

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.

Five hundred French troops are reported to have been wiped out in the evacuation of Urfa, in the northwest part of Mesopotamia. Details are lacking.

A retroactive tax on war profits has been definitely agreed on by house democrats and insurgent republicans to raise funds for soldier relief legislation.

Fiume is again severely blocked by land and sea, following a raid by d'Annunzio's soldiers on Abbazia, west of that city, where 45 horses were stolen from the regular troops.

Edith Kelley Gould, of New York, who last week brought suit for separation against Frank Jay Gould, has filed summonses in a suit for divorce, naming two co-respondents.

The New York assembly Monday concurred with the senate in the passage of the Donahue-Lockwood bill. The bill is intended to give salary increases to the teachers of the state.

Government charges involving violation of pure food laws were upheld in 49 out of 50 cases recently decided in federal courts, it is announced by the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture.

Governor Olcott of Oregon, together with many other state officials and employees, appeared at their desks Monday dressed in khaki suits and other garments intended to swat the high cost of living.

A huge wave swept over a wharf at Champerico, Guatemala, killing six persons and destroying more than 6000 bags of coffee and many bales of merchandise. The coffee was ready for shipment to San Francisco.

The story of how two Milwaukee robbers stole \$1728 attached with court plaster to a sailorman's leg, was told Monday in court when the robbers, Frank Frator and John DeFranza, were sentenced to Sing Sing for from eight to 20 years.

Supporters of Essad Pasha, former provisional president of Albania, have occupied Tirana, Albania, and overthrown the Albanian government, says a dispatch from Florina transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Athens.

World cable communication, it is asserted, will be revolutionized, by an invention made by Major General Geo. S. Squier, chief signal officer of the army. By this invention it will be possible to talk by telephone to Europe, it is announced.

Five warships will be added to the Chilean navy as a result of negotiations between the Chilean and British governments. Chile has decided to accept the offer by Great Britain of one dreadnought, four torpedo-boat destroyers of 1800 tons each and a transport.

Whether there is one great universe, perhaps ten times as large as commonly believed, or a million "island" universes similar to that of which the earth is a part, was discussed at Monday's session of the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

Scores of persons were killed and 25,000 acres of valuable timber have been destroyed by forest fires in the Kamo district, Hiroshima prefecture. This was made known in a cablegram from Tokio received in Honolulu, T. H., Monday by Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper.

Unless Canadian provinces can be won through friendly effort to remove export restrictions on pulp wood, congress should use the "big stick" of retaliatory legislation, Senator Underwood, democrat, Alabama, declared before the house foreign affairs committee recently.

Rev. Edmund M. Mills, acting secretary for the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which will open Saturday at Des Moines, Ia., stated that the conference probably would revise the ban on amusements, changing it from a mandatory act in the book of discipline to a word of advice.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Salem.—William Farre of Burns is named by Governor Olcott as county judge of Harney county to succeed Judge H. C. Levins, who died in Portland recently.

Albany.—An emergency landing place for airplanes is being prepared near Cascadia for the convenience of planes engaged in forest patrol work in the Santiam National forest.

Marshfield.—It is announced at the local office of the state engineer that work on the road between Marshfield and Coquille would be started at once so the paved highway between this city and the county seat can be finished early in the summer.

Salem.—Plans are now being made by the secretary of state to license all drivers of motor vehicles under the provisions of a law passed at the special session of the legislature in January.

Salem.—R. D. Cooper, a civil engineer with headquarters at Burns, has been employed by the state irrigation securities commission to go to Jefferson county and appraise the lands included in what is known as the Suttles lake irrigation district.

Salem.—A. C. Barber, state insurance commissioner, has received word from the sheriff of Morrow county urging that H. H. Pomeroy, special investigator for the state fire marshal's office, be sent to Hardman to probe an alleged incendiary fire which occurred there last week.

Bend.—Despite the mid-winter drought, Central Oregon ranchers need have no fear of a shortage of water for irrigation this season, for storms during the last four weeks have built up the snow reserve in the mountains to normal, according to reports received from trappers in the foothills.

Baker.—A project backed by cooperative farmers in the district of Haines assures the construction of a 30,000 grain elevator with a capacity of 45,000 bushels of grain. It will be built on the same site as the proposed \$8000 hay warehouse, for which funds already have been secured.

Salem.—That prohibition did not ruin the hop industry in the Willamette valley was indicated in recent reports that not a few new yards will be planted this spring. A. G. Jerman, veteran hop grower of Howell Prairie, has just purchased the E. S. Croison ranch of 80 acres and will set the entire tract to hops.

Bend.—Walter Weber, ex-soldier and millwright in the Brooks-Scanlon mill of this city, was killed shortly after noon last Monday, two miles from Bend, while rabbit hunting, when the 22-caliber automatic rifle he was carrying was discharged as he tripped while going through a barbed wire fence. The bullet passed through his head.

Salem.—Fees received from the filing of candidates for the primary election, together with the statements for publication in the voters' pamphlet, totaled \$11,975, according to a statement prepared by Sam A. Kozer, assistant secretary of state. This money has been turned over to the state treasurer and is a substantial offset to the cost of printing and distributing of the pamphlets.

Marshfield.—The Marshfield Mill & Timber company, which was incorporated for \$50,000 by J. E. Montgomery, A. Y. Myers and Ben S. Fisher, will start the erection of a new lumber mill just west of Marshfield, where the company has purchased between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of timber, mostly from the Southern Pacific company. The lumber will be transported by auto trucks and a retail yard will be retained in Marshfield. The company will especially cater to local retail trade.

Representative Sinnott's bill authorizing the Klamath tribe of Indians in Oregon to sue the federal government in the court of claims for alleged losses in lands and tribal funds was passed by the house Monday. The Indians contend that the boundary commission which fixed the boundaries of the reservation in 1896 deprived them of 4000 acres which belonged to them. They also allege that they have due them approximately \$100,000 under their treaty which has never been paid.

The Dalles.—The price of a pound of cherries, orchard run, in this section of the state is fixed at 15 cents when the cherry growers' union closed with the Libby, McNeal & Libby cannery at this figure for the entire crop of Royal Annes. J. D. Riggs, manager of the cherry growers' union, estimated the crop, if it fulfills present promises, at 1000 tons. The price is the highest ever paid for cherries in the history of the state and is attributed to hard winter conditions in most parts of the United States, which killed the cherry crop outright or greatly reduced it.

SONORA CAPTURES WEST COAST PORT

No Shots Fired as Rebels
Take Guaymas.

CARRANZA MEN QUIT

Federal Marines Join in Revolution
When California Gulf
City Is Occupied.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The city of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, was captured April 12 without a shot being fired, by five thousand Sonora state troops commanded by General Angel Flores. The report was brought by Captain N. K. Jacobson of the Gulf Mail steamer Nehalem, bound from Corinto to San Francisco, which arrived at San Pedro Sunday.

According to Captain Jacobson, the Carranzistas in Guaymas made no attempt at defense, and the customs house, railroads and warehouses, containing large quantities of foodstuffs, were immediately commandeered by the Sonoralistas.

The only move toward defending the city, it was said, came when 250 marines were sent ashore from the Mexican gunboat Guerrero, but they, it was declared, joined the revolutionists as soon as the Sonora cavalry entered Guaymas. Customs officials in charge of the port immediately took oaths of allegiance to the new government, it was said, and operations at the port were unhampered.

The Nehalem put into Guaymas to unload a cargo of coffee on the morning of April 13. Captain Jacobson said there were no signs of disorder.

The revolutionists also took over the gunboat Guerrero, which had been riding at anchor in the Gulf. Finding it in bad shape the revolutionists are said to have requisitioned a tug which towed it off Mazatlan. There her engines were to be repaired and preparation made, it was reported, for an attack on Mazatlan, which was said to be strongly defended and fortified.

Synod Thanks Ex-Kaiser.

Berlin.—A vote of thanks to ex-Empress William as a "last temporal head of the Protestant state church," was given at the closing session of the annual general synod. The synod also paid a tribute to the ex-monarch and his consort for having "in many ways testified to their practical Christian spirit by works of love toward their brethren." The synod adopted a resolution to the effect that the future path of the church lay in the direction of a state free church embracing all the German peoples.

Germany Buys Railways.

Berlin.—Forty billion marks are involved in the government's purchase of the federated states railways, which has been approved by the national assembly. The annual interest incurred in the nation's huge investment is estimated at 14 million marks. The government is not over-sanguine with respect to early returns from the investment, in view of the dilapidated condition of the railways and demands for wage increases.

American's Ship Seized.

Calexico, Cal.—Fred McCoy, a rancher of Lower California, owner of the Edith D., a ship plying between ports on the Gulf of California, Monday said he had received word that the vessel had been seized at Guaymas, Sonora, by Sonora officials. Guns were mounted on the ship after the seizure, according to the message. Mr. McCoy is an American.

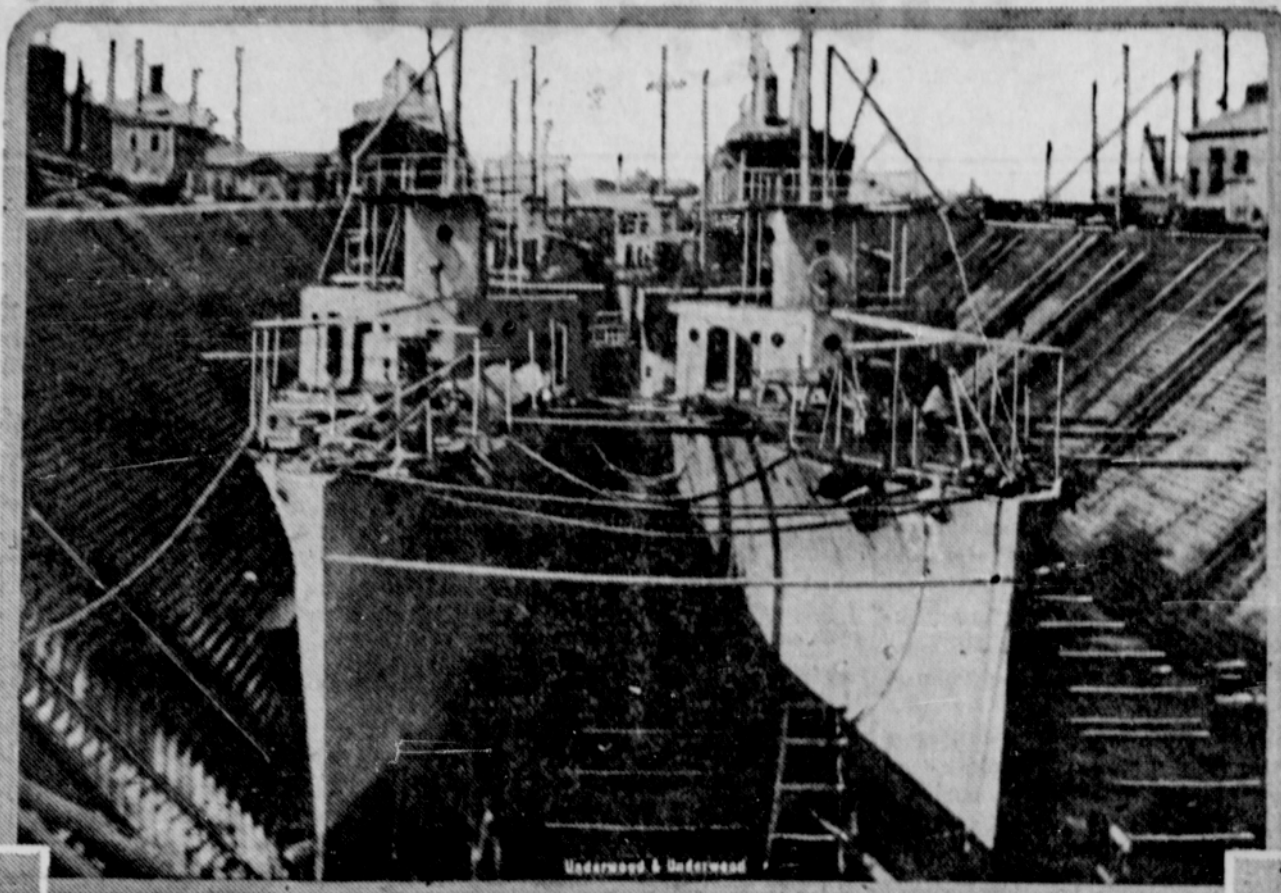
Tax Cost to U. S. Fixed

Washington.—Collection of the nation's tax last year cost the government 53 cents for each \$100 in revenue, according to a statement by the bureau of internal revenue. Total collections for the year were \$3,850,150,000.

Salem.—The state of Oregon will benefit to the extent of at least \$5000 annually as the result of contracts awarded by the state land board here to the Diamond O Navigation company, Columbia Digger company, Nickum & Kelly Sand & Gravel company, Columbia contract company and Star Sand company, all of Portland.

Pasco.—E. B. Vogel was in Pasco the first of the week from Attalla and he states that boring for oil will commence at that place just as soon as machinery can be secured for the purpose.

UNCLE SAM WILL BUILD 300 OF THESE



View of two of the latest types of destroyers being built at Newport News, Va. More than 300 of these "horns" are provided for in the navy's shipbuilding program.

Hit Influenza at Its Source

Dr. Simon Flexner Proposes
Combating Dread Disease
at Its Origin.

EASTERN EUROPE PLAGUE SPOT

Many Recorded Epidemics Shown to
Have Emanated From That Area
—Disease Claims More Victims
Than European War.

New York.—According to Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, further recurrences of the influenza epidemic can be prevented only by wiping out the disease at its source. In a recent address before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, later published by the American Medical Association, he outlined the path of the disease through its different stages.

"There are excellent reasons for regarding the endemic home of influenza to be Eastern Europe," he said, "and in particular the border regions between Russia and Turkestan. Many recorded epidemics have been shown more or less clearly to emanate from that area, while the epidemics of recent history have been traced there with a high degree of conclusiveness. From this Eastern home, at intervals of two or three decades, a migrating epidemic influenza begins, moving eastward and westward, with the greater velocity in the latter direction.

Uncanny in Action.

"To the casual observer there is something uncanny in the way influenza strikes down its victims. While other epidemics proceed from bad to worse, with at least progressive increases in intensity, influenza seems to overwhelm communities over even wider stretches of territory as by a single, stupendous blow. While in the one case the gradually accelerating rate of speed of extension may be taken to indicate personal conveyance of the provoking micro-organism, in the other the sudden wide onset appears the very negation of personal communication.

"Hence the invoking of mysterious influences, the revival of the notion of miasm and similar agencies, to account for this phenomenon. Indeed, the public mind in general lends itself readily to such formless concepts, for the reason that there still resides in the mass of the people, even in the more enlightened countries, a large unradicated residue of superstition regarding disease. One does not need to look far or dig deep in order to uncover the source of this superstition. We have only recently emerged from a past in which knowledge of the origin of disease was scant, and such views as were commonly held and exploited were mostly fallacious. It is, indeed, very recently, if the transformation can be said to be perfect even now, that the medical profession as a whole has been completely emancipated. All this is very far from being a matter of remote importance only, since in the end the successful imposition of sanitary regulations involves wide co-operation; and until the majority of individuals composing a community is brought to a fair level of understanding of and belief in the measures proposed, serious and sustained endeavor to enforce them is scarcely to be expected.

Routing a Bugaboo.

"And yet no better instance of a communicable disease could perhaps be invoked than influenza to exercise the false idea of the mysterious origin of epidemics. To dwell solely on the sudden and overwhelming stroke of the disease is wholly to overlook the significant incidents that precede the mass infection, because they are of such ordinary nature and lack all dra-

matic quality. Accurate observers noted long ago that influenza in its epidemic form did not constitute an exception to the common rule governing epidemic diseases, which were obviously associated with persons and their migrations. What the early students made out by tracing the epidemic backward to its point of departure, more modern observers have confirmed by carefully kept records, often graphically compiled, as in the excellent instance of the Munich records covering the epidemic of 1889-92, which can now be supplemented by a number of similarly constructed records of the epidemic just passed. These detailed records show convincingly a period of invasion during which there is a gradual rise in the number of cases to culminate, within a period variously estimated at from one to three weeks, in a widespread, so-called 'explosive' outbreak of the disease.

"It happens that the early cases of epidemic influenza tend not to be severe, chiefly because they rarely are attended by pneumonia and hence are frequently mistaken, and the confusion in diagnosis is resolved only when the full intensity of the epidemic is realized. In the meantime, rich opportunity has been afforded for the free and unrestricted commingling of the sick and the well, of doubtless healthy carriers of the inciting agent and others, until so high a degree of dissemination of the provoking micro-organism has been secured as to expose the entire susceptible element of the population, which happens to be large, to an almost simultaneous response to the effects of the infecting microbe.

"Deductions of like import can be drawn from the geographic movements of influenza epidemics. In Eastern Russia and Turkestan, influenza spreads with the pace of a caravan. In Europe and America with the speed of an express train, and in the world at large with the rapidity of an ocean liner; and if one project forward the outcome of the means of intercommunication of the near future, we may predict that the next pandemic, should one arise, will extend with the swiftness of an airship.

"Moreover, not only is this rate of spread determined by the nature of the transportation facilities of the region or the era, but towns and villages, mainland and island, are invaded early or late or preserved entirely from attack according as they lie within or are protected by inaccessibility, as in instances of remote mountain settlements and of islands distant from ocean lanes or frozen in during winter periods.

To Avert Recurrences.

"It is desirable, in the interest of clear thinking, to carry this consideration of the characteristics of epidemic influenza a step further. A feature of the epidemic disease of particular significance is the tendency to recur, that is, to return to a stricken region after an interval, usually of months of relative quiescence.

"Thus the beginning of the last pandemic in Europe and the United States has been traced to sporadic cases appearing in April, May and June, possibly even earlier in certain places, while the destructive epidemic raged during September, October and November of 1918. There are very good reasons for believing that in itself influenza is not a serious disease, but that its sinister character is given by the remarkable frequency with which it is followed, under particular circumstances by a concomitant or secondary pneumonic infection to which the severe effects and high mortality are traceable.

The manner in which to fight diseases of this nature is, according to Dr. Flexner, one of "central rather than peripheral control," that is, fighting the disease at its source rather than waging a series of campaigns against it after it has spread to distant centers. To quote:

"According to this proposal, an effort at control amounting even to eventual eradication of the diseases in the regions of their endemic survival would be undertaken, an effort, indeed, not occasional and intensively spasmodic, as during the pandemic excursions, but continuous over relatively long periods, in the hope that the seed beds, as it were, of the disease might be destroyed.

"That such an effort at the eradication of a serious epidemic disease may be carried through successfully, the experience with yellow fever abundantly proves. In attacking that disease, the combat was not put off until its epidemic spread had begun and until new territory, such as New Orleans, Jacksonville and Memphis, had been invaded; but the attack was made on its sources at Havana, Panama and now Guayaquil, to which endemic points the extensions into new and neutral territory had been traced.

More Victims Than War.

"In proposing to strive for the high achievement, not merely of parrying the blows struck by destructive epidemics, but of rendering them impotent to strike in the future, we may pause for a moment to reflect on the different ways in which peoples react to great calamities, such as those brought by war and by disease. As the results of a cruel and devastating war, revolutions in governments supposed the most stable may occur; no such result follows on still more devastating epidemics. The recent epidemic of influenza claimed, possibly, more victims than did the great war, and the losses to the world in emotion spent, treasure consumed, and progress impeded are incalculable; yet, through a fortuitous circumstance of psychology, from the one calamity the world may emerge chastened, perhaps even bettered, while from the other, because of a depth of ignorance amounting often to fatalism, mankind may largely miss the deep meaning of the lesson."

Mules Show "Horse Sense."

Owensboro, Ky.—G. W. Potts, farmer, owes his life to his mules. Uprooted by the wind, a giant maple crashed across the seat of Potts' wagon. The mules saw what was coming, bolted and jerked Potts out of the seat in time.

SUGAR FOUND IN FIR TREES



Discovery of the growth of sugar on Douglas fir trees in British Columbia is announced in the American Forestry Magazine. The discovery resulted from investigation by Prof. John Davidson of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. So gnomes are said to have indicated the presence of a large percentage of an extremely rare variety of sugar. Indians have made use of the sugar for many years. The illustration shows a fir tree branch with the sugar oozing from the bark.