

# 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.

It is reported from Piura, Peru, that yellow fever has broken out there. There have been many cases of the disease.

The Silesian Economic News reports the German government has finally agreed that Upper Silesia shall become a free state.

Minnesota's trades union league took a firm stand against prohibition at New Ulm Sunday at the annual meeting of that organization.

Baroness de la Roche, the French aviatrix, was killed in an airplane accident at the airfield at Crotoy, France, Sunday afternoon.

The \$613,000,000 sundry civil appropriation bill, revised by congress to meet his objections, was signed Saturday by President Wilson.

Stock of the Pabst Brewing company, with a par value of \$2,889,900, owned by enemy aliens, will be sold at auction by the alien property custodian July 29.

Five persons were killed instantly and a sixth so badly injured that his life is despaired of when an interurban electric car ran into an automobile late Sunday at a railroad crossing four miles north of Nampa, Idaho, on the

Twenty thousand hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd in the last three weeks and Petrograd newspapers publish almost daily lists of from 50 to 100 persons who have been executed for various reasons.

More than a million Jews from every part of the globe are preparing to migrate to Palestine as soon as its political status is fixed, according to surveys by the International Zionist organization, made public in New York recently.

Immediate increase of the country's industrial production is advocated as a means of reducing the cost of commodities and shortening the period of war taxation in resolutions adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers at a directors' meeting Saturday.

Three thousand German prisoners of war interned in Switzerland will be sent home this week. Arrangements have been made by the representatives of Germany, France and Switzerland at Berne for the repatriation of 300,000 German prisoners in France by way of Switzerland.

Rejection of the Japanese claim for recognition of racial equality in the peace conference apparently has not discouraged those who are working in support of the principle through the Racial Indiscrimination league, which was organized in Japan about six months ago. The organization has now been made permanent and its plan to resubmit the proposal every year at the sittings of the League of Nations council.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has been accepted by the government as German minister to Austria.

The Winnipeg trades and labor council has voted almost unanimously in favor of the "one big union."

The steamship Rotterdam, with Secretary of State Lansing on board, left Brest for New York Tuesday.

Twenty-five persons were injured, several probably fatally, when lightning struck a crowded street car in the center of the downtown district of Pittsburgh during a severe electrical storm Tuesday. A number of women and children were trampled in a panic which followed.

Fourteen white men were arrested Tuesday on warrants charging "assault with intent to murder" in connection with the pitched gun fight between white men and negroes at Longview, Tex., last Friday. The men were released on \$1000 bonds each pending action by the county grand jury.

During the noon hour Tuesday, while the dining room was filled with guests, Ted Ross shot and instantly killed his wife in the kitchen of a hotel at Lewistown, Mont., where she was employed as a cook. He then shot and perhaps fatally wounded Enid Milton, a 14-year-old girl, and killed himself.

## FIFTEEN FALL IN WILD RIOT

### Negroes Fire on Service Men in Streets of Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Rioting between negroes and whites broke out late Monday night in the national capital in retaliation for recent attacks by blacks on white women.

The known casualty toll had, at 2:30 o'clock, reached three killed and 12 seriously wounded, besides numerous minor casualties inflicted by bricks and other missiles. In addition to the killing of one city detective and the fatal wounding of another by two negro women, three patrolmen had been wounded by negro rioters. Two negroes were dead and four others were reported to be dying.

In one part of the city a black, firing from a garage door, kept a provost guard of soldiers, sailors and marines at bay for several minutes, but finally was shot down.

Many clashes occurred between whites and blacks on street cars. One negro, attacked on the back end of a car, fired into the crowd following the car and wounded four persons, but finally was stopped by a city detective, who was reported to have sent seven bullets into the negro's body. Each of the four white men was only slightly wounded.

Police stations at a late hour were swamped with reports of clashes between mobs of whites, largely made up of soldiers, sailors and marines and negroes in many different sections of the city. One negro killed was struck over the head by a marine during one of the numerous fights on street cars.

Two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer patrolled the downtown streets ready to quell any outbreak which might start, although early the city generally was quiet. Two hundred marines, brought here from the Quantico training camp when it was feared that the provost guard and police might not be able to stop the disturbances, were scattered throughout the city, together with 100 naval military police. A dozen motor transport corps trucks, each able to carry 40 men, were stationed at strategic points, prepared to rush reserves to any part of the city.

## TEN DIE IN BLAZING DEBRIS OF BALLOON

Chicago.—Ten persons were killed and 25 injured when a large dirigible on its test flight caught fire and fell 500 feet, crashing through the glass roof of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street, at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Most of the victims were employees of the bank, trapped and burned to death in a fire caused by the explosion of the balloon's gasoline tanks as they hit the floor of the bank rotunda, where more than 200 bookkeepers and clerks, nearly all girls, were working. The balloon, owned by the Goodyear Tire Rubber company of Akron, had been flying above the city for several hours when the accident occurred.

## President Wilson's Illness Held Not to Be Serious

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson was in a weakened, but no wise serious condition Monday night after having spent the day in bed with acute dysentery. Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, said the president had been in considerable pain during the day and had been very "uncomfortable." He said he would insist that Mr. Wilson remain in bed until he had completely recovered.

While none of those close to the president would say whether his illness would result in postponement of his trip through the west, there seemed to be an opinion that should the illness be prolonged it could have no other effect. Rear-Admiral Grayson was uncertain when the president might be able to resume his duties.

## Polish Army Progressing

Vienna.—The large Polish army concentrated against the Ukrainians, which is also fighting the bolsheviks, has succeeded for a time in occupying Tarnopol, Galicia, and crossing the Sereth river near Tarnopol and is now at Trembowia, 18 miles southeast of Tarnopol.

The Poles, it is expected, will advance to the river Zbrucz and halt there if the Ukrainians do not make a counter attack.

## Use of Liquors Permitted

Lincoln, Neb.—The moderate use of liquor as a beverage by householders in Nebraska, if purchased before the prohibition law went into effect, is legal, according to a decision handed down by the Nebraska supreme court

## DRASTIC DRY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

### One Hundred Members Fight to Last Against Act

### VOTE IS 287 TO 100

### Unless Senate Amends Provisions, Leaders Say Veto Is Practically Sure to Come.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of nearly three to one, the house, weary of talk on prohibition, Tuesday passed a bill for its enforcement, with provisions and penalties so drastic as to bring from the men who framed it the prediction that it would forever suppress the liquor traffic on American soil.

Exactly 100 members—52 democrats and 48 republicans—refused to support it. Against the even hundred, the prohibitionists, putting up a solid front to the very last, polled 287 votes.

Before the house put the bill on its passage, one final and feeble hand was reached forth to strike it down and put in its place a briefer and more liberal measure.

This took the form of a three-paragraph bill by Representative Igoe, democrat, Missouri, introduced some days ago, and offered in the form of a motion to recommmit, which meant its substitution for the general enforcement measure if the house saw fit. But the house did not.

Mr. Igoe's motion was defeated, 255 to 136, and this vote, analyzed, meant that at least 36 members who favored a more liberal bill took the more drastic one later when there was no other choice. There were no unexpected reversals in the individual vote.

Many members of congress held that the bill in its present form was an open invitation to presidential veto. The measure, which had been before the house for more than a week, now goes to the senate. The enforcement bill, as it passed the house, provides:

After January 26, 1920, every person, permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession, shall report the quantity and kind to the commissioners of internal revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After February 1, 1920, the possession of any liquor, other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquors, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol.

## Forest Fires Raging Unabated in Idaho

Boise, Ida.—Between 30 and 40 fires beyond control are burning in north Idaho. Glen C. Smith, assistant district forester at Missoula, Mont., advised Governor D. W. Davis here Tuesday. Losses in timber he estimated at 30,000,000 board feet and losses to private property at \$300,000. The forestry service already has spent \$275,000 in an effort to control the fires, he said.

Fires burning in the yellow pine district of the Thunder mountain country are raging with unabated fury. Smaller fires in national forests of south Idaho are being brought under control.

Secretary Lane telegraphed from Washington to the governor that he had set aside an additional \$200,000 to help fight Idaho's forest fires.

The governor refused to join George Cornwall, editor of the Timberman, Portland, Or., in asking the federal government for troops for fire-fighting purposes. Soldiers will not be asked for in Idaho as long as it is possible to hire labor.

## Strike on Rhine Quelled

Coblentz.—American military police, armed with machine guns and sawed-off shotguns, put down a strike of German workmen Tuesday in less than two hours after the men had walked out merely by their presence in the district. The strike aggregating 800 Germans was in Bendorf-on-Rhine. It was called in conjunction with the general strike in Berlin and other parts of Germany, in spite of warnings issued from American headquarters.

## HAY TRADE BACKWARD IN ENTERING MARKET

Portland.—With a fairly good hay crop east of the mountains and a much larger output in the valley than last year, the trade is not disposed to enter the market yet, and prices for the new crop are more or less nominal. Valley farmers are not making much effort to sell yet, but those who have sought the market have asked rather high prices. There was a considerable amount of alfalfa sold early, but trading is less active now. There is some inquiry from the dry sections, and as growers look for a good outside demand they are not pushing sales. There is very little inquiry these days for horse hay.

The coarse grain market was firmer at the Merchants Exchange. Bids for sacked oats were advanced \$1 and for barley and bulk corn 50 cents. Eastern bulk oats were unchanged.

## Peach Crop of Moderate Size

The prospective commercial peach crop of 30,082,000 bushels, as estimated by the bureau of crop estimates, appears liberal beside the very light crop of 20,000,000 to 21,000,000, 000 last year, but the present crop is moderate when compared with those of recent years. Probable shipments appear more limited when it is considered that fully half the crop, or over 10,000,000 bushels, is credited to California. Nearly 90 per cent of the California crop is commonly used for drying and canning, which would leave only about 3600 cars to be shipped as fresh fruit. Actual shipments may equal 4000 cars. In previous years the California crop has not been over one-third the total.

## Bread Price to Advance

Portland bakers may soon increase the price of bread 1 cent a loaf. Final settlement on the increase has not yet been determined, but the majority of the bakers in the city insist that the 10-cent loaf is sold at a loss.

Other cities are paying more for bread than is charged in Portland, according to the bakers, who say an increase is justified. Just when the contemplated advance will go into effect is not yet known.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Government basis, \$2.20 per bushel. Millfeed—Mill run, f. o. b. mill, car lots, \$41 per ton; mixed cars, \$41.50; ton lots or over, \$42.50; less than ton \$43; rolled barley, \$62; rolled oats, \$60; ground barley, \$62; scratch feed, \$79.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, new crop, \$24.50; 25; eastern Oregon timothy, nominal.

Butter—Cubes, 92-score, 51½¢; 91-score, 51¢; 90-score, 50½¢; prints, parchment wrappers, box lots, 55¢; cartons, 56¢; half boxes, ½¢ more; less than half boxes 1¢ more; butter-fat, No. 1, 55¢@56¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, case count, 44¢@45¢; candled, 46¢@47¢; select, 50¢@51¢; Oregon Poultry association selects to retailers, 52½¢; association pullets, 49¢.

Poultry—Hens, 25¢@26½¢; broilers, 25¢@30¢; ducks, geese and turkeys, nominal.

Veal—Fancy, 25¢ per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 28¢ per pound.

Fruits—Apples, new, \$3@4 per box, grapefruit, \$5.50@6; cherries, 10¢@15¢ per crate; cantaloupes, \$1.50@4.50 per crate; apricots, \$2@2.75 per box; peaches, 75¢@1.40 per box; watermelons, 3½¢@4¢ per lb.; plums, \$2.25 @2.75 per box; raspberries, \$3.50 per crate; loganberries, \$2.50 per crate; grapes, \$4@4.25 per box.

Vegetables—Cabbage, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; lettuce, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; peppers, \$1.50 per box; beets, \$3@3.50 per sack; cucumbers, \$1@1.75 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per box; peas, 7¢@10¢ per pound; rhubarb, 6¢ per pound; beans, 8¢ @ 10¢.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, best, \$2@2.25; new California, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Hope—Oregon, 1918, 47½¢; 1917 crop, 35¢@37¢; 1916 crop, 30¢; 1915 crop, 20¢@25¢; 191 contracts, 50¢; three year contracts, 40¢, 30¢, 20¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon and Washington, 40¢@57¢ per pound; valley, 40¢@55¢ per pound.

Mohair—1918 clip, 55¢ per pound.

Grain Bags—In Carlots, 12½¢@13¢.

Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$ 9.50@11.00 Medium to choice steers, 8.50@ 9.00 Fair to good steers, 7.75@ 8.75 Common to fair steers, 7.00@ 7.50 Good to choice cows, hfs, 7.50@ 9.00 Medium to good cows, hfs, 6.50@ 9.00 Fair to medium cows, hfs, 4.50@ 5.50 Canners, 3.00@ 4.00 Bulls, 5.00@ 7.50 Calves, 9.00@14.00 Stockers and feeders, 7.00@10.00 Hogs—Prime mixed, 21.50@22.25 Medium mixed, 20.50@21.00 Rough heavies, 19.75@20.25 Pigs, 18.75@19.75 Sheep—Prime lambs, 11.50@13.00 Fair to medium lambs, 9.00@10.00 Yearlings, 6.00@ 8.50 Wethers, 6.00@ 7.50 Ewes, 6.00@ 7.50

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Postoffices of seven cities of Linn county are now presided over by women, the largest number this county has ever known.

Clyde C. Lewis, aged 8 years, son of Mrs. Guy Redding of Wendling, died from strangulation Sunday night after attempting to swallow a peanut.

The Salem Fruit union is restrained from delivering loganberries elsewhere than to the Phez company by action of the circuit court here overruling a demurrer of the union to the petition of the Phez company.

The Ellensburg Produce company of Seattle has just opened a cream station at Halsey with H. D. Stevens of Corvallis in charge. For several months heretofore Swift & Co. have had the field in this line exclusively there.

Prominent Oregon democrats who have visited Salem recently say that Mrs. Alexander Thompson, for two terms representative from Wasco county, has future political aspirations and may be a candidate for United States senator at the next election.

A fungus that has attacked the Canadian thistles which have become a great menace in the Willamette valley promises to exterminate the pest, according to C. E. Stewart, Lane county fruit inspector, who has charge of the campaign recently inaugurated against the thistle.

At a meeting of The Dalles school board last week the bids received for the construction of the East Hill school and the construction of a manual training shop on the grounds of the high school were opened and again were found to be above the estimate. The matter is due for another discussion within the next few days at an adjourned meeting of the school board.

Personnel of the committee to investigate the affairs of the industrial accident insurance commission was announced by Governor Olcott last Thursday. The committee is to consist of nine members, three of whom are recommended by the industrial association of Oregon to represent employers, three by the federation of labor to represent employees, and three by the governor to represent the people of the state.

The state highway commission has asked for bids for \$1,000,000 worth of bonds, bearing date of August 1, 1919, and drawing 4½ per cent interest. The bids will be opened at the offices of the commission in Portland on August 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. The bonds will mature serially, \$25,000 October, 1924, and a like amount each April 1 and October, thereafter until the full amount is paid.

No reduction in the price of gasoline can be looked for this year, according to three of the biggest crude oil producers in the United States, who are passing the week in Portland looking into western business interests. The men are E. D. Kelly, an engineer who is connected with a Chicago brokerage and oil development company, L. D. Welch and C. L. Woods of Denver. In partnership the three control 200,000 acres of oil land in Texas, Wyoming and Louisiana.

Regents of the Oregon Agricultural college, who with President W. J. Kerr of the college are touring the state, are favorably disposed toward the establishment of a farm experiment station near Bend, to serve all central Oregon, and will co-operate to their utmost in satisfying the agricultural needs of the people of that section, they asserted in personal statements and in addresses given at a Commercial club dinner, at which they were guests of honor.

Plans are now being formulated by State Superintendent Churchill to put into effect throughout Oregon the law passed at the last session of the state legislature requiring persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years who are employed and have not received an eighth-grade education to attend what will be known as part-time schools. Superintendent Churchill says this department of education was discussed quite thoroughly at the recent meeting of the National Education association held at Milwaukee and it was the general consensus of opinion among educators that it will be a success. Probably the most important factor entering into the successful operation of the part-time schools, according to Mr. Churchill, will be the selection of teachers. Because of the fact that persons affected by the law will not have to attend school more than an hour each day, it will be necessary to obtain instructors who are able to get into close contact with their pupils and decide what studies are best adapted to their training. Mr. Churchill says Americanism will be one of the chief fundamentals upon which the school will be conducted and a determined effort will be made to give persons with limited education such training as will fit them for better positions.

## U. S. Consul is Delayed

Washington, D. C.—Though British and French consuls already have entered Germany for the purpose of re-establishing trade relations with that country, the state department here has been unable to do more than organize its own consular service for similar functions, pending authority to send them into Germany. This authority cannot be obtained, in the opinion of the department, until the peace treaty has been finally ratified.

## Women Lose in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.—Ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment was defeated in the Georgia senate Tuesday when a motion to disagree with a committee report against ratification was lost by a vote of 37 to 12.

## FULL PEACE TERMS GIVEN TO AUSTRIA

### Allies Grant 15 Days for Final Observations.

### ARMY TO BE REDUCED

### Reparation Clauses Similar to Those in German Treaty—Cash Payment Demanded.

Paris.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first section of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, the final sections were delivered to them at the same place Sunday without ceremony by M. Dutasta, secretary-general of the peace conference.

The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

Fifteen days are granted the Austrians in which to make their final observations, although they have already submitted a large number of notes on the terms previously submitted to them.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debts shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria, and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted.

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained being under the obligation to serve until 40 years old; those newly appointed agreeing at least to 20 consecutive years of active service. Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

## BUDAPEST IS TAKEN BY TERROR TROOPS

Berlin.—A new reign of terror exists in Budapest, according to a dispatch from the Hungarian capital to the Tageblatt. "Red terror," in its worst form, is anticipated.

The dispatch says so-called "terror troops" are now masters of the capital and that they have stormed the garrison, disarmed the troops of the Bela Kun government and distributed arms to the "ragged proletariat."

The leader of the "terror troops," who was Bela Kun's personal guard of honor, publishes an appeal for volunteers and the people's commissaries Varga and Szamuely and vice-commissary of foreign affairs Mosselapary, the new leaders in control, have sent an ultimatum to the "moderate" city commander of Budapest, Habrich, ordering him to give up office and turn over the city to them.

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