

# NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

## Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

American tourists are fast leaving Europe.

Plans are forming in Rome to elect a new pope.

General Carranza is now the provisional president of Mexico.

German cavalry is reported to have entered the city of Brussels.

J. P. Morgan tells U. S. Treasury department business is improving.

Austria has called to arms all able-bodied men from 20 to 42 years of age.

Namur, a principal city in Belgium, has fallen into the hands of the Germans.

The German ambassador, Count von Rex, at Tokio, will sail for Seattle, Wash.

The burgomaster of the city of Brussels, has surrendered the city to the Germans.

Nearly all German manufactories are idle and the daily loss is said to be \$5,000,000.

The warring nations are buying the Chinese eggs intended for shipment to this country.

Chauncey Depew, stranded in Europe, sat nine hours on a flatcar in a drenching rain.

The French war office admits German victory and the recovery of Lorraine and Alsace.

The French fear an attack on the Louvre and have placed all valuable pictures in vaults.

A persistent report is to the effect that the Crown Prince of Germany was killed in battle.

Five persons were killed by a tornado in Pennsylvania, and much damage to property was done.

The French government is permitting 3000 Americans to leave France via Paris, to the United States.

Every ship that sails out of New York for English ports sails light, though England is begging for food.

The Japanese liner Shinyo Maru sailed from San Francisco to Japan escorted by a Japanese armored cruiser.

Mexico City cheers lustily when Carranza's army enters the city. The parade was six miles long and everything orderly.

It is reported that Germany will refuse the ultimatum of Japan to evacuate Kiau Chau, China, and will fight to the last.

"Bob" Burdette, the famous humorist, is reported dangerously ill at his summer home in Pasadena, Cal. He is 70 years of age.

The Montenegrin troops, with a bayonet charge, repulsed a fresh Austrian attack at Rahovo, taking 150 prisoners and killing 300 Austrians.

A proclamation was issued formally from Washington setting forth the neutrality of the United States in the war between Belgium and Germany.

In Paris 600,000 are out of employment, and the government proposes to put to work finishing buildings under construction, all youths and old men.

Red Cross society of the United States is urging mayors of large cities to aid the campaign to secure funds to care for the wounded in the European war.

Washington administration officials are preparing a new proclamation setting forth the neutrality of the United States during hostilities between Japan and Germany.

According to information from Berlin, the Spanish government has notified Germany of its strict neutrality, denying at the same time having any treaty with any power.

A war appropriation of \$50,000,000 has been put through the Canadian house of commons. There was no opposition or criticism. The proceeding occupied just one minute.

Speaker Clark issued warrants for the arrest of absentee members of the house of representatives. Many members were found at the baseball park, cool cafes and other resorts.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Amsterdam says it is estimated that the total loss of the Belgians, up to date, has been 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Servian government in a protest to France declares that the Austrian army during its retreat along the Drina river committed cruelties upon old men, women and children in violation of the rules of warfare. The Drina forms the greater part of the boundary between Bosnia and Servia.

Another Boxer uprising in China is feared by the government and precautions are taken to protect foreigners.

European nations at war are said to oppose the United States' plan to buy ships for international commerce purposes.

The tramp steamer Mazatlan, which at one time and another has flown the Mexican and German flags, was forbidden to leave San Francisco until she discharged 500 tons of coal, laden in sacks, which it is alleged was intended to be transferred at sea to the German cruiser Leipsic.

## European War Will Not Hurt U. S., Says Expert

Washington, D. C.—Daniel C. Roper, for many years statistical expert of the ways and means committee and an authority on economic subjects, has prepared the following summary of the important economic conditions and changes in the United States, brought about by the war in Europe:

The European war has precipitated a distinct movement in the economic development of the United States, the potential benefits of which will be realized by our people regardless of what course that conflict may take or what its ultimate outcome may be. This movement begins with a certain shock to the economic organism. We have been called upon to liquidate large foreign holdings of American securities. Temporarily we have been cut off from much of our foreign supply of materials for manufacturers and from important foreign markets for our surplus food products, raw materials and manufactures.

This constitutes a disturbance of normal conditions sufficiently serious to cause alterations of the fundamental industrial organization and to create new channels of trade. The ultimate beneficial effect of such a disturbance is well known and eventuates even when the disturbance is accompanied by great disaster and loss, which is clearly not our case in the present instance.

Our country is in a self-contained and self-supporting state. It imports only \$18 worth of goods per capita annually, and exports in return \$25 per capita. This foreign trade is not large enough compared with our domestic commerce to be vitally essential to our national well being and such as it is, the balance is safely in our favor. The importance of our foreign trade, though great, is therefore easily exaggerated.

But there is no reason to fear any important stoppage of our foreign trade. Shipping is not suspended; our commerce can be adjusted to the changed conditions; the machinery for international exchanges remains unimpaired.

The circumstances of the war are such that at the present time the vessels of all belligerents except Germany and Austria, as well as the vessels of all neutral nations, are free to sail on the high seas without any danger of molestation that need deter them, especially in view of the provision by the several governments of war-risk insurance.

Only about one-sixth of the tonnage of our foreign trade has been carried under the flags of nations whose shipping is now suspended. It is reasonable to expect that the shipping measures now being authorized by congress will effectually supply any vessels needed in addition to those now available. Moreover, it is to be noted that cessation of shipping between belligerent nations and the establishment of effective blockades leaves free many vessels that may be employed in American trade.

## Grain Exports Are Cut Nearly 100,000,000 Bushels

Chicago—The trade does not seem to grasp the fact that in the European war the allies' control of the sea removes Germany as a wheat buyer, says H. E. Rycroft. "She has been a direct buyer of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels each year, but in addition she has been the final market for a large part of the takings of Belgium and Holland.

"These two countries import an average of about 125,000,000 bushels a year and have a crop of about 20,000,000 bushels, making a supply of 145,000,000 bushels. Their own consumption, with a population of 13,000,000, is only 80,000,000 bushels, so that over 60,000,000 of their imports are destined for Germany. This trade is also cut off, so that the total European demand is reduced nearly 100,000,000 bushels on account of Germany's isolation.

"Should the allies obtain naval supremacy in the Mediterranean it will make possible to again draw Russian supplies from the Black Sea, and as she is not a wheat-eating country her wheat will come out in exchange for the credit she needs in prosecuting her arms. Instead of the war stimulating the demand for wheat in Europe it seems that the opposite for the present is more likely, and export business must be more or less restricted."

## Liner to Race Enemy

San Francisco—Japan's declaration of war against Germany has not altered the sailing time of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Shinyo Maru. The big liner is scheduled to sail for Japan with 200 passengers and with more than 2000 tons of merchandise in her hold. It is probable that the ship will steam no further than Nagasaki, where she will be overhauled. Passengers for more distant points will be transferred. It is considered probable that the ship, with many others, will be utilized by the Japanese government as transports.

## Carlsbad Refugees Arrive

London—Steamers from Flushing, the Netherlands, brought here 650 Americans, most of whom were at Carlsbad when the war broke out. Among the passengers were Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, who has been active among relief workers at Carlsbad, and Archer M. Huntington, president of the American geographical society, and his wife, who were arrested at Nuremberg two weeks ago and held by the German police for a day or two as spies.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

**Portland.**

Portland—A steady market, with many sales, characterized the Portland livestock trade. Cows were up a little and prices of other lines held steady. They brought \$6.25.

Hogs were firm at \$9.50 for the top, which made Portland about the highest market in the country. Wethers were up a little, sales being made at \$5, a slight advance over recent transactions.

Prime Cattle—Steers, \$7 @ 7.25; choice, \$6.75 @ 7; medium, \$6.25 @ 6.75; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.25; medium, \$5.25 @ 5.75; heifers, \$5.50 @ 6; calves, \$6 @ 8.75; bulls, \$3 @ 4.50; stags, \$4.50 @ 5.75.

Hogs—Light, \$9.25 @ 9.50; heavy, \$8.35 @ 8.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4 @ 4.75; ewes, \$3.50 @ 4.25; lambs, \$5 @ 6.

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86c per bushel; red Russian, 84c; bluestem, 93c; forty-fold, 87c.

Millfeed—Bran, \$23 @ 23.50 per ton; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$32.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$24.50; feed, \$24.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$23.

Hay—Old timothy, \$16 @ 17 per ton; new crop timothy, \$13 @ 15; grain hay, \$8 @ 10; alfalfa, \$11 @ 12.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 per ton.

Garlic has doubled in price on Front street within a few days and the price is yet unsettled, all because of the European war. One commission house is selling it at 15 cents a pound, and the dealers believe they are under the market at that. The usual price is about 6 or 7 cents. With importations from Italy to the Atlantic Coast market cut off, the Northwest crop is in demand, and prices are high as a result.

A car of Yakima peaches came in this week, the first of the season, but the fruit was a little too green. It will be held a few days until ripe. Local peaches are in the market and are going at from 40 to 65 cents a box.

A carload of sweet potatoes came in from Merced, Cal., and sold readily at 3 1/2 cent a pound.

A car of fancy Malaga grapes was received from the south, selling at \$1.15 a crate.

Heavy receipts of Bartlett pears have been the rule of late and despite the large shipments prices are holding up well.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50c box; eggplant, 10c per pound; peppers, 7 @ 10c; head lettuce, \$1.70 crate; artichokes, \$1 dozen; tomatoes, 50 @ 65c crate; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 2c pound; peas, 5 @ 6c; beans, 4 @ 6c; corn, \$1 per sack; celery, 35 @ 75c per dozen.

Onions—Yellow, \$1.25 per sack.

Green fruit—Apples, new, 75c @ 82c box; cantaloupes, 50c @ \$1.40 per crate; peaches, 50 @ 75c per box; plums, 60c @ \$1; watermelons, 50 @ 75c per hundred; casabas, \$2.50 dozen; pears, \$1 @ 2 per box; grapes, 75c @ \$2 per crate.

Potatoes—Oregon, 1 @ 1 1/2c per pound; sweet potatoes, 4c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 23 @ 24c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 15c; springs, 16 @ 17c; turkeys, 20c; dressed, choice, 22c; ducks, 10 @ 11c; Pekins, 12 @ 13c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35c; cubes, 31c.

Pork—Block, 12c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14 @ 14 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, nominal; 1914 contracts, 14 @ 15c.

Wool—Valley, 18 1/2 @ 20 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 16 @ 20 1/2c; mohair, 1914 clip, 27 1/2c per pound.

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

**Seattle.**

Seattle—Seattle is still receiving its full quota of cantaloupes, peaches and apples.

Good peaches are now selling at 30 @ 60c, while cantaloupes are bringing 50c @ \$1. Late strawberries are still coming in. There are not very many in a shipment, but what there are of them bring the rather fancy price of \$3.

The butter and egg market witnessed a stiffening, which is expected to result in a rise of prices this week. Most of the commission men are hard pressed on the fresh local commodities and the anticipated rise will not be difficult to understand.

Many commission men on the street were getting 36c for cottoned eggs, although there was no other rise reported in other qualities.

Washington creamery butter has been marked for a 2c raise, making the cubes 23c and the bricks 34c.

Eggs—Select ranch, 34 @ 35c; Chinese, 18c; Eastern Aprils, 26 @ 28c; local Aprils, 28 @ 29c.

Butter—Washington creamery firsts, cubes, 33c per pound; do. bricks 34c; city creamery, bricks, 32c; Oregon, 28c.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @ 17 per pound; squabs, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen; 1914 broilers, live, 18 @ 19c; per pound; ducklings, 14 @ 15c; old ducks, live, 13 @ 14c; geese, live, 15 @ 16c.

Dressed Veal—15c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 13c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb—13c pound.

Dressed Mutton—10 @ 11c per pound.

Artichokes—\$1 per dozen.

Beans—String and wax, 5 @ 6c pound.

Beets—New, \$1.50 per sack.

Cabbage—Local, \$2 per cwt.

Corn—Green, local, \$1.75 per sack.

Onions—Green, 25 @ 30c per dozen; Walla Walla, \$1.25 per cwt.

Potatoes—Local, 1 1/2c per pound.

Radishes—Local, 15c dozen bunches.

Spinach—Local, 75c per crate.

Tomatoes—Local hothouse, 50 @ 75c.

## Americans Abroad in Need Lower All Social Barriers

London—Thousands of Americans gather daily at the Savory hotel, where the great ballroom and a score of tea-rooms and private dining rooms have been given over to the Americans and American resident committees, which are providing for the wants of visitors from the United States stranded in Europe.

Every morning when the doors of the relief headquarters are thrown open at 10 o'clock an army of American tourists rushes to the various information booths in search of news concerning the probable sailing of ships to the United States. Ten bankers and their clerks are kept busy at work providing money for travelers with letters of credit, while committees of representative men and women investigate credentials of persons who have exhausted their fund, but hold tickets on the steamship lines which have discontinued sailings.

A large postoffice force handles the mail for the stranded Americans. All letters and cablegrams sent in care of the American embassy are now being turned over to the committees with their trained assistants.

Men and women of all ages, millionaires, humble workmen, school-teachers and society leaders dressed in elaborate Parisian gowns, move shoulder to shoulder in the crowd seeking assistance from the relief workers. The war has levelled all social barriers and put all travelers on one level.

Americans who straggle into London from Copenhagen, Rotterdam and Cherbourg are equally helpless. Most of them are provided with travelers' checks or letters of credit, which were of little use to them in Berlin, Geneva and Rome. From Austria, Switzerland, Germany and France Americans have made their way to England as best they could. Few of them were able to get sleeping car accommodations, and nearly all of them lost their baggage.

**American Consul Jailed by Mexicans at Hermosillo**

El Paso—Louis Hostetter, American consul at Hermosillo, Sonora, has been placed in jail by the Mexican authorities, according to assertions made by Carranza officials along the border. It was not made known whether he had been released.

The responsibility for the consul's arrest is the subject of dispute between the Carranza and Villa factions. General Villa, commander in chief of Chihuahua, whose warlike preparations recently have occasioned so much misgiving, telegraphed Colonel Elias Calles, a Carranza officer, blaming him for Hostetter's arrest. Rodolfo de la Huerta, a Carranza official, telegraphed agents here that Hostetter had been imprisoned by order of Jose Maria Maytorena, the governor of Sonora, who is in open revolt against the Carranza central government, represented by Calles.

Villa remains at Chihuahua City. It was reported that throughout his zone recruiting of troops and the arming of them with rifles smuggled over the border here continued with unabated vigor. Villa's agents here have arranged for the delivery of large hospital supplies suitable for a long campaign.

**Methodists Fight Proposed Federal Tax on Liquors**

Topeka, Kan.—Asking them to unite in vigorous opposition to any effort to increase the Federal tax on liquors, a call was sent to 17,000 pastors of Methodist churches in the United States from the office here of the general secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church.

"Any extension of this iniquitous participation in the profits of this vicious and inherently wicked trade will be fought to the last ditch by every church member who realizes its shameful nature," sets forth Clarence True Wilson, general secretary. "Doubling the Federal tax on liquors will quadruple the difficulties now facing the Hobson-Shepherd prohibition amendment bill."

**All Missouri Digs Dirt**

Kansas City—Residents of 90 Missouri counties spent Thursday improving the highways in their vicinities, and when the last tired worker lay down his pick and shovel and the teams had been "put up," it was estimated that Missouri roads had been improved to the extent of \$1,000,000 by the 150,000 earnest, hard-working road-day volunteers.

Although the day was hot, Governor Major stuck to his task of directing the work of 25 picked convicts from the penitentiary. The governor wore overalls and "bossed" the job as well as if he were a professional roadbuilder.

**Travelers' Strain Relieved**

Washington, D. C.—Decided improvement in the financial situation of Americans abroad, especially in Germany and Austria, was reported to the State department from Berlin and Vienna. In both capitals American credit paper is being honored. Ambassador Penfield at Vienna said that the Wiener Bankverein, the Austrian national bank and many of their branches were cashing letters of credit. An answer to a special inquiry says Ireland is the least disturbed country where Americans are located.

**Servian Reservists Ask Aid**

New York—Approximately 10,000 Servian reservists in California and Arizona expect to go to Canada to seek the co-operation of the British government in landing them on their native shores, it was announced at the Servian consulate here Thursday.

## CENSORSHIP TO BE WITHDRAWN

### U. S. to Put England and Germany on Equal Footing.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have practically reached a decision on the extent to which the United States government should endeavor to enforce neutrality at cable offices and wireless stations in the jurisdiction of this country.

No censorship on cables and modification of the present strict supervision of wireless is contemplated in a plan that has been drafted and which will be submitted by Secretary Bryan to Mr. Haimhausen, the German charge d'affaires. Should the German government, which has protested against the strict censorship of the wireless, approve the new suggestion, it will be put into effect at once.

The plan would permit the sending of code messages at the Sayville, L. I., wireless station by the German government, or any other government, but an American naval officer would be retained in charge to prevent unneutral messages from being sent.

Under the tentative instruction given by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy department, following President Wilson's executive order, no cable messages of any kind have been permitted to leave the coast wireless stations. Consequently, as the German government had lost its cable to the United States, it found itself practically isolated from the world and protested against the strict embargo.

Germany pointed out that under the Hague convention a neutral nation is not compelled to censor messages. The president took the position, however, that messages should not be permitted to be sent from coast stations to vessels at sea, as this was tantamount to directing operations.

In wrestling with the question, the coast's international lawyers have been trying to find an equitable solution that would give Germany an equal means of communication with England, which has a cable communication from the states. At first it was contended, and virtually decided, that the American government should apply equal censorship on cables. The point was debated in cabinet council, however, and the conclusion was reached that the cable did not stand in the same relation as the wireless. To censor the cable would mean a stupendous undertaking, and could not interfere with England's cable communication through Canada. England protested also against a possible censoring of the cable, contending that Germany was always at liberty to cut the cables at sea. It was finally determined that, while under international law a neutral government was not required to censor cable messages, it should protect itself against unneutral use of wireless stations, as there was no physical means for belligerents to interfere with wireless messages when once sent from a neutral station.

**Cruiser Leipsic Questions American Tank Steamer**

Seattle, Wash.—The first definite information of the whereabouts of the German cruiser Leipsic since she left San Francisco early Tuesday morning, was brought to port by the American tank steamer Catania, which arrived Saturday from Port San Luis, and reported that she had been halted by the Leipsic, 150 miles north of San Francisco.

Captain Canty, of the Catania, said he was running along without displaying his colors when the Leipsic bore down upon him at full speed from the southwest. When within a mile of the Catania, which paid no attention to the approach of the German cruiser, the Leipsic displayed her colors and hoisted signals which read: "Heave to. Show your colors."

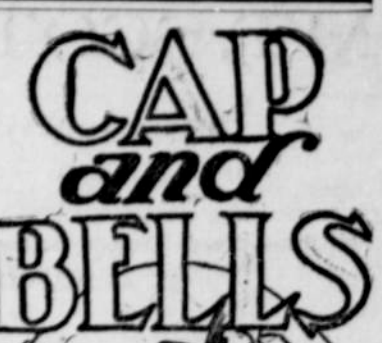
The Catania promptly stopped her engines, while the quartermaster ran up her signal letters and displayed the American flag at the stern. Apparently satisfied, the Leipsic signalled the Catania to proceed and turning about, put to sea.

**Germans Fear Boycott**

London—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Friday, says that German merchants, fearing the war may ruin the nation's export trade with America and that Americans may boycott German trade, have formed a committee to try to prevent this result. The committee includes Prince Von Buelow, ex-imperial chancellor; Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, and others who are great manufacturers.

**Italy Questions Austria**

London—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says: "Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian seaport, on August 15. The Servian minister, who protested to Italy, charged the Austrians were arming the Albanians against Servia."



## ONE WAY TO HARNESS HORSE

Two Superior Town Youths Recuperating in Country Experienced Difficulty in Placing Bit.

"If you fellows care to go for a spin in the dogcart do so with pleasure," said the farmer to the two superior town youths who were recuperating in the country.

"Not bad sport, that," said one to the other when the farmer had set off for his turnip fields.

"Easy thing to harness a horse, isn't it?"

"Oh, quite simple, dear boy."

Nevertheless, both seemed a little doubtful on reaching the stable as to whether the animal's head or tail was the correct point at which to start.

Argument decided that the latter end of the wretched animal was the starting point, and after much snorting and stamping, they reached the head, where their chief difficulty lay in adjusting the bit.

"There's only one thing to do—wait," said one despairingly.

"Wait? For what?"

"Why, wait for the wretched beast to yawn."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**IN DAYS OF OLD.**

Sir Walter Raleigh—The king can do no wrong.

Queen Elizabeth—Yes, but what a wearisome life a king's must be.

Housewife Instinct.

Woman Election Inspecress—There are three spoiled ballots.

Ditto—Oh, dear; but then, I suppose we can make them over into something else.—Puck.

What it Goes For.

"To most people a nickel means one of three things."

"Well?"

"A glass of beer, a trolley ride or a moving-picture show."

Drawing.

Gabe—What does your friend do for a living?

Steve—He draws from real life.

Gabe—Oh, he's an artist!

Steve—No; he's a dentist.

Literary.

"And what do you do for a living, Alexis?"

"I write."

"What?"

"Letters to my father."

Showed Him.

"I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of the office."

Persuasive.

"You've heard the old saying that Satan finds work for idle hands to do."

"Oh, yes. And not only that, but he often induces busy hands to make a radical change in the kind of work they do."

No Team Work.

Husband—I can't understand why they haven't sent some one to meet us, unless your letter went astray.

Wife—My letter! Why, Frank, I distinctly understood that you had written.—Judge.

The Ostrich.

"Why are you puffing like a steam engine and raising that cloud of smoke?"

"Sh-h-h! There's a man over there I owe money and I don't want him to see me."—Judge.

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, are a man and his wife one?

Paw—Yes, my son.

Willie—Then how many was Solomon?

Paw—You go to bed, young man.