at the two entrances from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark, tired ones being relieved from time to time, and at night it was said that all gates would be guarded daily until March 5, when the suffragettes plan to bring their campaign for a federal amendment to a close with a big parade.

The women, wearing yellow, purple and white ribbons across their chests, stood three on either side of the gates, over each of which was held a banner inscribed, "Mr. President, What Will You Do For Woman Suffrage?"

White house officials and the city police made no effort to interfere and it was said that as long as the women created no disorder no official attention would be paid to them. The president himself passed the "pickets" only once, and then was not recognized by the women. Mrs. Wilson passed in and out several times.

According to the union officials, the number of pickets will be increased from day to day. Various states will have charge of the work on different days, it was said. Colleges, organizations and professions also will be represented.

Greece Accepts Terms. London.—Greece's reply accepting the terms of the ultimatum of entente allies was delivered Wednesday evening, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says: "The crown council was hastily summoned and the cabinet also is in session. It is declared a conciliatory tendency is prevailing and that a reply will be made to the entente ultimatum in due time."

Plunger Regains Wealth. New York.—Jesse L. Livermore, who made a fortune in cotton in Wall Street and later went into bankruptcy, has amassed another fortune in grain, cotton and "war brides," and paid off old debts of \$2,000,000, although he had been discharged from bankruptcy and was not legally liable. In ascribing the "psychology of the game," Livermore said that "confidence in one's self is the first requisite to success."

Alaska Dry Bill Favored. Washington, D. C.—At a hearing on a drastic prohibition bill for Alaska before the house territories committee it was developed that there are 325 retail liquor dealers and six breweries in the territory. Chairman Houston indicated the committee would report the bill favorably and that its effect would be to make the territory "bone dry."