

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.

Demobilization of the navy demoralized the Atlantic fleet so far as man power is concerned, it was said Saturday at the navy department.

The steamer Barnstable, coal laden from Savannah to a Cuban port, went down off St. Catherine's Friday night. It is reported that 14 of the crew are missing.

The miners, by a vote of 5 to 1, decided to end the strike that has for several weeks halted production in the Tonopah district, and an order was issued Saturday night to resume work at once.

Several villages in the province of Siena, Italy, were severely shaken Sunday night by an earthquake. Houses were badly damaged. One person is dead and several injured at Piancastagnajo. Ten were injured at Celso.

A dispatch received in Paris from Sosnowice in the government of Piotrkow, Poland, asserts that a German army, comprising a minimum of 200,000 men, is concentrated on the frontier of Silesia ready to be thrown against Poland.

The bureau of internal revenue announces that virtually all federal taxes, even the 2 cents paid for the privilege of an ice cream soda, may be deducted from gross income in computing income taxes. Only income and excess profits taxes may not be deducted.

The railroad administration will unreservedly accept the proposal of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers for a new working schedule, according to a message read before a closed session of the organization's convention in Detroit Sunday morning.

"Radical ideas, bolshevism and I. W. Wism are corrupting the universities of America," declared Colonel David P. Barrows, former dean of the University of California, at a banquet in Oakland, Cal., Sunday night, given in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by American Legion posts of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and Richmond.

A Dawson, Y. T. dispatch says several thousand tons of silver ore will be shipped "outside" next spring from Yukon and Alaska, according to Volney Richmond, superintendent of the Northern Commercial company. Half of this amount, he said, would come from Nixon Fork, near Iditarod, and half from Kantishna, near Fairbanks. The Stewart river country is expected to ship possibly 1000 or 2000 tons.

By a vote of 244 to 7 the bill conferring the rank of permanent admiral on Admiral Benson and Rear-Admiral Sims was passed Wednesday by the house. The measure now goes to the senate.

The government has so much "coin of the realm" that it actually bulges out the walls of the vaults containing it. The treasury has asked congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 to make the vaults secure and provide additional ones. The treasury's gold and silver accumulated during the war.

All members of the Wisconsin delegation in the house introduced identical bills Wednesday proposing bonuses at the rate of \$30 a month for each month's service of soldiers, sailors, marines and Red Cross nurses. It was estimated \$1,400,000,000 would be required to make the payments.

One hundred and twenty-one women teachers in the public schools in Yakima, Wash., have so far been able, with the help of City Superintendent Davis, to find only 11 suitable rooms for rent. The situation is causing the school authorities embarrassment, as the opening of school is only about a week distant.

Four hundred thousand German workers have volunteered for the work of restoration in northern France, according to Vorwaerts. Large scale reconstruction operations are contemplated.

Peter Lynch, said to be an organizer for the I. W. W., who was arrested Saturday and placed in the city jail at Calipatria, Cal., was released from jail, escorted to the city limits by a "citizens' committee and ordered never to return.

SEA-WALL SAVES GALVESTON

Hurricane Hits Many Gulf Cities But Little Damage Done.

Dallas, Tex.—Driving furiously into the Texas coast, principally in the section southwest of Galveston, the tropical hurricane that has skirted the United States gulf coast for nearly a week, apparently has swept inland near the Mexican border.

Wire communication was interrupted in most of the affected area and the extent of the storm's damage could not be learned accurately Sunday, but there were no reports of fatalities.

Brownsville and Corpus Christi apparently felt the brunt of the storm which weather bureau officials believe has passed on into Mexico where it will be dissipated in the Mexican mountains.

Galveston, where considerable anxiety had been felt, apparently was struck by the edge of the storm area and again the city was saved from any considerable damage by the powerful sea wall, constructed after the 1900 disaster. Water was reported to a depth of six feet in sections of Corpus Christi and information received by the weather bureau from San Antonio said water was three feet deep in the lobby of the Corpus Christi hotel.

Early reports from Corpus Christi told of considerable damage done by a 65 miles an hour gale which swept away signs and awnings and drove residents of outlying districts to the greater security of brick and stone buildings downtown.

Isolation of Brownsville was complete Sunday night, so far as wire communication was concerned, the only information coming from that city being contained in a brief wireless dispatch from Fort Brown to southern department headquarters at San Antonio reporting a 75-mile wind at 4 P. M.

50 HURT IN FIRE; LOSS IN MILLIONS

New York.—With more than 50 persons injured and the damage already done estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 weary firemen Sunday night still were fighting a threat of further explosions of oil tanks at the fire which practically wiped out the Stone & Fleming Oil company's plant in Long Island City Saturday.

Five tanks of crude oil were burning late Monday. Should there be a sudden shift of the wind from north to northeast, many additional tanks in plants nearby would be threatened, as well as thousands of tons of coal.

The 20 acres of fire-swept territory looked like a scene in war-devastated France or Belgium. Tanks were crumpled up; huge steel girders lay in a tangled mass, few walls were left standing, and burning oil continued to flow along the surface of Newton creek.

Plane Up 34,000 Feet.

Mineola, N. Y.—A new unofficial world's altitude record, it was learned was established here Saturday, when Roland Rohlens, testing pilot for the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor corporation, climbed to a height of 34,000 feet—more than six miles—beating the previous world's unofficial record of Adjutant Casale of the French army at Vallacoubey last June by 864 feet.

Rohlens explained that he took the air intending only to make a test flight, but he found conditions so satisfactory that he decided to keep climbing until his air apparatus showed the new record altitude.

The machine Rohlens used was the same Curtiss wasp, equipped with a 400-horsepower motor, in which last July he flew to a height of 30,700 feet. He said he found that he was comfortable in his warm garments at the 34,000-foot level, where the thermometer registered 44 degrees below zero.

Deaths Now Total 13.

Kansas City, Mo.—With the death Monday of four more employes of the Murray grain elevator here, which was wrecked Saturday by a spontaneous combustion explosion and fire, the list of fatalities in connection with the accident reached 13.

Four bodies were taken from the ruins Monday. Five persons were killed outright by the explosion or died early Monday.

Officials of the company said the loss would be in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000. They said there were approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain in the elevator.

Japan Demands Shantung.

New York.—Japan will refuse to ratify the peace treaty if the Shantung clause is excluded, in the opinion of Baron Shimpei Goto, member of the Japanese national commission for discussion of foreign policies and former foreign minister, who arrived here on his way home after a three-months' visit to England and France. Baron Goto said he spoke as a private citizen and was expressing only his personal views.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR ALL MANKIND

Firm Stand Is Explained Forcibly to Big Audience.

FIGHT NOT PARTISAN

Senate Contest Involves Only Interpretation, With Phraseology of Little Import.

Portland.—Sanelly and directly, with but infrequent recourse to eloquence, Woodrow Wilson, 28th president of the United States, spoke to 7000 citizens of Oregon Monday night at the auditorium, bringing immediately home to them his uncompromising advocacy of the league of nations and his plea that they as Americans stand with him for the redemption of ideals rooted deep in the traditions of America.

He spoke as one speaks to his neighbors and friends, confident of their appraisal of the justice of his position and of their judgment of the task that remains unfinished, ere peace may come in permanency. He spoke as one friend to another, of the trust that troubled nations of the old world place in America in the dark hour, a trust born of unselfish and valiant entry into the war for human liberty—and one that is not fulfilled in entirety until a covenant of nations shall render futile all future attempts to mar the happiness of the race.

Should senatorial opposition mar the meaning of the covenant materially, then, warned the president, the giant task to which the nations of the league addressed themselves in Paris must be again attempted; the dictated peace that Germany was forced to sign must be resubmitted for quibbling, and the turmoil that the world has endured must inevitably reawaken.

In his address, without the vestige of hesitancy, President Wilson charged that the inference of politics in his advocacy of the league, the hint that he may be looking forward to 1920, is utterly unwarranted and unworthy. If any in the audience, he declared, imputed such a motive, he desired to separate himself from that man.

And the president made it clear, with emphasis, that the most sincere ill-wisher of the league is the German propagandist, whose hope is that the United States may reject the covenant and thus alienate herself from the friendship of her former allies and the trust of sister nations—weakening the strength of the alliance for lasting peace and leaving open the path for such a course as Germany took when she sought to dominate the world.

"My contest with them is a contest of interpretation," declared President Wilson, speaking of the opponents and the opposition to the league covenant, asserting that mere phraseology is a matter of little moment, providing that the substance of the document remains unmeddled with.

From first to last the address was an appeal for the support of Americans in retaining the fruits of peace and assuring "the safety and honor of future generations." He dealt but slightly with critics of the covenant, though at one period he upbraided them as men, in some instances, for whom he had no vestige of respect.

AUTO WRECK KILLS 2 OF WILSON PARTY

Portland.—Two men were killed and three others were injured when a high-powered Packard touring car attached to President Wilson's automobile highway party swerved into a ditch and overturned on the Powell Valley road, a mile and a half west of Gresham, shortly before 12 o'clock, noon, Monday.

The two men killed were Ben F. Allen, aged 39, Washington correspondent for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and a member of the newspaper party attached to the president's special train.

James R. Patterson, aged 66, a retired real estate dealer of 444 Carter Lane, Portland.

Mr. Patterson, owner and driver of the machine, lost control and went into a small ditch when he was compelled to swerve sharply to the right to avoid striking a machine driven by C. H. Barnett of Wasco, Or. The Barnett machine had been parked by the roadside until the presidential party had passed by on its way into the city.

Sugar Crop Is Largest.

Honolulu, T. H.—The sugar crop of the territory of Hawaii this year will reach 605,000 tons. This is above any previous estimate by several thousand tons and is based upon the latest calculations on "cleanups" at several plantations. The factories have shipped 446,000 tons and 31,000 tons more will be sent to San Francisco prior to October 15. The total output from original mills will be 555,000 tons of raw sugar and 20,000 tons of refined.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Salem.—R. B. Goodin, secretary of the state board of control, was in Portland recently obtaining prices on supplies to be purchased by the state.

Astoria.—With high prices prevailing, a fair amount of fish known to be in the river, and every packing plant in operation, the fall fishing season, which opened at noon Wednesday, promises to be one of the most successful in years.

Salem.—Total losses from fires in Oregon, exclusive of Portland, for August were \$453,190, according to the monthly report of State Fire Marshal Barber.

Salem.—George E. Saunders, indicted in the Josephine county courts on a charge of embezzlement of \$2251 from the Rogue river public service corporation, was acquitted at Grants Pass Saturday, according to word received at the offices of the state engineer.

Monmouth.—The Oregon normal school opened for the 1919-20 season Monday morning, September 15. The attendance is considerably increased over last year. There will also be a number of boys among the incoming students, a contrast to the war years when young men in the normal were decidedly lacking.

The application of George L. and J. A. McPherson for authority to construct a logging spur railroad over and across a county road in Columbia county was granted in an order of the Oregon public service commission issued Saturday. Under the order the applicants must bear the expense of the crossing, as well as install standard danger signs.

Eugene.—The mint growers of the Willamette valley have pooled their mint oil for 30 days and are holding out for \$8 a pound. The Willamette Valley Mint Growers' association held a meeting here, 15 members, including E. B. Wallace, president, of Albany, being present. Two thousand pounds of this year's output of oil was represented at the meeting.

Salem.—Marion county book dealers are refusing to handle textbooks through the state agency of J. K. Gill & Co. of Portland until the margin of profit is increased from 15 to 20 per cent. Hal D. Patton, Salem book dealer, has suggested that the state or county school authorities establish an independent exchange and thereby provide a considerable saving for school pupils.

St. Helens.—The Milton Creek Logging company resumed full operations Friday morning. Several weeks ago a number of the employes went out on a strike, but the company continued to run one side of the camp or about 50 per cent of its normal capacity. Recently many of the men who went out on the strike have returned to work and asked to be reinstated and the company agreed to take on such men as it could use.

Salem.—A representative of the state highway commission went to Roseburg Friday to investigate the case brought against the commission, Governor Olcott and State Treasurer Hoff to enjoin the state from proceeding with the construction of the so-called Canyonville cut-off highway. In case the road is built under present plans the town of Riddle, about 30 miles south of Roseburg, will be eliminated from the main highway.

Salem.—Robert E. Downing and A. I. Eoff, who own a 37-acre tract of hops in the American bottom country, south of Independence, has refused a cash offer of 65 cents a pound for their product or a 24-hour option at 70 cents a pound. The tract will produce about 10,000 pounds of hops, it is estimated by the owners. Mr. Downing said he has great faith in the future of hops and that he is in no hurry to dispose of his crop.

Eugene.—A large number of sheep have been brought into Lane county this year and the number now in the county is climbing back to what it was four or five years ago, according to N. S. Robb, county agricultural agent. Wool prices look good for another year, says the agent, and with the number of sheep 25 per cent below normal in all of the large western sheep states sheep raising looks as if it will remain profitable for several years, is the opinion of Mr. Robb.

Salem.—Acting on a letter sent out by Fred G. Buchtel of the Oregon public service commission, J. P. O'Brien, federal manager of the United States railroad administration, has called a meeting in Portland for Monday, when a committee similar to the national board of defense will be organized to deal with the threatened car shortage in Oregon. All railroad heads in the northwest, together with yard masters and many other officials, have been urged to attend. The committee, when organized, will proceed along the lines adopted by the railroads of the country during the war.

LOWERING COST OF FEED IS IMPORTANT

Buying In Car Lots Through Cooperation Lowers Cost Materially—Bids Should Be Obtained Says Specialist.

(Prepared by Oregon Agricultural College)

Lowering the cost of handling is the big problem in the cooperative purchase of feed, points out E. L. Potter, professor of animal husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural college.

"In the cooperative purchase of feed just as in the cooperative purchase of other commodities the popular idea among cooperators," says Professor Potter, "is that of saving the profit which the dealer might otherwise make. This is all very well but it always must be remembered that if the cooperative purchasers are to save the profit which the dealer might otherwise make they must also meet the expenses which the dealer would incur. These expenses are not necessarily lessened by handling the purchase cooperatively.

"The real advantage and practically the only advantage of cooperative purchasing of feed are obtaining feed in carload lots. This cuts down the expense materially from buying the feed in less than carload lots. Where the feed is purchased in less than carload lots the large dealers generally charge at least \$1 a ton more for the less than carload lots. In addition there are practically always some charges and then comes the question of local freight which is much higher than the carload rate. By the time the feed reaches the consumer it costs the consumer anywhere from \$5 to \$10 a ton more than it would have cost had he purchased in carload lots.

"The big opportunity, therefore, in front of all the farmers in the way of cooperative purchasing is to so combine their orders that an entire carload can be purchased. There is, however, little advantage in combining to purchase more than one carload.

"After a combination has been made which will handle an entire carload the place where purchased becomes of somewhat less importance. It is gen-

erally proper to obtain bids from the various dealers. In obtaining them it is well to bear in mind that prices fluctuate from day to day and dealers do not like to make a bid today which would be subject to acceptance within a week or 10 days, because they have no idea what the market conditions will be. It is proper in requesting a bid on any feed to specify the time at which the bid is desired and the time at which it would be subject to acceptance. All bids, for example, that are requested by the feeds committee of the agricultural college are asked to be furnished by noon of a certain day and subject to acceptance generally at 3 or 4 o'clock of that afternoon. Unless some provision of this sort is made many dealers will not make bids at all."

The big advantage of obtaining bids, believes Professor Potter, lies in the fact that dealers vary in their position to make good prices. The dealer, who has a surplus of barley today will make a reasonable price, while if he happens to be short and would have to go out and buy in order to fill the order, his bid will be somewhat higher. The feeds committee of the agricultural college has bought feed from nearly all the leading dealers of Portland and has found that no one of them can be depended upon to make the lowest bid at all times. Bids should usually be obtained not only from the Portland dealers, but also from the local dealers in the home town. These men are often in a position to make a better price than the dealers at a distance.

"Purchasers of feed who expect to make a big saving merely on the net profit which the dealer makes," says Professor Potter, "will be doomed to disappointment, but they can make substantial saving by so handling their feed as to put it in carlots and eliminate the expensive cost of handling the small lot shipments."

FARMER AND BANKER WORK HAND IN HAND

"A relation exists between the banker and the farmer that isn't found between the farmer and any other class of men," says F. V. Gunn, farm management demonstrator at the college. "The banker usually is a confidential advisor to the farmer and generally has no hesitancy in revealing to the banker anything concerning his farm business. The successful banker also has the confidence and respect of the farmer who thinks his advice is worth hearing.

"The banker is very much interested in the farmer's financial welfare. As his whole financial success depends upon the farmer's prosperity, he is interested in aiding the farmer. As a first aid he can assist the farmer to install business methods."

Farm record and account is a basis of a profitable and permanent agriculture, believes Mr. Gunn. The farmer is or at least should be a business man. The work on the farm depends not only on scientific and practical knowledge of the farm itself, but upon the ability and willingness of the farmer to make the best use of better business machinery. The use of a checking system at the bank is a matter of importance and is to be encouraged, not because the bank is a safe place to keep the money, but because the checks themselves are an excellent record and proof of any transaction. This gives a detailed record of all farm expenses, and if the farmer, when depositing his money, will fill out duplicate deposit slips and indicate what each amount is for, a complete record of all farm receipts will thus be had.

In this manner the banker is assisting the farmer to keep his record. The object is not to get the banker to do the work for the farmer, but to make he may have attained, as a good farmer, may be lost by poor business management, the farmer realize that what success ament, and that the remedy is business methods. A half dozen years ago a banking system was not thought necessary by many farmers. Today the successful farmer realizes that a bank is as much an aid to financial progress as a good farm and good methods of farming. The bank, on

the other hand, recognizes the great importance of the American farmer in the stability and development of the country.

"The bank can help in establishing a greater degree of credit," says Mr. Gunn. "If the farmer obtains the confidence of the bank he can secure the wider known reputation of the bank to assist his limited reputation. The farmer who cannot increase his profits by investing more capital is the exception rather than the rule. A banker is in the business principally to loan money to the members of a community. Before making a loan he must be sure the money will be returned. It is necessary that he take little or no risk if his business is to succeed."

Bulk Grain Handling Grows.

Bulk handling of grains is holding its own in most of the eastern Oregon districts and in some places is making a distinct growth, says Paul Mehl, federal and college agent in marketing, after completing a field survey of grain handling in the eastern Oregon wheat belts. The increase is greatest in districts where threshermen charge two cents less per bushel for threshing grain to be bulk handled, due to paying the expense of jigger and sack-sewer.

Elevator managers are urged to watch their terminal grades more closely and when desirable file appeals, which often result in a raising of the grade. Last year only one manager in the entire district filed an appeal.

Silage Trouble Due to Greenness

Trouble with silage in some of the dairy districts of Oregon is due to immaturity of the silage crops and special methods of ensiling, say specialists in dairying and crops at the college. Most of the difficulties reported are with oats and vetch, which should not be ensiled until they reach the hay stage. The hard seeds of the vetch is modified in fermentation to change to silage. The crops should be cut rather fine and packed very tight in the silos.

Two hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder manufactured in this country, sold to England, then to Russia and finally resold to the United States, turned out to be useless.

Milk Testers' Exams. Monthly.

Milk testers' examination will be held at the state agricultural college at Corvallis the first Thursday in each month, and at Portland, 511 Worcester building, at such dates as may be announced by the state dairy and food commissioner. Applicants for the college examinations must notify the dairy department in time to allow preparations for all who may enter, says P. M. Brandt, chief. All testers must be licensed.

Appointment of J. W. Severy of St. Louis, as instructor in botany is announced. Severy was recently discharged from a hospital unit in the American Expeditionary forces and since then has served as a chemist in a commercial plant. He is a graduate of Oberlin college where he obtained final honors in botany and spent two years as a graduate student and teaching fellow students in the Shaw school of botany, Washington university, St. Louis.