

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.

The boycott against Hungary, proclaimed by the executive committee of the international trades unions because of alleged persecution of Hungarian workmen by the government at Budapest, commenced Tuesday.

Dissatisfaction with the government's census figures, which showed New York had gained but \$54,268 new residents in the last 10 years, caused city authorities to start 700 enumerators on a test recount in 117 representative Manhattan districts.

The English pound sterling touched \$4 in the money market in New York Tuesday, the highest quotation for it since April 6, when it touched \$4.03. On April 5 it touched \$4.05 1/4, which was the peak of an upward movement from the low of \$3.18 February 4.

August Dwyer of Middlesboro, Ky., a traveling auditor for the United Mine Workers of America, was found dead in the office of his brother, Dennis H. Dwyer, an attorney in Detroit, Mich., late Wednesday night. According to the police he had been strangled.

Navy department orders were received in Honolulu, T. H., Wednesday, transferring Rear-Admiral Fletcher from the Pearl Harbor naval station to chief of the navy bureau at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The admiral announced he would leave as soon as possible.

Rioting was renewed in London, Ireland, Tuesday morning and resulted in one person being mortally wounded and two seriously hurt. Rifle and revolver firing was almost continuous and, as the people feared to venture out to work, business was at a virtual standstill.

Confident that all danger of rioting had passed, Chief of Police Garrity of Chicago has ordered the withdrawal of extra police details from the south side "black belt" where two white men were killed Sunday night following a parade of "Abyssinian princes" and the burning of a flag.

Plans of financing for the wool growers until a market for wool is re-established have been worked out at conferences between the growers and the federal reserve board, it was announced Wednesday by F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers' association.

Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has received the award of a distinguished service medal, the war department announced Tuesday, for his services with the army medical corps in France. Dr. Derby held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the second division.

Purchase of 1,700,000 ounces of silver at \$1 an ounce for delivery at Philadelphia and San Francisco was announced Wednesday by the director of the mint. This makes a total of 3,200,000 ounces acquired by the government under the authority of the Pittman act this month.

The price of refined cane sugar will be reduced, effective Wednesday, from \$23.50 per hundred weight to \$23, it was announced in San Francisco by the California and Hawaiian Sugar refinery. This is the third drop in the price of sugar since three weeks ago, when it was selling at \$26.50 per hundred weight at the refinery.

Japanese forces sent to the rescue of survivors of the reign of terror inaugurated after the bolshevik captured the remote Siberian town of Nikolaevsk in April arrived on June 3, only to find the town in flames and the survivors of the first massacre murdered, according to official reports received in Washington from Tokio.

Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of public markets, New York, charging that the "underworld of the food trade" has conspired to create food shortages and boost prices, has appealed for the establishment of a terminal market system through which the city could control distribution of perishable foodstuffs. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost to the consumers through this conspiracy which has at times threatened the city with famine, Mr. O'Malley asserted.

SHOCKED CITY TO REBUILD

Earthquake Does \$100,000 Damage to
Los Angeles Suburb.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The work of rebuilding the business section of Inglewood, ten miles southwest of here, which suffered most from the series of earthquakes in Los Angeles county Tuesday night, was under way Wednesday, practically the entire population of 3000 taking part.

Arthur Corey, city engineer of Inglewood, said the damage there would probably exceed \$100,000. Losses in Los Angeles and other points were estimated at \$25,000.

Slight shocks were felt at 5 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. today, no damage being reported.

When street-car traffic on the lines of the Los Angeles Railway company was halted for half an hour, beginning about 10:35 A. M., company officials stated they had word the delay was due to an earthquake shock which temporarily crippled a power plant at Huntington lake, 70 miles east of Fresno. Late Tuesday the officials said they had another message that the plant had a slight breakdown, but that the cause was not stated to be an earthquake.

The tremor that shattered Inglewood was southern California's second experience with earth shocks within three years.

Inglewood is a town of about 3000 population on the Redondo beach branch of the Santa Fe railroad and is also reached by a suburban line of the Los Angeles Railway company.

Laymen familiar with causes of earthquakes in this state ascribe the disturbance in southern California to a slipping of the strata in a geological fault.

TRADE BALANCE NOW \$17,000,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Since the beginning of the world war in 1914 the United States has rolled up a trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000,000 against the world. This exceeds by several billions of dollars the total balance in favor of the United States from 1875 to 1914.

Department of commerce figures Wednesday show the trade balance made in favor of the United States in the fiscal year ending in 1914, one month before the war began, was only \$470,000,000. During the first year of the war it was \$1,094,419,600 and in the next year, ending June 30, 1916, it was \$2,135,599,375. During the succeeding year the total was \$3,530,693,209.

Meantime the United States had entered the struggle and in the year ending June 30, 1918—the first full fiscal year of America's participation—the balance was only \$2,974,055,973. In the next year, ending last June 30, however, it was \$4,136,562,618.

During the first 11 months of this fiscal year the balance was only \$2,788,451,602 but exports were larger in those 11 months than in any other full fiscal year in the nation's history, totaling \$7,474,193,349 as against the previous 12 months' record of \$7,252,282,686 made during the last fiscal year.

At the same time that America's export trade began to advance by leaps and bounds the import trade also showed an enormous increase, reaching a new high record of \$4,685,741,747 during the 11 months of the present fiscal year.

The previous high record was \$3,095,720,068, last year.

Most of the favorable trade balance of the United States has been against the allied and neutral countries of Europe. Many of the South American and North American countries and some of those in the far east have a balance against the United States.

Envoy to Greece Named.

Washington, D. C.—Edward Capps of New Jersey was named Wednesday by President Wilson as minister to Greece, a recess appointment. S. Parker Gilbert Jr., was nominated as assistant secretary of the treasury. Dr. Capps is professor of classics at Princeton university. He is a native of Illinois and has written many books on Greek literature and drama. After being graduated from Yale university, he studied in Athens.

Pets Held College Pest.

Stanford University, Cal.—College men cannot render any service to society until the colleges are freed of "pampered, petted, cushioned and cigaretted darlings," Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free synagogue of New York told the graduating class at Stanford university Wednesday.

One hundred cases of cholera have been discovered in southern Japan, some victims of the disease being found in Tokio.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Klamath Falls.—Voters of the Klamath irrigation district ratified the proposal to enter into a contract with the federal government for the expenditure of \$225,000 for the improvement of the Klamath project irrigation system.

Gold Hill.—The consolidation of the Foothill school with the Gold Hill schools carried, also the bond issue of \$11,500 to complete the annex to the high school building. The entire issue of bonds has been taken by local people at par.

Medford.—All visitors can reach Crater lake in their autos as the road is open to the lake rim. The hotel is ready to take care of guests. This news was brought to the city by Alexander Sparrow, superintendent of Crater National park.

Salem.—The C. & O. Lumber company of Brookings has filed with the state engineer application to appropriate 2 1/2 second feet of water from Joe Hall creek for lumbering and manufacturing purposes and domestic supply for the city of Brookings.

Salem.—Salem bricklayers at a meeting held here last week decided to demand \$10 a day. The scale will become effective some time in July.

Salem.—Governor Olcott has appointed John F. Steiwer, a prominent farmer of Jefferson, as a member of the group of five to represent the citizens of the state on the committee of 15 to investigate changes in the workmen's compensation law to be recommended to the next session of the state legislature.

Bend.—At a cost of \$15,000 the Bend Water, Light & Power company has completed the construction of a reserve plant two miles up the Deschutes river. The reserve plant is capable of supplying the city of Bend with 1500 gallons of water a minute, double the amount consumed in the hottest weather.

Monmouth.—At the National Angola Goat show, held last week at St. Nacole, Tex., Riddell Bros. of Monmouth won first and grand championship prizes for a two-year-old buck. This buck was one of a consignment sent for exhibition and placed in care of Leslie Riddle, the member of the family who resides in Texas.

Hood River.—The Hood River Anti-Asiatic association, composed of orchardists and business men, approved the course of Governor Stephens of California in writing to Secretary of State Colby and asking for co-operation in excluding Japanese from the state. R. E. Scott, secretary of the local organization, has written to Secretary Colby in support of the Stephens letter.

Roseburg.—A most prosperous year is predicted for Reedsport and the lower Umpqua generally, according to County Agent C. J. Hurd, who has returned from a visit to that section of the county. He states that the finest crop of hay ever taken from the soil is now being harvested between Elkton and Reedsport and crops of all kinds are looking exceedingly well.

Gold Hill.—The initiatory papers have been executed for the conveyance of the Medford-Jacksonville railway, under lease to J. T. Gagnon of Medford, to the leading fruit growers at Los Angeles. The deal will include the Gagnon sawmills and box factories at both Medford and Jacksonville, and several pine timber tracts on the Applegate and between Gold Hill and Jacksonville.

The Dalles.—The cherry harvest of this section is now under way. Several early picking crews are at work harvesting the crop. Intense activity will begin in practically every orchard in this section the first of next week. The Libby, McNeill & Libby cannery has contracted for most of the Royal Ann crop at a flat rate of 15 cents a pound, orchard run. The black cherries will be shipped to eastern markets.

Eugene.—Colin Dymont, for the last year acting secretary of the extension division of the State university in Portland, was selected as dean of the college of literature and arts to succeed Dean Straub by the board of regents last week. A school of physical education was formed and Dr. John F. Bovard, formerly head of the department of zoology, elected as dean. Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt was elected dean of the school of medicine.

Salem.—The American Railway express, which operates in this state, has filed with the Oregon public service commission application for an increase in rates equivalent to the schedule sought in petitions recently submitted to the interstate commerce commission. The express company requests that no action be taken by the Oregon public service commission until such time as a hearing has been held before the interstate commerce commission.

Lafayette

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM



General Lafayette, From a Picture Made Late in Life.

He came to fight for Freedom's cause
Against a tyrant's power,
When Washington at Valley Forge
Had reached his darkest hour,
His army fought beside our own,
And, when the task was done,
Another nation had been born,
For victory was won.

A boy in years—a man in heart—
Son of a mighty race,
He wrote his name in mighty deeds
That time shall not erase.
He brought new hope, and faith, and strength
In time of black despair,
And Freedom triumphed on our soil,
For France was fighting there.

And then across the many years,
By history's glorious chance,
Against oppression's heavy hand
Our soldiers fought for France;
And when the last hard fight was won
We well had paid the debt
That always had been ours to pay
To France and Lafayette!



Independence hall came into existence without any thought of the part it was destined to play in the birth of the nation. Necessity really created it. It appears, from documents well authenticated, that the Provincial assembly of Pennsylvania had been meeting in a house, annually rented in Philadelphia, until May 1, 1779. It was shortly after this date that the assembly voted £2,000 toward the purchase of ground for the building and its construction. It was designed by Andrew Hamilton, a barrister of Philadelphia, who in making his plans, provided for two wings, one of them Congress hall. In 1732 ground for the building was broken, but the construction dragged on for some years before the work was finished, although certain rooms were used for some years before the whole was completed.

Construction of Congress hall began in 1787, and was completed in 1793, and the remaining wing of Independence hall, known as "City Hall," was started in 1789 and finished in 1791.

Colonies' Second Petition.

In 1775, on the 8th of July, the second Continental congress adopted the second petition to the king. This congress, which was held at Philadelphia, was the same which later adopted the Declaration of Independence. On the same day of the same year Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, fearing a general uprising of the colonies, took refuge with his family on board the Fowey, a British warship stationed at Yorktown.

In 1776, on the 8th of July, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the steps of the state-house at Philadelphia, and read aloud to the army at New York.

CHIMES THAT ARE HISTORIC

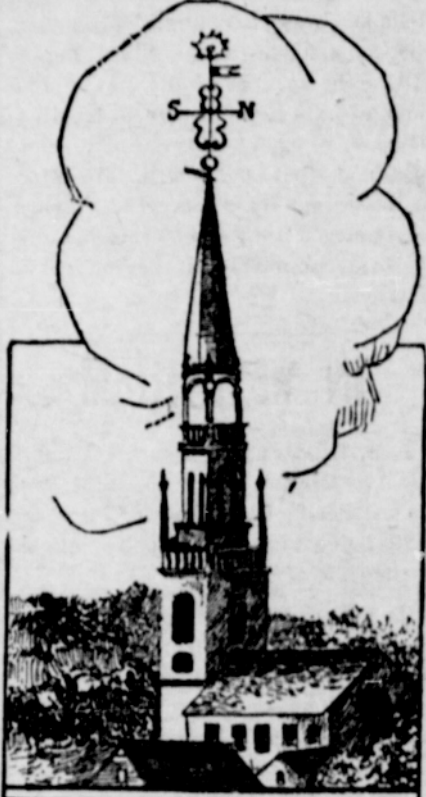
Bells of the Old North Church, Boston, a Part of the Country's
Glorious History.

On the date that the armistice was granted by the Allies the chimes in the Old North church, Boston, were rung for forty-five minutes, thus keeping up their record of ringing for every important event in the history of the United States.

The sound of these historic bells was the signal which started Paul Revere on his famous ride. Ten years before the Revolution the bells rang for the repeal of the Stamp act, their ringing proclaimed the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, of the peace which followed the War of 1812, and of the peace which ended the Mexican war. The peace jubilee following the cessation of the Civil war was celebrated by these bells, also the victorious conclusion of the Spanish war. A sadder duty was sounding dirges after the deaths of Lincoln, Garfield, Zachary Taylor and Vice-President Wilson.

The eight bells in the chimes were cast in England and set up in the old belfry in 1745. The bells are numbered and each bears an inscription. Some of these inscriptions which explain the origin of the bell are:

No. 1. "This peal of eight bells is the gift of a number of generous



Steeple of Old North Church as it Appeared in 1715.

persons to Christ church in Boston, New England, Anno 1744, A. F."

No. 3 "We are the first ring of bells for ye British empire in North America. Anno 1744, A. R."

No. 6 "The subscriptions for these bells were begun by John Hancock and Robert Temple, church wardens, 1743, and completed by Robert Jenkins and John Gould, church wardens, 1744, A. R."

Up to 1840 it required nine men to play the chimes as it was then done. Each man held a rope and pulled swinging bells until the clapper touched the sides. That was a cumbersome method, and if one of the men were absent the ringing had to be given up.

Now each bell is fixed, and when the rope is pulled a striker falls on the side of the bell, making the sound.

Charles H. Jewell, the present chime ringer, is one of the Jewell family, whose members have been chime ringers in the Old North church for ninety years. The privilege of ringing the bell is handed from father to son. When Charles, who is fifty-four years old, gives up his task, Fred Jewell expects to take his father's place. And when Fred has served his time there is a grandson, Charles, now only five years of age, who is destined to become the fifth Jewell to ring the historic chimes for joy, sorrow, for good news and for bad.

NATION HOLDS DAY SACRED

Rightly or Wrongly, the Fourth of July
Is Enshrined in the Hearts
of Americans.

The discovery of a long-lost letter from Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, to Cesar Augustus Rodney, nephew of Cesar Rodney, another signer of that document, reveals information that the Declaration was not actually signed on the 4th of July. "Now that I am on the subject," wrote Mr. McKean, in August, 1813, replying to a question by Mr. Rodney, "I will tell you some truth, not generally known. In the printed journal of congress for 1776, volume 2, it would appear that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July by the members, whose names are there inserted; but the fact is not so, for no person signed it on that day nor for many days after. . . . on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed, on parchment & then to be signed." Mr. McKean adds that after the 4th he was away from Philadelphia for some months assisting General Washington in completing a "camp of ten thousand men," and that he then returned to congress and added his own signature. It is all very interesting, but of course it will not make any difference to the Fourth.



Flag of Washington

FOURTH OF JULY
1920

Ring the tuneful bells of Freedom,
Let their music float afar,
Look aloft and see our banner
Of the glorious stripes and stars;
Crowned with vict'ry, bathed in splendor

Upon many a field of fame,
Heroes brave have died around it,
Each with an immortal name.

'Neath its folds our fathers triumphed

In the valiant days of yore,
And in battles for their country
They taught a beautiful banner bore;
Not a star today is missing,
Not a stripe a tarnish knows,
As it waves in conscious splendor
From the sun lands to the snows.

Let our Eagle guard it ever
For the honor it has won,
As he bathes his noble pinions
In the light of Freedom's sun,
Proud to see his emblem floating
'Gainst the vaulted azure sky;
Hear him shriek his proud approval
Every fourth day of July.

On the land and on the ocean,
Far as human eye can see
Lips repeat the deathless story
Of the Banner of the Free;
Born amid the storms of battle
Not a shame its glory mars;
And new nations wake to freedom
At the glitter of its stars.

Mirrored in our crystal rivers,
Streaming from our mountain peaks;

Loved by freemen for its beauty
It for Right and Homeland speaks;
Time will never dim its glory
While in heaven shines the sun;

Ever linked to song and story
Is the Flag of WASHINGTON.
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American's Creed



I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

W. L. Page

"United States of America."

The name was original with Jefferson, and appears in the final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, as follows: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these colonies are, and a right ought to be free and independent states."

Made Jefferson Immortal.

The Declaration of Independence was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, who was only thirty-three years old. This remarkable manifesto, into which it has been said Jefferson "poured the soul of a continent," was adopted as he had drawn it, with the exception of a few unimportant changes.