Happenings of the World Tersely Told

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Another German raider is loose in the Pacific, according to the report of an officer of a Dutch merchant ship which arrived at Manila. The officer said that the Japanese ship Hizen Maru was captured by a German.

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Secretary Daniels made public at Washington a summary of the official report of Lieutenant Commander Du Val W. Bagley, on the sinking by a German submarine of the American destroyer Jacob Jones, in which seven officers and 64 men lost their lives. Commander Bagley gives unstinted praise to the behavior of officers and men.

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Failure of the German government to provide adequate protection for ships taken prisoner the day green officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived, resulted in the American government carting off payment to all German officers held prisoners of war in this country, it was announced at the war department at Washington.

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The United States now has in Prance an army of "substance," and ready for active service, Secretary Baker told the senate war investigating committee at Washington. Baker replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war and the delays and errors of judgment in the vast undertaking. Arms of the best modern type, he said, are now in hand and provided for every soldier in France. An army of nearly a million and a half men is now in the field or in training, he asserted.

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Charged with stealing the explosive act, a man describing himself as Mr. Edward Rosenow of Chatfield, was born in France, thirty years old, was arrested at New York.

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A government powder plant to cost $50,000,000, and to employ about 1500 men is to be established by the war department on the Cumberland river about 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn.

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Two men were killed and two seriously injured when a bomb fell at Camp Pinedo, Ark., was exploded or seen dressed in the uniform of a captain of the United States army. Only three men, civilians, were killed at the time. C. F. Wilcox, vice president of the National Reserve bank of Kansas City, Mo., was seriously wounded.

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Many trains between Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, St. Paul and points east and south are eliminated by western railroads to relieve the coal situation given out at Chicago.

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Mabel Demaster, twenty-eight years old, was shot and instantly killed E. F. Hoy, an alleged bootlegger, who attempted to escape from a deputy sheriff's custody at Minneapolis, Minn.

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Two bundles held up at the Bank of Knapp, at Knapp, Wis., and escaped with $12,000.

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Personal

Senator James H. Reedy of Idaho died at Washington of heart disease. Senator Reedy was born in Pennsylvania in 1861.

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European War News

Germany's preparations for a drive on Petrograd are developing. Most German divisions have recently arrived from the East. Their disposition along the northern front was reported by British flyers. It is also learned from German prisoners that artillery is arriving in large numbers. Reinforcements are being provided for every soldier in the line. An army of nearly a million and a half men is now in the field or in training, he asserted.

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Foreign

The German delegations in Petrograd are reported to have got into touch with the Swedish legation and to have expressed the desire that Sweden act as a go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

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The house of lords at once reported Lord Lansdowne's resolution favoring the negotiation of peace to end the war, takes the leading place in both the news and editorial columns of the London press. The newspapers describe it as "The Magna Charta of future peace." Representatives of British labor issued a manifesto giving a whole-hearted support to the proposals presented in the speech.

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Another outbreak has occurred in Portugal. Crews of Portuguese warships mutinied and bombarded Lisbon forts. The army remained faithful to the government and insurgents have been restored.

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The Paris Temps says of the passage in President Wilson's address dealing with Alsace-Lorraine: "It is the first time the president of the United States has declared himself on the European question. We had no doubt on this sentiment, but we are very glad that he has expressed it."

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Not less than 30 persons were killed and injured in a railway accident near Kaiserslautern in Bavaria, according to a dispatch received at Amsterdam.

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Domestic

Governors section of the senate passed a ten-day shortage of three days' supply of coal for the state, reports received at Washington by General McAdoo say the government has been alternately storing and distributing coal. The previous war was abandoned.

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Washington section of the senate passed a resolution, regardless of whether it would have taken out first papers for American citizenship, will be freed from liability to military service in the United States if they appeal through diplomatic representatives at Washington.

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President Wilson announced at Washington his support of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The president made the announcement in a letter to Senator Shafroth of Colorado.

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The government at Washington is preparing for the control of the telephone and telegraph systems of the country. A man has been selected to take charge, and his name will be made public with the announcement of the appointment is made.

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With two months of severe cold weather ahead, Germany faces a real shortage of 20,000,000 tons, according to Rear Admiral Eberhard Godt, chief of the Imperial Admiralty staff. At the same time he gave a serious warning that submarine warfare would not stop as it put into effect at once severe restrictions.

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Regulation of the prices of practically all private securities sold on the New York stock exchange was ordered by the committee on public information of Washington.

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Governor Capper was taken by the department of justice at Washington before the federal grand jury investigating treasons now in session in sending seditious matter through the mails. The governor is currently Clarence Darrow.

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Secretary Baker's examination before the senate military committee at Washington was watered up by a rapid fire of questions by members of both parties, who did not agree with Chairman Chamberlain's view that the committee should not "cross-examine" Mr. Baker's statement. The secretary declared that any suggestion that he was not doing his best would succeed the country.

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The woman suffrage constitutional amendment was passed by the house at Washington, 274 to 136. Forty passage by the senate in 1915.

Abundant ice on the Potomac river has given engineer troops in training near Washington an excellent opportunity for exercising, shown in the picture above "pontooners" breaking the ice preparatory to building a bridge.

13 MILLION MEN IS COST OF WAR

Figures Stupendous Beyond Power of Human Mind to Compass.

MOST OF THEM ARE KILLED

Big Price Being Paid for the World's Future Security—Money Cost Nearly $175,000,000 a Day—Capital Cut Down.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Correspondent of the Chicago News).

Washington, D. C.—Figures are appalling to the cost of this war are stupendous beyond the power of the human mind to compass.

Thirteen million men killed in battle have been thrown 7,000,000 and 8,000,000. Offsetting the number of deaths which would have occurred in times of peace, it is safe to set the war loss at more than 7,000,000 men. This is about one man in twenty for the first year of the war unprecedented.

The figures are large, but they are based on the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. Moreover, the death rate has been falling steadily since the end the war, as methods more economical of human life are adopted and more scientific efficiency increases. The British army, for example, in the last year has suffered casualties equal to the disastrously large increase in the first year of the war but troops were sent to the front pretty supported by artillery and sometimes literally smothered on the western front the French losses were heaviest for the first two years as England takes over the bulk of the fighting. Now, the French are bearing about five-sixths of the load.

Total of 5,250,000 Disabled.

In addition to the dead, the percentage of wounded has been steadily increasing. Thus the net loss in non-fatal casualties to about 15,000,000. There have probably been about 10,000,000 men less seriously wounded in such a way that they have either been returned to the front or able to pursue their usual occupation in civil life. Some reservation of the meaning of "wounded" is necessary. It includes all disabled, that the dead and the total disabled equal more than half the able-bodied men in the United States.

The money cost is a vastly more confusing problem. The war is expressed all comparison with any nation. At the beginning of the war the cost was about $10,000,000 a day. It is now predicted Europe could not stand it for six months. Now, well along in the fourth year, the cost is nearly $175,000,000 a day and there are no signs of a financial breakdown.

It has become increasingly evident that the war must be won by economic rather than by armies. As long as said Britain economic resources actually exceed those of Germany and Austria, food and beasts and iron and steel, the British army will be supported and continue to make war. In looking for a basis for peace terms, the allies will turn not toward the absurdly depreciated German mark, but toward the solid British pound.

Its Future Mortgages.

This is because a nation can mortgage its future like a man who enters a shop with empty pockets and pays for goods with signed notes promising the labor of his children. The world's debt already is more than $200,000,000,000. The total increase in debt in seven years by at least $150,000,000,000, the difference between the amount levied in taxes is excess of the current expenditures.

It is easy to see that if all the interest is paid to people living in the United States, and the principal at the end of the war is owed to residents in the United States, the United States as a nation is no wonker financially for having fought the war. Today $20 than if it had never borrowed a cent. Such enormous issues will probably effect a redistribution of wealth.

For the interest payments will be met by taxation, and taxation made for the most part on incomes. By a

GERMAN SHIPPING IS REVIVED

Kaiser's Vessels Are Now Carrying Coal From Rotterdam to Scandinavia.

Rotterdam, Netherlands—A revival in German shipping is the latest venture feature of Rotterdam's exterior trade.

So fewer than 15 German steamships arrived in port within 48 hours a few days ago. Their cargoes in portage is perhaps still more strange, for nothing is inbalk, they are reported.

NO PLACE FOR SHIRKERS

Even Wasted Figure, Forced to Display War Insignia in French Cities.

Paris.—The police's devotation for the slicker, or "embarque," as he is called in French, was amusingly shown on the street. In the window of a barshop near the Gare de l'Est, where it was known the backwoods of soldiers were going to or coming from the war was the life size cut out of a

A WAR PRAYER

By James Waterman Wise of New York.

Father, we beseech thee
Guard our land tonight.
Keep, we pray, their footsteps
In the paths of right.

We have sent them gladly,
For the fight is long,
Yea, their cause is holy,
Therefore their trust.

Hold their fates, O Father,
In Thy wounded hand,
Bring them back victorious,
Bring them back to us.

For we loved them dearly
But our path was clear;
Lead them safely home,
Father, be thou near!

And if they must leave us,
If it be thy will,
Thou are Father, still,
Guide and guard them still.

World's Capital Cut Down.

Manufacturing in Canada is now the second of the real resource of the war, because it has been the salvation of prosperity that has taken place. This report was made by the late Sir Gilbert Parker, who was a member of the commission of the Canadian government sent to the western front the French lines were heartiest for the first two years as England takes over the bulk of the fighting. Now, the French are bearing about five-sixths of the load.

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Spies Trained from Boyhood

Secret Activities of German Women Told by Dr. Arthur Lynch, M. P.

SYSTEM IS FAR REACHING

Eyes of French People Suddenly Opened to Extent of the Organization and Its Studied and Elaborate Character.

London.—Dr. Arthur Lynch, M. P., who has been in the thick of the Irish and the German spies in France, says:

"In Marcel Prevost's Les Anges Gardiens (The Guardian Angels, otherwise governesses) the tragedy of English governess who is fond of drink, but knows whose beauty was the admiration of the sea and her, and a German officer, a baron and a prig and attractive young woman, nonchalant by moral standards, but with a heart of gold. At the beginning of the war the cost of $10,000,000 a day is now predicted Europe could not stand it for six months. Now, well along in the fourth year, the cost is nearly $175,000,000 a day and there are no signs of a financial breakdown.

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STATE VOTES FOR NATIONAL DRY ACT

VOTE IN SENATE 27 TO 5, IN ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE, 46 TO 19.

ONLY FIGHT IS FOR HONOR

Amendment As Adopted in Its Final Form By the Legislature Is a Duplicate of the National Measure Adopted By Congress.

—Frankfort.

The national prohibition amendment was ratified by the Kentucky legislature. The vote was almost unanimous, in the senate it was 5 to 1, in the house 46 to 19.

The senate ratified two resolutions to make the action dry. The first was offered by Senator Meriwether Smith and indorsed by the National Anti-Saloon League. The Smith resolution read:

Later in the afternoon the senate passed the national prohibition amendment adopted by the house. The vote was 27 to 5.

The senators voting for the resolution were: Antle, Bradley, Brock, Carter, Gardner, Harris, Harlan, Harris, Hesh, Hinkle, Hon, Huntsman, Leach, Lee, Lewis, Mathers, Mayes, Rhorer, Rowe, Sharp, Simms, Smith, Meriwether, Smith, Stanley, Stilz and Yeiting.

Yeiting against the resolution were Senators Gardner, Fulkerson, Harris, Burs and Simmons. Total, 5.

The senators who did not vote were Senators Burton, Evans, Parks, Taylor, Thomas and Wilson.

There was no fight against the resolution either in the senate or house. There was a fight, in fact, for the honor of being the author of the resolution. Senator Meriwether Smith, Democrat, Senator Meriwether Smith, Democrat, Senator Meriwether Smith, Democrat,