

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.

Men still held in the spruce production division at Vancouver barracks will practically all be discharged by February 10.

The Presbyterian church in the United States has provided in its 1919 budget for a fund of a million dollars to increase salaries of pastors not considered adequately paid.

The Nebraska state senate, by unanimous vote, adopts a joint resolution memorializing the United States senate to submit the question of national equal suffrage to the states for approval.

Secretary Baker has submitted to Chairman Dent of the house military committee a bill to authorize purchase of land in France for a military cemetery, to be designated "The American Field of Honor."

Orders directing Major-General Leonard Wood, now commanding Camp Funston, Kansas, to proceed to Chicago and take command of the central department, were issued by the War department.

Princess Charlotte, sister of Grand Duchess Marie, of Luxemburg, has been chosen as the latter's successor by the chamber of deputies, which met immediately after the abdication of the grand duchess was announced.

Bob Griffith, veteran Alaska "musher," with a heavily armed guard and two dog teams, arrived in Seward, Alaska, Thursday with \$400,000 worth of gold dust from the Iditarod for shipment to Seattle on the steamer Alameda.

Crews of the German mine sweepers, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, are refusing to serve unless they receive increased pay and new schedules calling for sums as high as 100 marks daily, exclusive of the insurance guarantee.

Despite the ending of the war, there will be no letup in the movement to have women take more interest in farming, according to speakers before the Women's Land Army of America, which concluded its first annual convention in Philadelphia Thursday.

A violent peasant uprising in the interior of Russia against the imposition of excessive taxes by the Bolsheviks and against the "committee for fighting poverty," which exercise a tyrannical dictatorship in the villages, is reported in a Petrograd dispatch.

Nine persons are known to have been killed and about 50 injured by the explosion of a huge tank of molasses on the Boston waterfront off Commercial street, near Keany Square, Wednesday. Eight bodies were removed from the wreckage and one man died at the relief hospital. Most of those injured suffered only from bruises.

Congress has been asked by Secretary Daniels to appropriate \$270,000,000 to meet a deficit in the navy's expenses for the current fiscal year.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, will deliver the eulogy at the joint Congressional memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt to be held in the house chamber on February 9.

Two aviators of Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Tex., were killed Monday morning when their plane dropped into a tall spin and fell 5000 feet. They are Lieutenant John E. Garbut, of Sheridan, Wyo., and Mechanic R. L. Quinn, of Pittsburg, Pa.

American Christmas mail for Sweden, estimated to be the most valuable of the year, has not yet arrived in Stockholm. It is believed that the mail was lost on the missing British steamer Gitano, which left Hull, England, on December 20 for Sweden.

The supreme court holds that the Reed "bone dry" amendment prohibits interstate transportation into dry states of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes even if intended for personal use.

The California senate and assembly waived constitutional immunity from provisions of the influenza mask ordinance by adoption of motions instructing their sergeants-at-arms to permit no one entering the chambers unmasked.

U. S. TO BE 'DRY' JANUARY, 1920

Washington, D. C.—Ratification last Thursday of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved a "dry" America.

Affirmative action by some of the 10 state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

Under the terms of the amendment, the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed. Under the war-time measure exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the constitution, now that 36 states have ratified it, or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each state has certified its action to the secretary of state, led to a search for precedent, which showed that the only two amendments ratified in the last half century providing for income taxes and direct election of senators, were considered effective immediately the 36th state had taken affirmative action.

Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 16, 1920. Only 14 of the states have certified their action to the State department.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by congress.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Western and southern states took the lead in prohibition. In the west only California and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants, and in the south only Louisiana.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY IS POSTPONED

Washington, D. C.—The house military committee practically reached an agreement Friday in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to postpone the War department reorganization bill until the next session of congress and with it a large part of the prospective debate over the future military policy of the country.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the regular army for another year, be substituted for the reorganization measure, met with the approval of Mr. Baker and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

The proposal grew out of a conference at which Secretary Baker and the chief of staff explained to the committee the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis.

Mexican Town is Seized.

Fabens, Tex.—Guadalupe, opposite here, was captured and held over night Friday night by a band of armed and mounted Mexicans, reported to be a part of General Felipe Angeles' command in the north.

Fiscal guards composed the only armed force in the garrison at the time. A house-to-house search was made for ammunition, arms and horses and all were seized. Saturday the band rode eastward toward Ojinaga.

India Favors Autonomy

London, via Montreal.—At the Nationalist Congress, being held at Delhi, India, say reports, a resolution was adopted favoring full provincial autonomy and against special electorates for Europeans. The congress passed formal resolutions of loyalty to the crown.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A. H. Lea was unanimously re-elected secretary of the State Fair board at its annual meeting last week. It is understood the salary will continue to be \$3000 a year. Mr. Lea will accept.

Through an agreement reached between the Coos Bay Shipbuilding company officers and the carpenters' and joiners' union, the strike in progress in Marshfield since January 7 was settled and the 652 workmen returned to work Friday morning.

The Mutual Drilling company is the name of a new incorporated body, composed of farmers who are drilling for artesian water in Swan lake, Poe valley and the dairy district in eastern Klamath county.

The first complaint that soldiers returning to Bend have been unable to secure work, was filed Saturday with T. H. Foley, chairman of the Community Labor board, and the question was immediately taken up with the local commercial club for action.

A belief of Oregonians that warmer weather instead of the recent cold, unusual in the Willamette valley, would be the best possible preventive of the "flu" appears to be justified in Albany since freezing weather vanished.

The post of Astoria dredge Natoma is engaged in dredging the Skipanon river and at the present rate will soon have the channel completed up to the turning basin. It is planned to make this basin large enough to accommodate all vessels which will be able to get up the river.

Deportation of all alien slackers who cancelled their citizenship papers rather than be inducted into the army under the draft law is to be demanded in a joint resolution being prepared by Senator Walter B. Dimick, of Clackamas county, and which he introduced in the senate early this week.

Portland school children interested in the goat club project met for an educational rally in the Lincoln high school auditorium Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The goat clubs are to give training in a practical industry for the city child; education in business methods, and to help the children of devastated France.

Favorable reports were authorized by the senate lands committee through Senator Chmabrain recently on the Coos Bay wagon road land grant bill, the bill extending time for the completion of the Tumalo irrigation project, and the bill permitting residents of Jordan valley, Malheur county, to transport fuel wood from Idaho.

The Oregon dairy and food commissioner's office has been indorsed by the 27th annual convention of the Oregon Dairymen's association and a resolution was sent to the legislature asking that the office be retained as a separate department of state government and that the commissioner be given a sufficient sum to carry on his work.

The 27th annual meeting of the Oregon State Dairymen's association opened in Hillsboro last Wednesday with a large attendance, which included representatives from practically all dairy sections of the state. Delegates were welcomed by William Schulerich, president of the County Farm bureau, and the response was by President Frank Lynn, of Perrydale.

A full survey of the damage done the Inman Mines company, on Sixes river, in Coos county, November 14, when lightning struck several portions of the company's structures, has been set at \$20,000, instead of \$10,000, which at first was believed to have been a liberal estimate. The loss to the company came at a time following several years of expensive construction and successful defense of several lawsuits.

An order will be issued at once by the Coos county court, prohibiting stock running at large any place on the county's improved highways. Estimates of damage have been made and submitted to the court which indicate stock climbing on the new graded work in various sections of the county have torn down the grades and created damage it would necessitate the expenditure of \$1000 to repair.

Drastic measures were taken at Bend Monday by members of the City Health committee and Health Officer Dr. J. C. Vandeventer, to prevent a repetition of the Spanish influenza epidemic of a few weeks ago. A strict quarantine of all homes where the disease has appeared, an order to enforce the wearing of masks at all public gatherings, and the daily fumigation of theaters and poolrooms are among the chief preventive steps taken.

EASTERN EUROPE AFLAME WITH WAR

Przemysl Is Bombarded by Ukrainian Forces.

2000 PERSONS KILLED

Bolsheviki Converging on Warsaw With Army Estimated at 30,000; Fate of Vilna Feared.

Geneva.—Two thousand persons have been killed at Przemysl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here.

The Ukrainians have been bombarding Przemysl for several days past by land and by air, and conditions in the town are described as terrible.

The gas and electric plants have been destroyed and there is no light in the town. Water and food also are lacking.

London.—An unconfirmed wireless message from Kiev says that the Ukrainian directorate has fallen. The power in the city now is in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Odessa.—General Denekine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Southern Russia, has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviki on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured by his forces.

After two days of fighting General Denekine captured Alexandria Grash-evska, the Bolsheviki losing a number of light field guns and machine guns.

Warsaw.—A pogrom is reported to have taken place at Breditschew, popularly known as the Jewish capital of the Ukraine, the place deriving its title because of its all-Jewish population. The trouble is reported to have occurred as a result of an attempt by peasants to disarm militia which the Jews were organizing for their protection in all centers, which they anticipated would be necessary when the Moscow government breaks up.

Warsaw.—Bolshevik forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroad. The number of enemy is unknown.

It is estimated, however, that the Bolshevists have 30,000 men. It is feared that Warsaw is in danger of meeting the fate of Vilna.

Vladivostok.—The evacuation of Ufa, the center of anti-Bolshevik activity west of the Urals, by Russian and Czech-Slovak forces, was hampered by the treachery of railway employees, who allowed the railroad engines to freeze when the city was surrounded by 11,000 Bolsheviki. There was much fighting in the streets of Ufa December 30, and it was attended by heavy losses on both sides.

Double Taxes on Luxuries.

Washington, D. C.—Tax rates of luxuries, amusement admissions and club dues were agreed upon Tuesday by the senate and house conferees on the war revenue bill. Practically all of the senate's rates on luxuries and semi-luxuries were accepted by the house conferees. Under the agreement the amusement admission tax will be one cent on each 10 cents paid up to 30 cents and two cents on each dime paid in excess of 30 cents.

The house rate of two cents on each 10 cents paid for admission to roof gardens, cabarets and similar establishments was adopted, as was the house rate of 25 per cent on theater boxes. It is estimated that about \$75,000,000 in revenue will be secured annually from amusement admissions under the agreement.

The house rate of 20 per cent on club dues, double the tax under existing law and estimated to raise about \$9,000,000, also was adopted by the conferees.

In disposing of the excise or semi-luxury taxes, the conferees agreed to the senate assessment of 10 per cent of the amount paid in excess of fixed standard prices by purchasers of semi-luxuries, such as carpets, picture frames, traveling bags, pocketbooks, umbrellas, fans, hats, shoes, stockings and other articles.

Pro-Hun Talk Costs Job.

Eugene, Or.—Pro-German remarks and indications of pro-German sympathies cost A. M. Dickey, postal clerk, his job, according to E. L. Campbell, Eugene postmaster, who announced the dismissal of Dickey from his position in the local office. The removal was ordered by First Assistant Postmaster-General Kroon. Dickey came to Eugene about a year ago, having been transferred from a postal position in the Panama canal zone.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

State Capitol.—Organization plans in both house and senate Monday went off with well-lubricated precision, W. T. Vinton, of Yamhill, being elected president of the senate, and Seymour Jones, of Marion, speaker of the house, without opposition. Vinton cast a complimentary vote for Senator Farrell, and Jones for Burdick. Otherwise, the elections were unanimous. Contests for minor places in both houses were few.

Except for one unexpected clerkship fight, the caucus plans for the senate organization were carried out this morning without interruption. Robert Ruhl, of Medford, who had received 16 pledged votes for calendar clerk, gave way to Paul Burris, a returned soldier, after Senator Huston, of Multnomah, led a heated fight on the floor of the senate in behalf of the lad in the uniform.

Senator Vinton, of Yamhill, was elected president without opposition. He received all votes except his own.

House organization was perfected before noon. Representative Haines was made temporary chairman; Representatives Sheldon, Richardson, Dennis, Mrs. Thompson and Hughes, temporary committee on organization, and Representatives Richards, Griggs and Gordon on credentials. Representatives Bean, Burdick and Kubil escorted Chief Justice McBride to give the oath.

Death to Bolshevism and the I. W. W. in all their forms in Oregon is the purpose of two measures which reached the desks in both the house and the senate at the opening day of the Oregon legislature.

They came from Mr. Kubil in the house and Mr. Dimick in the senate. Representative Kubil succeeded in getting his anti-Bolshevik and I. W. W. bill as No. 1 on the house calendar, and if it passes the two houses it will contain ample dynamite to blow those forms of terrorism and syndicalism from the state forever.

Application of business methods, elimination of non-essentials and postponement of unnecessary improvements until a more auspicious time will enable Oregon to be financed without indebtedness. A survey of the budget which has been prepared for the consideration of the legislature shows a total estimate to be provided from the public treasury of \$9,167,795.81. As estimated, visible revenues amount to \$7,870,580.97, it appears that \$1,297,214.84 will be needed.

Every essential in the budget can be provided with \$200,000 remaining, although drastic economies are necessary.

Apparently there is a shortage of \$1,297,214.84. By the exercise of the pruning knife, it is possible to trim from the budget \$1,322,520 without damage to the running machinery of the state. The legislature will probably devise reconstruction schemes which must be heavily financed, in which event the tentative budget items will have to suffer.

It is estimated \$500,000 can be lopped off in the industrial accident commission by abolishing the one-seventh which the state contributes to the compensation fund. The estimate in the budget is for \$680,000. The commission itself recommends that the legislature make an appropriation for administration expenses of \$296,876.16, instead of the estimated \$680,000, which the state's one-seventh for two years will amount to; the state adding to the money which comes from employers and employes for compensation.

A good get-away in legislative progress was made the first day with the introduction of four bills in the senate and 11 in the house.

Compulsory employment of returned soldiers and sailors by the state, county, city and other municipal corporations within the state is provided in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Farrell, of Multnomah.

The bill, which is the first of a flood of reconstruction measures to be ground through the legislative mill this year, provides that soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged must be given preference in employment by state, county, city or other municipal corporations. It applies to veterans of the Civil War, Spanish War and the war with Germany.

Revocation of some of the powers delegated to the Oregon Public Service Commission is sought in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Huston, of Multnomah, which provides that the public service commission shall not have authority to increase rates charged by public service corporations, when such rates were invoked through contracts between the corporations and cities prior to September 16, 1913.

200 SHIPS DIVERTED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Rebuilding of Pre-War Business Begun By U. S.

JAP CRAFT RETURNED

Army to Give Up Tonnage Gradually as Forces Abroad Diminish; Holland Bottoms to Be Released.

Washington, D. C.—Approximately 200 cargo ships have been diverted to peace-time trade routes since the signing of the armistice. This represents the net result of the United States shipping board's contribution up to date toward the rebuilding of the nation's foreign trade. As rapidly as the army can spare ships from the work of carrying supplies to the American expeditionary forces, they will be placed where most needed.

Between December 10 and January 10 the war department released 148 ships, totaling nearly 900,000 deadweight tons, which had been devoted exclusively to the army supply service. Others released prior to December 10 and several newly completed ships, intended originally for army work, were released.

About 50 of the 260 ships were under 4000 tons, which were released the first of the year from requisition. Others are being operated by the shipping board, while several are neutral ships the charters of which have expired. The neutral vessels will be chartered to private firms.

Twenty-one Japanese ships are being turned back to their owners. These ships have been used on the Atlantic. One of them has been started through the Panama Canal on its return voyage, while the others will follow at once. It will cost the United States government several million dollars to send the ships back to Japan under the rather severe charter terms, agreed to by the shipping board.

It was learned Monday that the next lot of ships released by the shipping board probably will be the 87 Dutch ships seized by the United States government, after Holland had failed to agree to terms for their use.

Negotiations are pending by which some of the Norwegian ships will remain under charter to the shipping board under more favorable terms than during the war. Some of the Norwegian ships already have been released.

Owners of American ships which were requisitioned by the shipping board are clamoring for their release. All influence is being brought to bear in behalf of particular owners. The shipping board, however, takes the position that it cannot show any favoritism and will release ships only by classes. The first class of requisitioned ships released were those between 2500 and 4000 deadweight tons, while the next class, it is expected, will be those between 4000 and 6000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GREGORY RESIGNS

Washington, D. C.—Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney-general of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities," and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement next March 4. (The salary of the attorney-general is \$12,000 a year.)

Mr. Gregory's letter of resignation, dated January 9, and the president's reply, cabled from Paris the next day, were made public Sunday night at the White House. The attorney-general's letter disclosed that he had long considered retiring from office and had discussed the matter with the president before Mr. Wilson went abroad.

Mr. Gregory's successor has not yet been appointed, and there has been no official intimation as to who he will be. In speculation the names of Frank L. Polk, counselor of the state department, and acting secretary while Mr. Lansing is in Europe, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, were mentioned.

Revolution in Bremen.

Basel.—A Socialist republic has been proclaimed at Bremen, according to advices from Munich. The communists in Bremen have taken the places of the majority Socialists on the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and have sent a message to Ebert demanding that they resign. They are reported also to have sent a telegram to the Russian Bolsheviki expressing the hope that the revolutions in Russia and Germany would be victorious.