

Happenings of the World Tersely Told

European War News

It was stated on excellent authority in London that the British cabinet has virtually decided upon a modified form of conscription bill, to be introduced in the house of commons, giving the government the necessary power to bring in single men and preserve Premier Asquith's pledge to married men. It is reported McKenna and Runciman have resigned. Their resignations have not yet been accepted.

A dispatch to the Geneva Tribune from Vienna says: "Chancellor von Bethman-Holweg is expected in Vienna shortly with the full conditions under which the central powers will accept peace. The conditions will be officially communicated to the allies."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been wounded by an Austrian grenade and is now in the hospital, it is stated by the Overseas News agency. The agency attributes its information to a traveler who has just arrived from Italy.

The naval steamship Venetium has been sunk by a German submarine. Her crew was saved, says a dispatch from London.

The steamer United States, which arrived at New York from Scandinavian ports, reported that on December 13 she was stopped east of the Shetland Isles by a British cruiser and taken to Greenock for examination. There the British removed 1,961 small parcels and 930 parcel-post packages. The steamer was released on the eighteenth.

The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph company of London says a royal decree has been issued disbanding two auxiliary classes of troops.

According to an unofficial report from Paris the British charged from their trenches before Armentieres and by surprise drove the Germans from their first-line positions and took 800 prisoners. The losses on both sides were considerable.

Eighty persons lost their lives when the French liner Ville de la Clotat was torpedoed by an unidentified submarine in the Mediterranean on December 24. According to the latest reports received at Paris there were no Americans on the vessel.

The Bulgarian premier has assured the agrarian party that the Bulgarian campaign in the Balkans has ended, according to Bulgarian newspapers received at Athens.

A British Indian army corps (about 40,000 men) has left France for another field of operations, it was officially announced in London.

The British steamship Yeddo, from Calcutta to Boston and New York, was sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss estimated at \$2,000,000. Her crew is reported saved. The nationality of her assailant is still in doubt. The Yeddo was of 4,500 tons.

Domestic

Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, former naval attaché of the German embassy in Washington, before sailing from New York for Rotterdam defended his action in sending supplies to German warships at sea, and blamed a Providence newspaper for starting what he termed "spy hysteria" throughout the country.

The federal grand jury at New York indicted for conspiracy to foment strikes in American munition factories the following men: Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, H. Robert Fowler, former congressman from Illinois; Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio; David Lamar, Jacob C. Taylor, president of Labor's National Peace council; Franz von Rintelen, a German agent; H. B. Martin, Herman Schulteis.

"Skate" Young of South Dakota was killed and John Luffy of Tulsa, Okla., probably was fatally wounded by Dick Wade when they attempted to hold up a gambling house at St. Joseph, Mo.

One auto bandit was killed, another was shot through the shoulder, a third was captured and a fourth escaped in a wild chase through the streets of Chicago. Several detectives participated in the battle. Salvatore Manello was killed.

One of weirdest storms the East has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow accompanied by thunder and lightning and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles an hour—descended from the northwest. It caused six deaths in New York.

Surrogate Fowler of New York refused to set aside the probate of the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie in which she disposed of an estate of \$1,748,550, more than \$1,000,000 of which goes to the woman suffrage cause.

Fire destroyed the principal business block of the village of Little York, Warren county, Illinois, causing a loss of \$65,000.

Mayor Carl H. Keller of Toledo, O., was indicted on the charge of accepting a bribe. It is alleged Keller was given an automobile to influence his vote, as member of the city board of control, to award a \$65,000 contract to the Peerless company for motor fire apparatus.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, was indicted on five counts by the Westchester county grand jury of Westchester county, New York, which has been investigating conditions at the prison.

The First National bank of Havener, Okla., was robbed of about \$15,000 by four bandits.

Doctor Ruhland, city health commissioner of Milwaukee, who urged residents to stop kissing during the grippe epidemic, has fallen victim to the grippe himself.

Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, caused small damage on the British sugar steamer Inchmoor as she lay moored south of Brooklyn.

Two policemen shot and killed three brothers at Freehanspur, Ill., when they resisted arrest on a charge of drunkenness. The dead are: John, William and Frank Wilkas.

Wong Yuen Yung, a cousin of President Yuan Shi-kai of China, was shot and killed in the Chinese quarter at San Francisco. Yung had been on a secret mission. His assailant escaped.

Mexican Revolt

News was received at El Paso, Tex., of an attempt to assassinate Gen. Francisco Villa near Bustillos, state of Chihuahua. Four of Villa's followers tried to shoot him, but missed. Villa killed two of the would-be assassins.

Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, who is held at El Paso, Tex., for alleged violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, is ill and was removed from the prison at Fort Bliss to the residence of his wife.

Friends of Gen. Rafael Egula Lis have been informed that he, with all his staff officers, has been executed at Cuautla, Mex., by order of Emiliano Zapata. The order was fulfilled publicly by a Zapatista.

Personal

George W. Glover, only son of the late Christian Science leader, Mary Baker Glover Eddy, died at Lead, S. D., of peritonitis, aged seventy-six, after a short illness.

Melvine Hall, member of the American ambulance corps in France, was killed by a German shell in the Vosges region. He was a son of Dr. Lewis P. Hall, a professor at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Washington

The state department announced at Washington the receipt of a cable from Consul Bristow at Port Said, announcing that the Japanese liner Yatsuka Maru was sunk without warning.

Claiming that they are subjected to unfair competition, the Illinois Coal Operators' association complained to the Interstate commerce commission at Washington against the rate adjustment over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and connecting lines from Indiana and Illinois to Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. A readjustment is asked.

The state department at Washington has received from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna a report on the Ancona case indicating that the Austrian government is in an amiable mood and desirous of a friendly and satisfactory settlement of the controversy.

The Panama canal failed to pay interest on the investment of \$357,000, and also to pay its cost of maintenance. These facts are disclosed in the annual report of the governor of the Canal Zone, Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, which was made public at Washington.

Since the European war began Great Britain has built as many ships of war of all classes as the United States now possesses. This information has reached the navy department at Washington.

An additional 7,200 officers and men are needed by the marine corps for adequate performance of its manifold duties, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant, as expressed in his annual report, made public at Washington.

The postal service has doubled in the last twelve years and during the last fiscal year audited transactions reached the \$2,000,000,000 mark for the first time, according to the annual report of Charles A. Kram, auditor for the post office department, made public at Washington.

Foreign

Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingstorf, son of the former chancellor of Germany, died at Berlin.

GOVERNOR W. S. HAMMOND DROPS DEAD IN LOUISIANA



WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND

St. Paul, Dec. 31.—The body of Winfield Scott Hammond, stricken governor of Minnesota, is homeward bound under military escort of the respective Dixie states through which the funeral car is passing. With the body of the governor is but one Minnesotan, James A. Nowell of St. Paul, who made the trip South with the governor. But, as the body of the dead governor journeys northward, so southward to meet it speeds a party of Minnesota political leaders who will escort the remains of the dead executive back to the Minnesota capital.

GOVERNOR UNWARNED OF FATE.

Governor Hammond, entirely unwarned that fate threatened him with any serious malady, died in his hotel in Clinton, La. Apoplexy, aggravated by a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, is given by the Louisiana physicians as the cause of his death.

The governor, believing himself in splendid health, went South December 23, just two days before Christmas, with Mr. Nowell, to seek rest, pleasure and to look over some of his lands and lumber interests in the East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

FOUND LYING ON FLOOR.

In the South the governor ate something which disagreed with him but believed his illness to be but a slight attack of indigestion. Seemingly entirely recovered, he stepped into the washroom of his hotel in Clinton about 9 a. m. Mr. Nowell a moment later heard him groan. Mr. Nowell burst into the room and found the governor lying on the floor in a state of collapse.

"Jim," the governor exclaimed, and that was his last word.

He was carried to his room but was dead before doctors reached him.

South Honors Memory.

From that moment the South did all in its power to honor Minnesota's dead governor and to express its sympathy with those who mourn him.

The Clinton lodge of Masons assumed temporary charge. Governor Luther E. Hall of Baton Rouge, some 30 miles away, was notified. The body was sent to Wilson, La., and a few hours later started northward accompanied by Governor Hall, a Louisiana military escort and more than 100 Louisiana Masons who, on first call, laid aside their respective duties and hurried to the side of their noted Masonic brother.

This Louisiana did in honor of the governor of Minnesota and to lighten the burden of Mr. Nowell, the sole companion of the governor when he was stricken.

Louisiana's Example Followed.

The example set by Louisiana was followed through the night journey northward by the other Dixie states. The Louisiana delegation stayed with the funeral car until it reached Vicksburg, Miss., where Governor Earl Brewer of Mississippi at the head of another military escort and with another Masonic guard, took over the duty of escorting northward the body of the stricken governor of a sister state.

This same beautiful example of Southern courtesy was taken up by Tennessee when the Mississippi escort arrived in Memphis to deliver over the body to the governor of Tennessee, who was prepared to provide it with an escort over the line into Kentucky.

Minnesota Sends Delegation.

While the South was showing its homage to Minnesota's governor, who

Schmidt Gets Life Sentence.

Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—Mathew A. Schmidt was convicted of first degree murder as the accomplice of James B. McNamara, in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building here five years ago. The specific charge was of having murdered Charles Hagerty, one of the 20 victims of the Times explosion. The jury was out 46 minutes, and fixed Schmidt's punishment at imprisonment for life, the same penalty imposed on James B. McNamara.

Message in Bottle 16 Years.

Hoquiam, Wash., Dec. 31.—After floating about in the Pacific ocean for 16 years, a bottle containing a note written and thrown overboard by one of the officers of the schooner Transit was found on the beach by an Indian, Bob Wayne, near McEllys. The message reads as follows: "Schooner Transit, Aug. 10, 1889.—Ten days out from Honolulu, H. I., bound to San Francisco. Weather calm and baffling wind Ar. is well. J. Peterson."

BURNQUIST MADE GOVERNOR

LEAVES SICK BED TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

Refuses to Make Statement as to Future Plans or Possible Changes at Minnesota Capitol.

St. Paul, Dec. 31.—Only a few hours after Winfield Scott Hammond, Minnesota's bachelor, Democratic governor, had been stricken by death in far away Louisiana, Joseph Alfred Arner Burnquist took the oath of office as governor of Minnesota. So fate thrust the governorship of Minnesota on Mr. Burnquist, young St. Paul lawyer, Republican supporter in a somewhat conservative manner of the doctrines of temperance and reform.

It was not a gorgeous spectacle, this inauguration of the young governor fate decreed to give Minnesota. He had been in bed in his home sick during the morning.

Burnquist Goes to Capitol.

The telephone bell rang, Mrs. Burnquist answered it and, upon urgent demand, consented to call Mr. Burnquist to the telephone. He responded to be told by Julius A. Schmah, secretary of state, that Winfield Scott Hammond had been stricken by death and that it had thereupon become imperative that Mr. Burnquist, as lieutenant-governor, dress and journey to the state's capital to take his oath as the new governor of the North Star state.

There were hardly more than a score in the room when Justice George Bunn called upon Mr. Burnquist to raise his right hand to receive the oath.

Becomes Minnesota Governor.

When Mr. Burnquist took that oath he became at once the fully qualified governor of Minnesota and George H. Sullivan of Stillwater, president pro tem of the state senate, became lieutenant governor.

Then and there the political complexion of the state shifted, for the late governor was a Democrat, the new governor is a Republican, as is the new lieutenant governor.

Governor Burnquist would not make any statement as to his future plans or possible changes in his official family.

* SCROW EXPRESSED BY * WASHINGTON LEADERS *

* Congressman James R. Mann, *
* Republican House leader: "I *
* had a great personal admiration *
* for the governor and his death *
* moves me deeply. He was a fair *
* fighter at all times and wise in *
* council and debate. Minnesota *
* has suffered a great loss and so *
* has the country at large. It is *
* a pity that such a man should *
* have been stricken in the flower *
* of his manhood." *
* Senator Oscar W. Underwood *
* of Alabama, Former Democratic *
* House leader: "I am greatly *
* shocked to hear of Governor *
* Hammond's death. He was an *
* ideal representative and per- *
* formed excellent service as a *
* member of the House. As a mem- *
* ber of the ways and means com- *
* mittee I knew him well and had *
* great respect for his judgment on *
* public questions." *
* Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary *
* to the President: "I knew Gov- *
* ernor Hammond well and had re- *
* spect for his good common sense, *
* his poise and the deliberative *
* judgment that he brought to bear *
* in the consideration of public *
* questions. He was a fine type of *
* American, a faithful public ser- *
* vant and a loyal friend." *

ALLIES MAKE TWO LANDINGS

British Send Troops to Orfano and French Occupy Greek Island Off Asia Minor.

London, Dec. 31.—Two new landings by the Allies in the near East are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Saloniki to Orfano, a small Greek port, 60 miles east of Saloniki, with the intention of thus checking any possibility of a hostile advance from this quarter. The second landing was made by the French on the Greek island of Cateorlizo, off the southeast coast of Asia Minor, not far from the important seaport of Adalia.

An Athens dispatch says that the occupation of Adalia is the object of the landing. A railway runs north of Adalia and the presence there of a strong allied force would menace the communications of any hostile force operating against Egypt or the lower Tigris region.

Italians Occupy Durazzo.

Geneva, Dec. 31.—It is reported here on good authority that Italian troops have occupied the Albanian seaport of Durazzo.

Washington Deeply Grieved.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Official Washington was deeply grieved at the sudden death of Governor Hammond. Members of Congress with whom he had served, felt the loss most keenly. The expressions of regret came from both sides of the House, Republican House Leader Mann joining with Senator Underwood, former Democratic House leader and Speaker Clark. Representative Mann was especially close to Governor Hammond, notwithstanding their differences in politics.

AUSTRIA PUNISHES OFFICER WHO SUNK THE LINER ANCONA

DANGER OF BREAK IN RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND DUAL-MONARCHY PROBABLY IS CLEARED AWAY.

READY TO PAY INDEMNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS LOST

Reply to Second American Note Admits Commander of Austrian Submarine Did Not Sufficiently Take Into Account Panic Aboard Sinking Vessel.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Danger of a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary over the sinking of the liner Ancona probably has been cleared away.

Punishment of the submarine commander for failure to take into account the panic prevailing aboard the Ancona before torpedoing the vessel apparently meets the principal American demand. In effect, it might be regarded as a disavowal of the act.

London, Jan. 1.—The Austrian reply to the second American note on the Ancona states that the commander of the Austrian submarine has been punished for not sufficiently taking into account the panic aboard the Ancona which rendered disembarkation more difficult.

The note, while announcing the willingness of the Austro-Hungarian government to pay an indemnity for the American victims of the Ancona, declares that the government "cannot admit responsibility for damage caused by the justifiable firing on the fleeing vessel, or by the capsizing of the boats before the torpedo was fired."

The reply of the Austrian government is forwarded to Reuter's Telegram company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The note says:

Agrees With Washington.

"In reply to the second American Ancona note, the Austro-Hungarian government fully agrees with the Washington cabinet that the sacred laws of humanity should be taken into account also in war, and emphasizes that it, in the course of this war, has given numerous proofs of the most humane feelings.

"The Austro-Hungarian government, too, can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not fly or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured.

Vienna Values Good Relations.

"The assurance that the United States government attaches value to the maintenance of the existing good relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is warmly reciprocated by the Austro-Hungarian government, which now, as heretofore, is anxious to render those relations still more cordial.

The Austro-Hungarian government then communicates the results of the inquiry into the sinking of the Ancona, which was recently concluded.

Submarine Fired at Ancona.

The inquiry showed that the commander of the submarine from a great distance, in the first instance, fired a warning shot on the steamer, sighted at 11:40 in the forenoon which he at first believed to be a transport steamer, at the same time giving a signal for the vessel to stop. As the steamer failed to stop, and tried to escape the submarine gave chase and fired 16 shells at the steamer, of which three were observed to hit. The steamer only stopped after the third hit, whereupon the commander ceased firing.

The commander of the submarine, the note continues, allowed the steamer more time than was necessary for the passengers to take to the boats and then torpedoed the vessel in such a manner that it would remain afloat as long as possible to enable the passengers to disembark—"an object which would have been obtained if the passengers had not been forsaken by the crew."

Submarine Captain Punished.

"Fully appreciating the attitude of the commander who had in view the rescue of the passengers and crew," says the note, "the Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have arrived at the conclusion that he apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and the spirit of the regulations that Austro-Hungarian naval officers should refuse assistance to no one in distress, even an enemy. The officer was therefore punished for violating the instructions embodied in the rules in force for such cases."

To Indemnify for Damages.

The Austrian reply further expresses the hope that Washington will be able to supply the particulars of how the American citizens were affected, but in the event of such evidence being lacking and the United States being unable to state how the American citizens came to their death, the Austro-Hungarian government "is ready to pass lightly over this deficiency and indemnify for damages, whose proximate cause cannot be fixed, and hopes thereby that the incident will be regarded as ended."