

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.

As a result of representations of American officials, the British government has consented to the removal of all censorship on business, commercial and all other messages.

At least three towns in southern Alabama were swept late Wednesday by a tornado. Great property damage and some loss of life have been reported. The towns struck were Eufaula, Pollard and Flomaton.

At the request of the postoffice department the geographic board has changed the official abbreviation for California from "Cal." to "Calif." The change was made because of confusion with the abbreviation for Colorado.

The arrival of the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris Wednesday night is the prelude to the discussion of the main question of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow and continue during President Wilson's stay.

The International Harvester company's branch establishment at Artavir, Russia, has been looted and damaged by bolshevik troops with the express approval of the bolshevik soviets, according to advices from Russia received by the state department. The damage was said to amount to about \$400,000.

The government has determined to retain control of the railroads despite failure of congress to provide funds for the railroad administration and to have the roads finance themselves for the next few months through private loans on open market or through advances by the war finance corporation.

Selection of a jury in the manslaughter case of Thomas F. Blewitt, first of four officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company to be tried as the result of a wreck on one of the company's lines last year which cost the lives of more than 85 persons, is completed in the state supreme court at Mineola, N. Y.

Six women, members of the national woman's party, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct after a battle Wednesday night with policemen in front of the Metropolitan Opera house, New York, where they had intended to stage a demonstration against President Wilson. Soon after they had been locked up at the West Thirtieth street station all of them were released without explanation.

A strike of 9000 telephone operators and 3000 linemen in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada has been ordered by the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the event that Postmaster-General Burleson does not speedily grant wage demands of the brotherhood, it was announced in San Francisco Wednesday by T. C. Robbins, personal representative of L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the organization.

Francis P. Garvan of New York city is appointed by President Wilson as alien property custodian to succeed A. Mitchell Palmer, who became attorney-general.

Dr. Haroutyoun Tirakian, known as the "grand old man of the Armenians," leaders of many Armenian movements in this country, died in New York Sunday.

The high license law which went into effect March 1st reduced the number of saloons in Panama from 680 to 100. Under the new law, licenses cost \$150 a month.

At a meeting of the ultra-nationalist Irish society in London Monday a letter from Edward de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, who recently escaped from Lincoln prison, written in cipher, was read.

Carlos Mendez and Alfonso Quinones Molena were inaugurated president and vice-president of the republic of Salvador Sunday in the presence of the national congress with the usual ceremonies.

After ten years of experiments the state of Idaho Monday gave up the direct primary system of nominations and returned to the convention plan. Governor Davis signed the amended new election law which repeals the direct primary.

DAILY DEATHS THOUSANDS

Famine and Disease Ravage Bolsheviki Population Centers

London.—Starvation prevails throughout bolshevik Russia and is killing off the population by thousands. Diseases due to under nourishment are rampant and food is so scarce in Petrograd and Moscow that cats sell readily for \$3 each. The undertakers cannot cope with conditions, as there is not enough wood for coffins. The British government received these reports within the last week from British subjects recently returned from Russia.

Their evidence is unanimous that if means are not found to alleviate the food situation the inhabitants of bolshevik Russia may starve to death. The Britishers say that the plight of Russia is a direct result of the reign of anarchy and terror instituted by Lenin and Trotsky. They declare that the Russian problem has become a question of common humanity.

Thousands are dying daily in Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa. In Petrograd alone the deaths from famine three weeks ago numbered 200 daily. Typhoid, or "hunger typhus," is carrying off young and old everywhere, and in Moscow glanders is epidemic.

There is no fuel for lighting and millions live in darkness after nightfall. The troubles of the Russians are further aggravated by lack of coal and wood, which can be obtained only by the very rich or by the favorites and parasites of the bolshevik government. There is a great lack of medicines and doctors.

The bolshevik paper money has no value in the country districts, and the peasants refuse to exchange it for food.

Warning Sent to Italy.

Washington, D. C.—Italy has been warned by the American government that unless she puts an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slavic and Czech-Slavic states, steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American food-stuffs to Italy.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter, that the Italian government had caused intolerable conditions by the blockade she has imposed against the Jugo-Slavic countries and which operates also against the Czech-Slavs.

The blockade has not been wholly effective, but many delays have been caused, resulting often in holding up supplies, the need of which was desperate. No reply has yet been made by the Italian government.

Editor Guilty of Libel.

Eugene—James Fullerton was found guilty in circuit court of the charge of libel against the University of Oregon, its president, P. L. Campbell, and the students. Mr. Fullerton had been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of libel for utterances in the Oregon Hornet, a monthly publication printed by him, in which he charged that immorality was rampant on the campus of the university and that President Campbell condoned it.

Few Shell Shocks Fatal.

New York.—Ninety-nine per cent of all shell shock cases in the American army in France completely recovered, according to Dr. Thomas Salmon of New York, chief medical officer in charge of such soldiers, who returned on the Leviathan.

"There was less insanity in the American army than in any of the other allied armies," said Colonel Salmon.

Poles Seek For Peace.

Posen.—Several members of the inter-allied mission are to proceed to Paris to inform the peace conference as to the exact situation existing between the Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. It is thought probable that the mission will propose extremely severe steps in order to compel the Ukrainians to cease hostilities.

Postal Grants Increase.

San Francisco.—The headquarters for the Postal Telegraph company in California, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Nevada, which are located here, received word Saturday of a 10 per cent increase of employes' wages, retroactive to January 1. About 100 are affected in San Francisco.

Want Blockade Raised.

Basle.—The German national assembly at Weimar Monday unanimously adopted as resolution introduced by 37 women members demanding the immediate raising of the hunger blockade and repatriation of prisoners of war.

CONGRESS LEAVES TASK UNFINISHED

Adjournment Sees Half of Appropriation Unmade.

'FILIBUSTER' CHARGED

Thirty-Nine Senators Sign Resolution Opposing League of Nations Charter as It Now Stands.

Washington, D. C.—A bitter controversy between President Wilson and the senate over the league of nations and a filibuster by a few republican senators, seeking to force an immediate extra session, marked the passing at noon Tuesday of the 65th or war congress.

Called in April, 1917, to throw America's weight into the conflict overseas, the congress held three momentous and historic sessions.

Partisanship lay dormant during the war, but it broke forth in the last session to culminate in a final filibuster, which successfully blocked passage of half of the 14 regular appropriation bills, including the \$750,000,000 railroad revolving fund and the huge army, navy and merchant marine budgets.

Although unsuccessful in their efforts to record the senate in favor of an amendment of the constitution of the league of nations, as now drawn, the republican senators left in the record a resolution approved by 39 of them opposing acceptance of the charter in its present form. Republican Leader Lodge and other spokesmen said this was notice to the president and the peace conference that the necessary two-thirds majority in the new senate for ratification of the present plan could not be obtained. Democratic leaders privately expressed the belief that amendments would be made soon after the president reached Paris.

President Wilson spent an hour at the capitol before adjournment. Later he formally announced that despite the death in the filibuster of the railroad and other bills he would adhere to his refusal to call the new congress before his return from France and criticized "a group of men" for their obstruction. As a result of the filibuster, which held the senate in continuous session for 26 hours, the president had little to do at the capitol except sign the \$1,000,000,000 wheat guarantee bill and exchange leave-takings with members and friends.

The long list of measures that failed included all reconstruction legislation, including the general railroad legislation and bills defining a shipping policy and dealing with unemployment, labor and illiteracy problems; the oil, gas and coal land leasing and water power development bills; the compromise woman suffrage resolution; legislation to enforce wartime prohibition; meat industry legislation; immigration exclusion and alien deportation bills; resolutions to terminate government control of telegraph, telephone and other wire utilities December 31; the sedition bill, aimed at unlawful acts and propaganda; the resolution to repeal the 10 per cent tax on semi-luxuries in the war revenue bill, and Secretary Lane's bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for reclamation of waste lands to be allotted to soldiers and sailors.

Washington, D. C.—Director-General Hines, commenting on the failure of congress to pass the \$750,000,000 appropriation for the railroad administration, said he had not come to any conclusion concerning the government's future course in regard to the railroads. Other officials, however, were studying the war finance corporation act with a view to determining whether that corporation has authority to make advances to the railroads.

German U-Boats Divided.

London.—A number of German submarines, lying in a British port, are to be handed over to the allied governments, some being sent to Italy, Japan and other countries. Forty-seven submarines, of all sizes, have been sold under the condition that they be broken up. Their engines will be removed.

82,539 Sick and Injured.

Washington, D. C.—February 13, statistics made public Wednesday by the War department showed, there were 82,539 sick and injured soldiers remaining overseas. Of these 19,966 were listed as suffering from injury and 62,573 from disease. This was a reduction of about 60 per cent as compared with the figures of November 14.

HINDENBURG DRIVE ON REDS PROMISED

Field Marshal Plans to Use Volunteer Units.

ALL MOVES SECRET

Woman Delegate at Weimar Assembly Goes Home to Organize Women to Fight Foes.

Coblentz.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is planning to use volunteer units in a drive against the Bolsheviki, with Libau as the base of his operations, it is indicated by information which has reached American intelligence offices.

According to the American experts, who in the line of their duty are keeping in touch with the progress of the readjustment of the enemy's forces, German great headquarters seems to be following a policy of secrecy as regards the eastern front troop question.

This is believed to be due to the fact that the Bolsheviki now have a normal military organization and so will be able to utilize any information they might obtain concerning their enemy. Apparently the German headquarters in Kolberg is directing its energies again toward organization on the Baltic front in the confidence that there is no longer any immediate occasion for concern over the Polish front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Kolberg.

The total number of volunteers on the eastern front or about to proceed there is estimated at nearly 100,000. Some of the old army troops are now on the eastern front.

Weimar, Saturday.—Frau Broenner, an authoress and publisher and a delegate of the German democratic party in the national assembly, has left for home in Koenigsburg to organize the women of East Prussia into a border militia against the Bolsheviki.

Frau Broenner declares her action was prompted by reports that a Bolsheviki force a million strong was advancing toward the German frontier and her fear that the men alone would be unable to withstand the Bolsheviki hordes.

London.—One thousand persons were killed and wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casualties made by the Wolff bureau, the leading news agency of Germany.

U. S. CRAFT NOW PLYING SEVEN SEAS

Washington, D. C.—For the first time since the days of the famous "clipper" ships, American merchant craft are now plying the seven seas, carrying products of the United States to the farthest corners of the earth and bringing home both essentials and luxuries.

The shipping board announced Monday that the American merchant marine fleet, built up under the spur of war's necessity, now represented nearly one-fifth of the entire sea-going tonnage of the world and comprised 46 per cent of all ships clearing from United States ports, as compared with 9.7 per cent before the war.

Trade routes not traversed by American craft for more than 50 years once more are invaded, with new routes established to China, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Dutch East Indies, the west coast of Africa and ports on the Mediterranean. Ships flying the stars and stripes are now running regularly to South America, Great Britain and continental Europe as well as to Canada and Mexico.

The fleet now engaged in overseas commerce aggregates 1,961,239 gross tons. Of this total 315,925 tons are employed in trans-Pacific trade.

When the army and navy return to the shipping board the 553 ships which they are operating, the commercial fleet under the American flag will be increased by 1,783,581 gross tons with many hundreds of thousands of tons building or under contract.

Fire Loss Is \$5,000,000.

Rio Janeiro.—The damage resulting from the fire which started early last week on the Santos docks and which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, is estimated at \$5,000,000. The damage was principally to coffee and rubber. Several days previous to the Santos dock fire the lumber factory at Sao Paulo was destroyed, together with two Japanese ships loaded with lumber. The damage is estimated at \$2,500,000.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

One hundred and forty-six bills of the recent legislative session, which were left in the hands of Governor Withycombe undischarged when he died last week, were filed in the office of the secretary of state by Chester A. Moore, private secretary to the late Governor Withycombe.

Open war was declared on the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen at Bend last week, when the loyal timberworkers' union passed a resolution declaring that membership in the four L's would constitute an effective bar to admission into the union, and that any union man joining the loyal legion would automatically cancel his union card.

Twelve days were spent in covering a distance of 33 miles by state employes who arrived Wednesday in Bend from Elk lake, bringing with them 640,000 freshly gathered brook trout eggs which were immediately taken to the new hatchery as the first to be placed in the troughs at the new plant.

Pendleton carpenters who have been idle since Saturday morning, when they refused to work for less than 80 cents an hour, went back to their jobs Wednesday morning under a tentative agreement with their employers, pending a final settlement of the question this week. In the meantime they are to receive the 80-cent wage.

While health authority reports indicate an end of its attack on humans, influenza is fatally affecting horses of the Hood River valley. C. D. Hoyt, East Side orchardist, lost a valuable horse last week. The animal's team-mate is thought to be fatally ill. The horses display all symptoms by which the disease is identified in humans.

As a result of the suspension of work on two hulls at the McEachern and two at the Rodgers yard at Astoria, 150 men were laid off at each plant Wednesday morning. The former has 350 men working on three hulls and the latter about 200 men employed on two hulls. Work at the Wilson yard has not been interfered with. That plant has 450 men working on three hulls.

Ninety per cent of the votes cast at Wednesday's special election in Umatilla county favored the issuance by the county of \$1,050,000 in road bonds. Less than 5000 votes were cast against the proposal and only four of the 64 precincts, all small ones, returned unfavorable majorities. Several precincts cast a unanimous vote for the bonds.

Lincoln county's patriotic postmaster, J. J. Gaither, at Toledo, Oregon, last year sold War Savings Stamps to twenty-five people who proudly display the limit button. Newport made one of the greatest over-subscriptions in the Liberty Bond campaign, population considered, of any town in the state. Mr. Gaither is director of the thrift campaign in Lincoln county this year and his ambition is to make Lincoln county the first division to complete the raising of its share of investment in the government securities for payment of war bills.

The now celebrated Alleghany dog case at Marshfield bids fair to rival other similar contested lawsuits that have been brought to notice in certain sections of the country. Mrs. W. H. Stull obtained a verdict of \$250 in justice court for killing of her two dogs by Roscoe Bunch and T. F. Porter, and when the defendants appealed to the county district court the judgment was affirmed. The men now declare they will qualify for a hearing in the state supreme court and from there it may go on to the higher tribunal.

It has definitely been decided by the Graves Canning company to erect a \$16,000 cannery at Woodburn. A rousing meeting of the berry growers in that city last Saturday added impetus to the project. The site has been purchased and building will begin next month. Many growers have contracted acreage. It is proposed eventually to have one of the largest canneries in the state. This will be in addition to the juice factory now established at that point. Both plants will consume the products of a large number of acres and renewed life has been given to that section.

The question of prices for raw salmon to prevail in the Bering sea district is now being discussed by the members of the fishermen's unions, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Seven and one-quarter per cent fewer men were employed in the industrial plant at Astoria during the week ending February 26 than during the same period a month previous, according to figures compiled by the United States government employment agent, J. M. Waggener.

CONDITION OF TREE TELLS OF ITS DIET

Nitrates, Sugar and Starch Needs Revealed.

MUST BE BALANCED

Relative Supply of Most Important Elements Regulated by Methods of Pruning and Culture.

(By the Oregon Agricultural College)

The growth and fruiting conditions of every orchard tree may be interpreted by the relationship of moisture and nitrates on the one hand to carbohydrates on the other, explains Prof. C. I. Lewis, chief of the division of horticulture. Some conditions favor neither vigor nor fruit, some favor vigor without fruit, and some favor both vigor and fruit.

Abundance of moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, with shortage of available carbohydrates, indicates weakened vegetation and lack of fruitfulness.

Abundance of moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, coupled with an available carbohydrate supply, indicates increased vegetative growth, but barrenness and sterility.

A decrease in the ratio of nitrates to carbohydrates makes for an accumulation of carbohydrates and for fruitfulness and fertility.

A further decrease in nitrates without prevention of increase of carbohydrates makes for suppression of both vegetation and fruitfulness.

Moisture and mineral nutrients come up from the ground, while carbohydrates—sugars and starches—are manufactured in the leaves from atmospheric gases and materials obtained through the roots. Orchardists may learn from the condition of the three just which of these plant foods is needed to balance up the diet, some of the most common conditions being outlined by Professor Lewis as follows:

The first group, too low a ratio of carbohydrates to moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, is illustrated by a tree that has been entirely dehorned, leaving only a stub. The tree cannot utilize the nutrients from the ground because the sugars and starches have been removed and the tree has not enough stored food in the wood nor the foliage for making and utilizing it. The tree is likely to die or make but feeble growth at best. A less pronounced form of the same condition is illustrated in a tree excessively summer pruned. Large amounts of wood and leaves have been removed, taking away carbohydrates and also the leaves for manufacturing more insufficient amounts. The tree becomes dwarfed and devitalized.

The condition in group two, trees with an abundance of moisture and nitrates and also carbohydrates, is seen in a young tree from one to five years old, growing in rich soil and pruned rather heavily in the dormant season. The orchard practices have encouraged strong and vigorous growth with very little fruit.

Conditions in group three, with a well-balanced supply of moisture and mineral nutrients, and carbohydrates, are frequently seen in well cared for trees from nine to fifteen years old. Both wood and fruit are produced. This result was brought about by decreasing the relative supply of nitrates in trees from group two, bringing vigorous young trees into vigorous fruiting without unduly blocking vegetative growth. The bearing trees are healthy and continue to grow.

Group four is illustrated by trees in many of the older orchards of the northwest, situated on light soils. The trees are loaded with fruit spurs but make but little growth and produce but scant fruit, and that of inferior quality. The same process that brought the tree so successfully from the second into the third or bearing group has gone too far and unless remedied the tree has reached the end of its usefulness. It is here that application of nitrate of soda or use of other means of restoring the moisture and nitrate supply, works wonders. The old tree begins to put forth new life, new growth, and to set fruit and bear.

Oregon, Seed Growing State.

Oregon is excelled by no state in the Union for seed-growing, declares R. W. Gill, of the Gill Brothers Seed Co., Portland. Yet thousands and thousands of dollars are sent out of the country annually for seed. England, France and Denmark, where most of the imported seed was produced before the war, have climates quite similar to Oregon's—cool throughout the summer, with slow maturity and good development of seed.