



NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM OVER WORLD

HAPPENINGS IN OUR OWN AND OTHER COUNTRIES BRIEFLY TOLD.

SHORT ITEMS FOR BUSY MEN

Week's News Condensations Reviewed Without Comment—All Nations Find Something to Edify and Instruct.

The military authorities of Canada have given authorization for the raising of an American battalion.

Mayor J. E. Lightfoot of Ash Grove, Mo., 34 years old, is dead of heart trouble at his home in Ash Grove.

The Brazilian steamer Tropeiro recently has been purchased by a British company and will be renamed the Edith Cavell, in memory of the English nurse executed by the Germans in Belgium.

S. A. Walden, a Confederate veteran of Murfreesboro, Tenn., who wrote that he was 69 years old, but not too old to fight, sent President Wilson a sword made of cedar from the Stone River battlefield, as evidence of his interest in preparedness.

Five Swis delegates to the Ford peace conference at Stockholm were named.

An appropriation of \$78,250,000 for the Prussian state railroads is provided in a bill introduced in the Prussian diet.

Sweden has warned her citizens not to embark on armed merchant vessels, the state department was notified.

Mitchell Dallas, a clerk in the London home office, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey, and Joachim Altani was found guilty of conspiring to obtain money in connection with the issue of passports to aliens.

Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald, widow of Joseph E. McDonald, former United States senator from Indiana, is dead. She was 80 years old.

It is officially stated that the negotiations by which the Spanish government proposed to acquire Austro-German vessels interned in Spanish ports have ended successfully.

More than 300 students of the University of Minnesota were ordered vaccinated, following the discovery that a junior law student was suffering from smallpox.

San Mateo county, Cal., which for three years has placed women on grand juries, went back to the old order of things and drew a list of 20 men.

Corporal Frank J. Harrington, 27 years old, of the Fourth United States Infantry, was found dead at Fort Brown, Tex., his body pierced by a rifle bullet.

More than 1,700 communities throughout the country are preparing to observe Baby week March 4 to 11.

Three thousand laborers in the wire, brass and copper mills of the American Brass company, Ansonia, Conn., are on strike for an increase in wages.

W. S. Roberts, 50 years old, of Marietta, O., fell while carrying two cans of nitroglycerin and was blown to pieces by the explosion which followed.

New equipment, mostly rolling stock, to cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, has been ordered by the Southern Pacific company for use on the company's Pacific system.

Gov. Bilbo of Mississippi signed a bill limiting the amount of liquor any one person may import into the state to one quart of whisky, 24 pints of beer or two quarts of light wine every 15 days.

The reference of H. J. Tennant, parliamentary undersecretary of war, to Winston Spencer Churchill, as "Col. Churchill," in the house of commons, is the first public intimation of his promotion.

The Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru No. 11, from Marseilles to Baltimore, foundered in a storm in the Atlantic.

About 25 stokers at the John A. Roebling Sons plant, Trenton, N. J., refused to go to work because their demands for more pay and shorter hours had been declined, and as a result the plant, employing about 6,000 men, was closed.

The first call for the married men who enlisted under the Derby scheme, the London Daily Mail says, will be issued in about a month.

The body of Adolph Pegoud, the brother of the celebrated aviator who was killed in action six months ago, was found hanging from a tree in the vicinity of Versailles.

Reports of the sinking of the steamer Targesta were confirmed when 25 members of the crew were landed at Gravesend.

President Wilson has signed the first of the defense bills to pass both the senate and the house. They relate to the increase in the naval academy and the appropriation of money for the improvement of the two navy yards.

Morse hall, erected in 1890 and containing Cornell university's valuable chemical laboratory, was destroyed by fire.

William Ey of Flushing, L. I., claims he has the shortest name in the world.

Because her teacher intercepted a note in which she asked a boy to come to a Valentine party and read it to the class, Gladys Stone, 14, of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide by taking poison.

The navy department has opened bids for building two of the largest submarines in the world. They will displace 1,500 tons and be capable of 25 knots an hour.

The senate passed the gold bill for the coinage of 100,000 gold dollars bearing a likeness of President McKinley, which the McKinley Memorial association expects to sell at a premium to derive a fund for a permanent memorial.

Inmates of the state prison at Charlestown, Mass., were allowed for the first time to read the Sunday papers in their cells.

The Marquis of Bath has received word that his eldest son, John Alexander, 21, Viscount of Weymouth, had been killed in action.

Marjorie Sterrett, the Brooklyn girl who started a contribution to build a battleship for the United States navy, has received a letter from Josephus Daniels, returning her 19-cent contribution.

The new flood control committee of the house left for a week's tour of inspection in the Mississippi flood district. They will go first to Cairo and will proceed through the flooded area by boat.

Crossed wires caused a \$50,000 fire in the forge department of the Canada Car and Foundry company, at Montreal.

Jewelry valued at \$8,000 was stolen from the traveling case of Ira Rosen, traveling for a Buffalo, N. Y., concern.

Marvin Harris, a negro, accused of killing an aged farmer, was lynched near Macon, Ga.

A joint resolution authorizing the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was adopted by the Oklahoma house of representatives.

William Waldorf Astor, who was elevated to the peerage on New Year's day, has taken his seat in the house of lords.

Henry J. Tengel, a negro, convicted of assault, was relieved just as Sheriff Hammond of Houston, Tex., was reading the death warrant.

Two armed men held up and robbed the cashier of the Quaker drug store, in the heart of the Tulsa (Ok.) business district. There were more than 200 persons in the store at the time.

Louis Fitzgerald has agreed to deliver one red rose on June 24 each year to Mrs. Elizabeth T. Dick as consideration for her permitting him to run a water pipe line from a dam on Mrs. Dick's estate at Garrison, N. Y.

The Swedish government has decided to ask parliament for \$6,350,000 to defray the expense of maintaining neutral defenses.

The second special session of the Illinois legislature was ended when three members of each house met on the 14th and adjourned.

Despite the remonstrances of doctors, Daniel Hawkins of Lake Grove, N. Y., smoked his pipe incessantly, when awake, during his recent serious illness of pneumonia, and is recovering.

Withdrawing the previous plea of one firming, the glove-making firm of Fownes Bros. Co. of London pleaded guilty to the charges of trading with the enemies of England.

Former Premier Venizelos of Greece has decided to return to active political life, becoming a candidate for a vacancy in the chamber of deputies.

Census bureau experts estimate the population of the United States on Jan. 1 was 101,298,315, and that by July 1 it will be 102,017,302. On July 1 last year it was estimated at 100,399,318.

The Italian city of Schio was bombarded by aeroplanes. Six persons were killed and several wounded.

Fire destroyed most of the town of Shelbyville, Del. Many families were made homeless.

Niles Reynolds, 53 years old, died from anthrax which he contracted while at work in a leather manufacturing plant at Gloversville, N. Y.

William Huss, a young farmer of Danbury, Ia., is dead as the result of being shot by his wife with a shotgun she believed to be empty.

Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, said that when his successor was appointed he would help the new secretary become acquainted with his duties.

REPUBLICANS DINE

Annual Lincoln Day Banquet at Kansas City Attended by Nearly 1,200 Persons.

MANY CANDIDATES ON HAND

Keynote Speech of Henry D. Estabrook of New York Made Tariff Paramount Issue.

Under great masses of brilliant hued banners inscribed "Back to Prosperity—1916," 1,155 Republicans sat down to dinner the other night in Convention hall at Kansas City. The occasion was the seventeenth-annual banquet of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri. And there were many young Republicans there, although among those who gathered about the tables were hundreds of men grown gray.

It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever held by the organization. The big hall fairly blazed with suspended red, white and blue pennants. The contending cries of gubernatorial boosters filled up the intermissions between courses of the dinner. Especially loud were the Lamm and McIndoe supporters. About the time their demonstrations were at their height, however, the Morris crowd "put one over." Messenger boys sped through the banquet hall crying: "Home call for Governor Morris."

One marked demonstration for a person not a candidate, occurred. That was when former Senator William Warner passed down the long aisle in the middle of the hall to the speaker's table.

At the speakers' table were Clarence A. Barnes of Mexico, Mo., president of the association, his fellow officers, gubernatorial and senatorial candidates, and prominent local Republicans. That the restoration of the protective tariff is regarded as the principal question before the people by the Republicans of Missouri was unmistakably indicated by the reception given Henry D. Estabrook of New York, who took the tariff for his subject. The speaker did not mince words nor equivocate. He advocated a Republican tariff, the old school type, and the diners cheered.

The address of S. G. Nipper of Potosi, Mo., member of the state committee, was a plea for harmony. Such in the main was also the address of John F. Cell of Kansas City, who was introduced as one who had been prominent in the formation of the Progressive party.

Built First Building at M. U. James B. Rueckel, who had charge of the construction of the first building for the University of Missouri, died the other night at his home in Kansas City. He was 90 years old. He had been ill since last October.

Wealthy Farmer Dead. John Miller, 83 years old, one of Montgomery County's most wealthy farmers, died at his home near Montgomery City. His wife died several months ago. He leaves four sons, all farmers of that county.

Rich Carthage Mine Sold. A big mining transaction has just been closed by which a company headed by Senator Ed Wilkinson of Winfield, Kas., purchased the controlling interest in the Dick Turpin mine west of Carthage for \$125,000.

St. Louis County Votes Bonds. The \$2,000,000 good roads bond issue on which St. Louis county voted recently was carried by a vote of approximately 8,000 for to 1,300 against the proposition.

Coaster Into a Car. When sleds upon which they were coasting at St. Joseph simultaneously crashed into a street car at the foot of a hill, Teddy Walkowiak, 12 years old, and George Saulan, 11 years old, were probably fatally injured.

Missing Man's Body Found. The body of Joseph Hudson, 38 years old, a draftsman, who has been missing a week, was found at the bottom of an abandoned mine near Joplin. It is believed that he slipped on the ice and fell into the opening.

Falling Plank Kills Two. James Williams, 38, and Henry Counts, 43, were killed at the American Davy mine near Carthage when a plank in the cribbing of the shaft broke loose and fell 200 feet, striking them on the head and crushing their skulls.

Mine Operator Dead. T. K. Irwin, 78, millionaire mine owner and the builder of the electric line between Joplin and Pittsburg, Kas., is dead at his home in Carthage.

Mutes "Sang" at a Funeral. One hundred deaf mutes "sang" "Nearer, My God, to Thee" with their fingers at the funeral of Miss Ivey J. Meyers at St. Louis recently. Miss Meyers died at Sulphur, Ok., where she was an instructor in the school for the deaf and dumb.

Salesman Dies at Glasgow. H. E. Shackelford, 69 years old, is dead at Glasgow, after a three days' illness of pneumonia. He was traveling salesman for Arbuckle Brothers of Kansas City.

TO USE STATE FARM LANDS

A Co-operative Movement to Bring Immigrants to Missouri Started—Plan State Conference.

With a meeting in Kansas City or St. Louis, attended by representatives of the federal department of labor, Missouri farmers, farmers' co-operative associations, members of the state board of agriculture and all other agricultural interests of the state, a co-operative movement for the settling of vacant Missouri farm lands and for furnishing desirable farm labor for the state is to be launched.

Several weeks ago Jewell Mayes, secretary of the state board of agriculture, conferred with Secretary Wilson of the department of labor at Washington, in regard to the matter. Recently Mr. Mayes and E. G. Bennett, state dairy commissioner, went to Kansas City to consult Assistant Secretary Post of the department of labor and Immigration Commissioner Caminetti about details of the plan.

"The conference will be held," said Mr. Mayes, "and we hope for some exceedingly beneficial results. The immigrant is now flocking to the cities. He really should come to the farm. There he will be a greater asset to the state and the nation and will have a much better chance to improve his condition. At any rate, on the farm he won't be a burden."

"There is a shortage of the right kind of farm help in Missouri and wages are higher than they have ever been. By co-operation between the state authorities and the federal government we hope to bring the immigrant and a good healthy job together soon after the former's arrival."

"Moreover, there are in Missouri, south of the river, more than 10,000,000 acres of uncultivated farm lands. Most of this is dairy and fruit land. "We want to join hands with the federal government to bring the worker and the job, the people and the land together. And we want in Missouri a permanent representative of the department of labor to help us work out these problems."

HEARD HIS OWN FUNERAL

White Services Were Being Held in Parlor John Brock of Cuba Hid in Garret.

John Alvin Brock, who in March, 1915, defrauded three insurance companies of \$10,000 by causing it to appear that he had been burned to death in a fire which destroyed a barn on his farm near Cuba, returned the other morning from Woodward, Ok., where he was found several days before by an inspector for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Brock supplemented a sworn confession he had made to the inspector with a statement to a reporter. He told of hiding in the garret of his home while funeral services were being held in the parlor and of remaining in hiding two days before getting away in the night to St. Louis.

With his wife and daughters he came to Cuba from the farm and gave insurance companies deeds to his farm, north of Cuba, where he was supposed to have been killed when his barn burned, and a deed to a farm near Woodward, Ok., which he had just traded for when he decided to throw himself on the mercy of the insurance companies. Twenty-four hundred dollars in cash, all the money left of the \$11,512 insurance received, also was returned.

Zinc Miners Get Wage Increase. As a result of the increased price of ore during the last thirty days a raise in wages of 25 cents a day has been given the miners of the Missouri-Oklahoma-Kansas mining district. Nearly 10,000 men are affected. High grade ore now is bringing \$125 a ton.

His First Hair Cut at 20. Listening to the persuasions of his uncle, William Jennings Bryan Wise, 20 years old, of Crane, visited a barber shop recently for the first time in his life and had his raven tresses, measuring two and one-half feet in length, cut off. The boy was born in Bryan's free silver campaign in 1896.

Made Ill by Oil Fumes. Four persons were rendered unconscious and eight others were made ill while making the trip in an auto bus from Gumbo to Clayton, St. Louis county. The body of the bus is completely inclosed and the vehicle is heated with two oil stoves, the fumes from which are believed to have caused the trouble.

To Vote On New Rule. The Maryville city council has called for Friday, March 3, the election at which the commission government city manager plan will be submitted. A petition with 350 names was presented by representatives of the Commercial Club.

Coming Home From Front. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wonell, who live on a farm near Houston, are awaiting the arrival of their son, Edward Wonell, 18 years old, who is on his way home from Europe. For five months he fought in the trenches as a British soldier.

Aged Sedalian Dead. George Croft, 80 years old, a resident of Pettis county for a third of a century, is dead at his home south of Sedalia. A widow and two children survive.



VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL "Started Something" when he gave Mrs. Woodrow Wilson a fine specimen for her wedding present—Strange American Industry is flourishing.



By MALCOLM M'DOWELL. When Vice President Marshall selected a Navajo Indian blanket as a wedding present to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, he unwittingly started a novel vogue in hymeneal fashions. The gorgeous products of Navajo looms promise to figure extensively among the wedding gifts of many of this season's brides. The war has almost stopped the importation of Turkish and Persian rugs, and it is predicted that Navajo Indian blankets, which are used for rugs and couch covers, will become a fad with connoisseurs who, heretofore, only had eyes for oriental floor coverings.

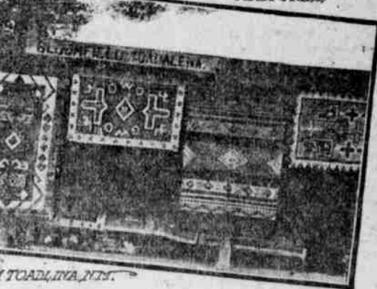
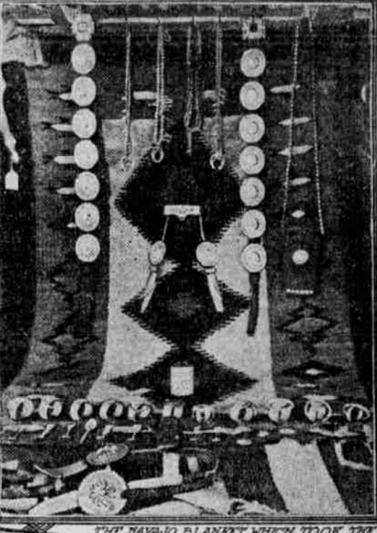
The particular kind of a blanket which the vice president secured is known only to himself, but it is said to be one of the rarest of its kind. The gift was unique in its genuine Americanism, for it was woven by an original American, on an original American loom, from wool sheared from Navajo sheep, bred and reared on the Navajo reservation, and colored with the vegetable dyes which only Navajo squaws know how to make—a singularly appropriate gift for the bride of an American president.

Navajo blankets range in value from a few dollars for the common kind usually purchased from traders, to \$500 and upwards for the stunning fabrics woven by expert and famous weavers only for head chiefs. The latter are hard to find, and their value is constantly on the increase. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells is bending his energies to the development and encouragement of income-producing industries among his Indian wards, and in his last annual report he lays strong emphasis upon the Navajo blanket industry, which, he shows, continues to be the most important and remunerative of the native Indian industries, giving the Navajos an annual revenue of over \$700,000.

Nearly seven hundred blankets were displayed; many of them were packed overland for a distance of 125 miles, through the rough, arid country which is characteristic of the Navajo reservation. Mrs. Yabbing Begay, an uneducated squaw, but famous for her fine weaves, captured the first prize of \$100; the second prize of \$90 went to Miss Susie Rainbridge of Crozier, N. M., an Indian school graduate. No-nah German, a seventeen-year-old prize winner. Over \$10,000 worth of blankets were sold at this fair, and the exhibit, selected from blankets displayed at Shiprock, which was sent to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, attracted much attention and gave a decided impetus to the Navajo blanket vogue.

The Navajos, the largest tribe of Indians in the United States, are a pastoral people, tending their numerous

NAVAJO BLANKETS AGAIN POPULAR



flocks of sheep and goats on their reservation of more than eighteen million acres in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. The last census counted over twenty-seven thousand Navajos, and the tribe is steadily increasing in numbers. They are regarded as the least spoiled of the Indians, for not only is it government policy to interfere as little as possible with their civil life, but their remoteness and the generally uninviting character of their lands have had a tendency to keep white men away from them. Because they have retained, to a greater degree than have some other tribes, their primitive nature, the Navajos are eagerly studied by ethnologists and other students of America's native peoples.

Oscar H. Lipps, supervisor in charge of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., regarded as one of the best-informed men on Indians in the service, made a study of the history and weaving of Navajo blankets. In an article written for the Red Man, a monthly magazine produced and printed by the Indian students of Carlisle, Mr. Lipps describes the manner of weaving Navajo blankets.

"While many people," he writes, "believe these blankets are made in eastern factories by 'Yankees,' and shipped to western traders to deceive 'tenderfoot' tourists, this is a mistake. The Indian buys the factory-made blankets for his own use. The mackinaw robes are worn by all 'blanket' Indians. They are usually of bright colors and elaborate pattern, the designs being often taken from Navajo blankets and other Indian handicrafts.

"It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Navajo does not wear his own make of blankets. They are too valuable, for one reason, since one Navajo blanket of good weave and pattern is worth half a dozen ordinary Indian robes sold by the trader. A genuine Navajo blanket is hand-made from start to finish. The Indian grows his own wool, cards it, spins it, dyes it and weaves it all by hand in the most primitive manner. He formerly pulled the wool from the sheep with his hands, but with the advent of the trader came the common sheep-shears, and he at once began the use of them. Were you to visit a Navajo weaver's hogan or lodge, you would expect to see a large, old-fashioned loom and spinning wheel, but you would find different appliances used in carrying on this textile industry. By comparison the loom and spinning wheel of our colonial ancestors were as intricate and complicated as the machinery of a modern woolen mill.

"The Navajo spinning wheel consists of a small wooden spindle made of hard wood and about eighteen inches in length, on which is fastened a wooden disk three or four inches in diameter. This spindle is twirled with the fingers, while the soft wool, which has been carded with a pair of old-fashioned hand-cards into small rolls, is twisted into smooth, strong thread.

"After the spinning the yarn is dyed. Formerly native dyes were used exclusively. These vegetable dyes never faded, but grew more mellow and beautiful with age. It is to be deplored that the ordinary dyes of commerce have largely taken the place of the vegetable dyes in the manufacture of Navajo blankets. In their native dyes they never had many different colors. They had a beautiful yellow, which they made from the yellow flower that grows in their country. They also had very beautiful dark red, but they had no bright red such as they now get with the dyes of commerce, except when they purchased the bayetta cloth from the Spanish traders. This was their first bright red.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Jerusalem has olive trees eight hundred years old. No fewer than 176 different kinds of bananas are grown in various parts of the world. For automobilists who wish to sleep out of doors an attachment for cars has been invented that extends to form a bed and folds to hold baggage when not otherwise needed. Of Spain's 19,500,000 population, 4,000,000, or about 21 per cent, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Italian state railways are to be supplied with 10,000,000 Italian sleepers at the rate of 2,000,000 a year. A new automobile muffler is featured by a spinning turbine wheel that is said to keep the exhaust gases moving and to cool them.

Advice Not Needed.

A man from the backwoods visited New York for the first time on Christmas, and went into a restaurant to have his dinner. All went well until the waiter brought him a sorrellette. The eyes of the backwoodsman flamed and, pulling a six-shooter from his hip pocket, he told that waiter his mind. "You take that blamed thing away at once," he said, evenly. "I reckon I know when to use a bang-kierchief, without having them darned hints thrown out!"