

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items From All Nations,
Pacific Northwest and Our Own
Commonwealth Condensed for
Our Many Busy Readers.

The National Congress of Mothers is in session at Portland.

Wenatchee, Wash., apples are selling in Germany for \$8 a box.

Because of anti-German riots in England, German subjects ask American aid.

The Italian cabinet has resigned as a result of disagreement over the European war question.

Lightning strikes tree near Lebanon, Ore., and kills 20 goats that were seeking shelter there.

Baptists in session at Houston, Tex., unanimously decide to support President Wilson in the war crisis.

Austro-Germans capture 143,500 Russians, 69 cannon, 255 machine guns in the recent battles in Galicia.

Portland, Ore., is sprinkling coal oil on all nearby lakes, pools and ponds, in order to destroy the mosquito pest.

The national committee of the Socialist party adopted a peace program, but met with considerable opposition in doing so.

The Turks sink English battleship Goliath in the Dardanelles, with a loss of 500 men. The Sultan loses three ships of minor importance.

United States government sends note of protest to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and other vessels conveying Americans.

The cold from which King Constantine has been suffering for the past week has turned into pleurisy, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

A high German government official declares that the steamship Mauretania will meet the same fate as the Lusitania if their submarines can reach her.

At the annual school exhibit at Baker, Ore., 25 girls in the domestic science department made more than 1000 doughnuts and distributed them to the visitors.

Treasury experts of the United States declare that in the event of war with Germany financial aid to the extent of a billion dollars could be made without embarrassment or distress to business interests.

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., declares before the Federal Industrial Relations committee that "implacable warfare" against capital must be waged until it ends in confiscation of the means of production.

John D. Rockefeller wins an important decision in his fight to prevent the collection of taxes on \$311,000,000 worth of property in Cuyahoga county, New York. The taxes, with penalties for non-payment when due, now amount to about \$1,500,000.

James Morrison Darnell, a Kenosha, Wis., minister, was found guilty of violating the Mann white slave act. Darnell was charged with transporting Ruth Zoper from Owatonna, Minn., to Kenosha. The judge in charging the jury said the case hinged on whether Darnell and Ruth Zoper were married.

Seward, Alaska, is visited by a \$100,000 fire.

Neutrals in Italy are hopeful that their country will keep out of the war.

Anti-German riots are occurring in London and have gotten beyond control of the peace officers.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and the "wizard of electricity," is to pay Portland a visit in July.

It is reported that Clarence Fisher, an American ranch foreman in Mexico, was brutally murdered by Mexican bandits.

President Wilson's draft of note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania is unanimously approved by the cabinet.

A deputation of prominent German residents and business men called on the Lord Mayor of Bradford, England, and handed him a written protest against the "inhuman methods employed by the German government in waging war against non-combatants, including women and children, which has culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania."

HUMANITY FIRST IS PRESIDENT'S VIEW IN SPEECH AT NEW YORK

New York—President Wilson—the man on whom the eyes of the world are turned because of the international situation—Tuesday reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the City of New York told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the President asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation. . . . It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would like to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity most desire."

The spirit which brooded over the river, said the President, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

The President took occasion in his speech to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him.

Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather in no way abated the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5000 sailors and marines from the fleet's 16 battleships, and from the moment he set foot on shore until after the luncheon he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation, remarked upon by those who accompanied him as the most enthusiastic they had witnessed since the President's inauguration. He was plainly touched by the welcome accorded him.

Seven Battles in Week is Bloodiest of Entire War in Western Europe

London—Seven separate and distinct battles were fought in the week just closed and there can be little doubt that the days from Saturday, the 8th, until Friday, the 14th, will rank among the most bloody in the history of Western Europe, says the correspondent of the Times. He adds:

"Saturday night saw no lessening in the intensity of the struggle. On the Ypres front, although outnumbered and in danger of being outflanked, our men again and again hurled back German attacks."

"During the darkness the Germans, as though aware that with every passing hour their opportunity was slipping away, continued to hurl themselves against our lines."

"Men who lived through this night shot until they could no longer hold their rifles. The fury of the assault was indescribable."

"Dawn of Sunday showed in the fields in front of Ypres the dead piled like cornstalks at harvest time, British and Germans lying side by side."

Freezing Temperature Over Wide Area.

Washington, D. C.—Abnormally cold weather prevailed Tuesday night throughout the entire country except in the Gulf states, with temperatures 20 degrees below the seasonal average in the Upper Lake region and the Dakotas. Snow fell in St. Paul and other parts of Minnesota and West Virginia. Reports to the weather bureau told of the disturbance, one accompanied by heavy frosts in Nebraska, Minnesota and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the other attended by rains over the Northern states east of the Mississippi, which were said to be responsible for the unsettled condition and low temperatures.

The Eastern storm was said to be passing into the Atlantic and the one in the West to be moving eastward. Frost warnings were issued for many sections.

Riots Surprise Germans.
Berlin—The Overseas News Agency Wednesday gave out the following:

"The German press expresses surprise at the impotence of the London police. Mob rule is easily suppressed where the police are active. Official reports of parliamentary debate clearly show that the hatred of the Germans is the only pretext left for plundering. That the internment of all hostile foreigners should be necessary to protect strangers is a bad sign."

PORTUGUESE REBELS TAKE GOVERNMENT

Revolutionists Are Now in Full Control of Capital City.

ADMINISTRATION'S TROOPS SURRENDER

Order Is Partly Restored and Many Royalists Arrested—Both Sides Lose Heavily in Fighting.

Paris, via London—Joac Chagas, proclaimed president of the Portuguese cabinet at Lisbon Monday by the revolutionists, was shot and killed Tuesday, and fighting in the streets of the capital has been resumed, more than 100 persons being killed, according to dispatches reaching here. Warships were again bombarding the city.

President Chagas was shot four times while on a train at Entrocamento by Senator Frietas, who was immediately killed. One report has it that a passenger killed the president's assailant, while another says Senator Frietas was shot to death by gendarmes.

Lisbon, via Paris—The success of the revolutionary forces has been confirmed. The new government, which will be presided over by Joac Chagas, was proclaimed from the windows of the city hall and the announcement was received with enthusiastic manifestations.

The military governor of Lisbon immediately posted throughout the city proclamations praising the courage of the citizens and calling upon civilians to deliver up all arms at the arsenal under pain of arrest.

The casualties in Friday's fighting numbered 67 killed and 300 wounded. Saturday's list was not available, but there were many victims on both sides, during assaults on police headquarters, the military college and the cavalry barracks, the defenders of which delivered determined counter attacks before they were overcome. One hundred prisoners were taken to warships.

The insurgents wrecked and looted the house in which Captain Couceiro, the royalist leader, stayed until recently. Several royalists were arrested, including Marquis Fioalho.

Order has been partly restored and the new government is taking measures to re-establish normal conditions. The ex-minister of marine was arrested and taken aboard a warship for having ordered a destroyer to sink the warships which were bombarding the city.

News from Oporto indicates that the disturbances there were similar to those in Lisbon, but there were fewer casualties.

All regiments in Lisbon and the provinces have now surrendered. The last two to capitulate were cavalry regiments which led the military movement resulting in the appointment of Pimenta Castro as premier in January.

Business Is Able to Bear Strain of War With Germany, Is Declared

Chicago—Whatever may be the outcome of this country's diplomatic dealings with Germany, it is the opinion of many authorities that business at home will not suffer curtailments. In fact, it is expected that industry would receive enormous impetus should war be declared.

The great base of supplies is in the United States and the requirements of Great Britain, France and Russia will grow no smaller if the United States is drawn into the conflict. This country's own necessities will be great if the trouble comes. To supply everything that would be wanted should tax the maximum capacities of every manufacturing industry in the land.

Business has not been affected appreciably since the Lusitania tragedy, except in the case of perhaps a few new projects which were developing at the time of the incident. These transactions are of a financial nature and probably will be halted temporarily.

Activities in what may be termed the "war business" of the country are larger than at any previous time. More contracts have been received for munitions and supplies and production on former orders has continued to gain as it has in each week since these purchases became heavy.

Merchandising reports more uniformly agree as to increasing demand of consumers. The weather has been a stimulating influence in the reduction of stocks, drygoods jobbing being notably active.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

New York—Samuel Hale Pearson, one of the most important financial men in the world and the greatest capitalist of South America, is in this country as the representative of the Argentine Republic at the International Congress of Finance, which is being held at Washington.

Mr. Pearson gained an extensive commercial experience in his travels and in 1890 he joined the banking firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., Buenos Ayres, which was founded by his grandfather in 1832. He has taken a leading part in the industrial development of his country and has earned an enviable reputation and inspired the confidence of all of his countrymen, as well as the leading business men throughout the world by his dealings and business ability.

Mr. Pearson has direct control over billions of dollars invested in South America and has recently been appointed director of the Bank of the Argentine Republic, by the President and Senate.

Mr. Pearson is related by marriage to some of the wealthiest and most intelligent families of South America. When Elihu Root, as secretary of state, visited Argentina in 1903, Mr. Pearson was one of the principal organizers of his reception and entertainment.

Mr. Pearson will visit some of the principal cities of the United States and will attend the Panama-Pacific exposition. He has let it be known that he is also here in the interest of a closer commercial relation between his country and the United States.

Portland—Wheat: Bluestem, \$1.18; forty-fold, \$1.12; club, \$1.12; red Fife, \$1.11; red Russian, \$1.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$25.50 @ 26 ton; shorts, \$27.50 @ 28; rolled barley, \$27.50 @ 28.50.

Corn—Whole, \$35 ton; cracked, \$36. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @ 15; valley timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; grain hay, \$10 @ 12; alfalfa, \$12.50 @ 13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, Oregon, 75c @ \$1.25 dozen; artichokes, 75c dozen; tomatoes, \$5 crate; cabbage, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2c pound; celery, \$3.50 @ 4 crate; head lettuce, \$2.25; spinach, 5c pound; rhubarb, 1 @ 1 1/2c pound; asparagus, 75c @ 1.25; eggplant, 25c pound; peas, 7 @ 8c; beans, 10 @ 12c; carrots, \$1.50 @ 2 sack; beets, \$2 @ 2.25; turnips, \$1.50 @ 2.

Green Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, \$1 @ 2 crate; California, 75c @ \$1.25; apples, \$1 @ 1.75 box; cranberries, \$11 @ 12 barrel; cherries, \$1.75 @ 2 box; gooseberries, 4 @ 5c pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.75 @ 2 sack; new, 6 @ 6 1/2c pound.

Onions—California, yellow, \$1.50; white, crate, \$2.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 18 1/2 @ 19c; candled, 19 1/2 @ 20c.

Poultry—Hens, 12 1/2 @ 13c pound; broilers, 22 1/2 @ 25c; turkeys, dressed, 22 @ 24c; live, 18 @ 20c; ducks, old, 9 @ 12c; young, 18 @ 30c; geese, 8 @ 9c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 25c pound in case lots; 1/2c more in less than case lots; cubes, 21 @ 22c.

Veal—Fancy, 10 @ 10 1/2c pound.

Pork—Block, 10 @ 10 1/2c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, nominal; contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, medium, 25 @ 26c pound; Eastern Oregon, fine, 18 @ 20c; valley, 23 @ 28c; mohair, new clip, 32 1/2 @ 33c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4 @ 4 1/2c pound.

Cattle—Best steers, \$7.50 @ 8; choice, \$7 @ 7.50; medium, \$6.75 @ 7; choice cows, \$6.25 @ 6.80; medium, \$5 @ 5.75; heifers, \$5 @ 6.75; bulls, \$3.50 @ 5.75; stags, \$5 @ 6.75.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 8.15; heavy, \$6.50 @ 7.35.

Sheep—Sheared wethers, \$6 @ 7; sheared ewes, \$4 @ 5.75; sheared lambs, \$6 @ 7.50. Full wools \$1 higher.

Farmers' Meet Proposed.

Nearly all the ten Granges of Multnomah county have appointed committees of three members each to arrange for a farmers' field day to be held in midsummer at a place to be selected. There will be 30 members of the committee, representing Evening Star, Columbia, Rockwood, Woodlawn, Lents, Fairview, Gresham, Pleasant Valley and Multnomah Granges. A meeting will be called in a few days, when the plans for the meet will be made.

To Exhibit Bees at Fair.

Centralia—A new department has been added to the Southwest Washington Fair, that of bees, honey and apiculture. J. B. Espey, of Chehalis is superintendent of this department. A new building for poultry is being erected and the south half of the main building, which housed the poultry last year, is being floored, permitting twice as many commercial booths.

ITALIANS RIOTOUS WITH CRISIS NEAR

Attack Is Made on Chamber of Deputies and Members Flee.

MOB FORMS BEFORE PALACE OF KING

Martial Law Rules Rome While New Cabinet Is Being Formed— War Fever High.

Rome—Premier Salandra has insisted on acceptance of his resignation, and King Victor Emmanuel has entrusted Giuseppe Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, with the task of forming a new cabinet.

If he succeeds in his purpose, the Marcora cabinet will contain representatives of all the opposing parties.

A report had spread through the city Saturday that the King had refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra. This created an excellent impression and served to forestall more serious trouble than then seemed imminent. It was asserted that the population had determined that the night would not pass without such a demonstration of violence as would render the will of the people supreme.

The entire garrison had been brought out to protect the most threatened points in the city, such as the streets where the Austrian and German embassies and consulates are situated, and the Villa Malta, the home of ex-Premier Giolitti. The city was divided into four military zones, and the keeping of order was entrusted to the military authorities.

A riotous crowd during the day invaded the Piazza Monte Citorio, in which the chamber of deputies is situated, and smashed windows and doors and destroyed everything it came across. The rioters were about to enter the great hall of sittings when troops intervened. A few of the demonstrators were wounded.

Members of the chamber of deputies who are followers of Signor Giolitti made their escape from the building, some of them leaving their hats behind. A venerable Garibaldian veteran harranged the crowd, declaring that Italy must either go to war or the people would bring about a revolution.

Integrity of German Line in France Now Threatened Along Wide Front

London—For the first time in the last six months the authors of the German and the French official announcement on the progress of hostilities find themselves in agreement. The German communication admits the truth of the more important claims made by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, as to the great successes won by the French between La Bassee and Arras.

If this attack can be pushed home the consequences will be still more marked, in the opinion of British military commentators, who assert that a little further advance by the French will open a conspicuous gap in the German line, a development which will necessitate the falling back of the Germans on a wide front.

To the north of La Bassee, the British are doing little more than holding their own, but at the same time they are keeping great masses of Germans engaged, troops who otherwise would be available against the French offensive.

International Complications Reflected In Wall Street Stock Speculations

New York—Apprehension arising from the latest international complications was reflected to no uncertain extent in Saturday's stock market. Standard shares broke from three to five points and those war specialties which recently made high record quotations, largely as a result of speculative excesses, declined five to 10 points, Bethlehem Steel losing the most ground.

Wall street was outwardly in full possession of its habitual poise, but an undercurrent of uneasiness was everywhere manifest. Recent liquidation of many speculative accounts has put the market in a strong technical position, and it is understood that the moneyed interests are prepared for almost any eventuality.

Saturday's decline lost little of its severity from the fact that it was more or less gradual. Opening prices failed to measure the degree of anxiety shown after the first hour, when a steady ebbing away of values set in, continuing to the end.