

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Twenty-three miners were killed in a mine explosion at Nanaimo, B. C.

Italian troops were the first to bring down an aeroplane of the opposing forces.

Italians have brought heavy artillery to bear on the Austrian positions on the frontier.

A department of Finance official predicts that America will dominate the finances of the world.

Torrential rains in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma have seriously damaged crops and demoralized traffic.

Scientists who have climbed the crater of Mount Lassen declare the entire aspect of the mountain is changed.

Urumiah, Persia, has been occupied by the Russians after an engagement with the Turks in the direction of Dilman and near Bachkala.

Arizona senators ignore Bryan's plea that Mexican murderers in that state be reprieved for fear of reprisals against Americans in Mexico.

British official reports say the losses of the Turks during the recent fighting on the peninsula have proved to be much heavier than were originally estimated.

Another British battleship, the Majestic, was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk in the Dardanelles. Nearly all her officers and crew of 800 or more were saved. She was 20 years old.

The Illinois waterway bill, providing for a canal to connect the Lakes with the Illinois river, and thus with the Gulf of Mexico, is ready for the signature of Governor Dunne, who was the originator of the bill.

A dispatch to the London Times from its Mudros correspondent says that 460 men of the crew of the British battleship Triumph, which was sunk Wednesday by a submarine in the Gulf of Saros, were saved.

The captain of the steamer Nebraskan, says he saw no submarine either before or after his ship was struck, but he firmly believes it was a torpedo which injured her, while Germany declares her mines are harmless when adrift.

The kaiser has pardoned five nuns of the convent at Roye, France, who were convicted of having concealed a wounded French soldier in the convent last December. When the soldier was convalescent they gave him women's clothes to wear and hid him successfully for several weeks.

It is said that King Alfonso, of Spain, has offered the Escorial Palace to Pope Benedict as a residence in case the Pontiff decides to leave Italy. The Escorial Palace is part of the famous monastery of San Lorenzo, 31 miles northwest of Madrid. The monastery was built in the 16th century.

Fifty German soldiers, passengers in a streetcar at Ostend, were killed by a bomb dropped from an allied aeroplane, according to a dispatch from that city describing a series of air raids made by the allies' aviators. The railroad station, shipping in the harbor and numerous houses have been damaged.

Italy places all blame on Austria for going into the war.

German diplomats are busy trying to keep Roumania out of the war.

The Austro-Germans are reported having captured 23,240 Russians near Przemyśl.

The French are reported having taken another German trench after a two weeks' battle.

Lord Kitchener still retains the post of Secretary of War in the new made-over British cabinet.

South American business men are in session at Washington, D. C., and the needs and opportunities of their nations are laid before the business men of the United States.

Fifty persons were drowned when the Chilean steamer Maximiano Errazuriz struck a reef and sank near Santiago, Chile. The Maximiano Errazuriz was a vessel of 1186 tons and 250 feet long. She was built in 1872.

A Dayton, Ohio, girl is suing a Lin county, Oregon, man for \$10,000 for breach of promise, which was alleged to have been contracted by mail.

All property of the British-American Tobacco company in Germany has been placed under German supervision, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph.

Baker, Ore., gives reception to welcome new Americans, which included a German, Englishman, Scotchman, Italian, Norwegian and a Swede, all of whom have sworn allegiance to the United States.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat: Bluestem, \$1.17½; forty-fold, \$1.13½; club, \$1.12; red Fife, \$1.08½; red Russian, \$1.06.

Corn—Whole, \$35 ton; cracked, \$36. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @ 16; valley timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; grain hay, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$12.50@13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, Oregon, 75c @ 1.25 dozen; artichokes, 75c; tomatoes, \$5 crate; cabbage, 2 @ 2½c pound; celery, \$3.05 crate; head lettuce, \$1.25; spinach, 5c pound; rhubarb, 1 @ 2c; asparagus, 75c @ \$1.25 crate; eggplant, 25c pound; peas, 7 @ 8c; cauliflower, \$1.25 crate; carrots, \$1@1.50 sack; beets, \$1.50; turnips, \$1.40.

Green Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 75c @ \$1.25 crate; apples, 85c @ \$1.75 box; cranberries, \$11 @ 12 barrel; cherries, Oregon, 8 @ 10c pound; California, \$1.50 @ 1.75 box; gooseberries, 3 @ 4c pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.75 @ 1.85 sack; new, 4 @ 4½c pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$1 @ 1.25; white, \$1.75 crate.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 18½ @ 19c; candled, 20 @ 21c.

Poultry—Hens, 12 @ 12½c; broilers, 15 @ 22c; turkeys, dressed, 22 @ 24c; live, 16 @ 18c; ducks, old, 9 @ 11c; geese, 8 @ 9c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 27c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10 @ 11c pound.

Pork—Block, 10 @ 10½c pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, medium, 25c; Esatern Oregon, fine, 18 @ 20c; valley, 25 @ 28c; mohair, new clip, 30 @ 31c.

Casaca bark—Old and new, 4 @ 4½c pound.

Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 14c; dry short-wooled pelts, 10c; dry shearings, each, 10 @ 15c; salted shearings, each, 15 @ 25c; dry goat, long hair, each, 13c; dry goat, shearings, each, 10 @ 20c; salted long-wooled pelts, May, \$1 @ 2 each.

Grain bags—Nominal, 7½ @ 7½c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$7.30 @ 7.55; good, \$7 @ 7.25; medium, \$6.75 @ 7; choice cows, \$6.35 @ 6.60; good, \$6 @ 6.35; heifers, \$5 @ 7; bulls, \$3.50 @ 5; stags, \$5 @ 6.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 7.75; heavy, \$6.75 @ 7.05.

Sheep—Sheared wethers, \$6 @ 7.25; sheared ewes, \$4 @ 5.75; sheared lambs, \$6 @ 7. Full wools \$1 higher.

Cereal Crops Are Doing Well.

The following summary of weather and its results on the condition of the principal crops in Oregon for the week ending May 25, 1915, is based upon investigations made by a number of correspondents reporting to the Portland office of the Weather Bureau:

Showers fell every day in the week in the Western counties, and on two or more days in the Eastern portions of the state. There was much cloudiness, and in consequence the day temperatures were unusually low, but the night temperatures were about normal and no damaging frosts were reported.

The weather was especially favorable for fall and spring-sown cereals, legume hay crop, pasture and ranges. Fall wheat is now in the boot and in some places it has begun to head. On low lands in the Willamette valley the rains have caused some fields of grain to turn yellow. Weeds are getting troublesome and there has not been enough dry weather to enable the farmers to do as much cultivation as necessary. The weather has also been too cool for corn to make much progress and it has been very injurious to strawberries, which have rotted on the vines and in transit. Other fruit is doing nicely, except in a few localities where fungus has made its appearance on the apples.

Wool Sale Falls Flat.

Pendleton—No wool sales were consummated at Echo, buyers and growers being unable to agree. Seven clips, containing 290,000 pounds, were put up for bids, drawing offers of from 14½ to 19 cents for fine and 26½ cents for coarse grades, but growers held out for a 20-cent basis. One hundred thousand pounds in warehouses was not offered. Bidders were numerous but not talkative.

Growers talk of pooling and shipping the combined clip to Portland for sale. Several predict that the poor offers for fleeces will cause sheep prices to drop \$1 a head all over the state. Eight hundred yearlings were sold by J. C. Hoskins, of Echo, at \$4 a head.

Many buyers are in Pendleton for the sale here, with 250,000 pounds in warehouses. The Echo sale is viewed as indicating the probable trend of the market at Pendleton and Pilot Rock. Half a million pounds are at Pilot Rock.

Local Bids for Wheat Are Higher.

Portland—There is a firmer feeling in the local wheat market, but no business was put through, because of the wide margin between the ideas of buyers and sellers. Bids for prompt delivery were advanced 1 to 1½ cents on white wheat and 2½ to 4 cents on red. Offers for futures were also higher. One hundred tons of June oats were sold at \$28.25, an advance of a quarter over this week's top bid. Offers for feed grains in other respects were lower. The European visible wheat supply is estimated 92,952,000 bushels.

Big Timber Deals at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen—Two timber deals, aggregating \$100,000, transpired here this week. Both were in favor of the Simpson Logging company. One sale was by W. H. Able and probably aggregated \$75,000, and the other was from the Port Blakely Mill Co., and amounted to probably \$25,000.

AMERICAN VESSEL HIT IN WAR ZONE

Nebraskan, in Ballast, Suffers Damage in Irish Sea.

ENGLAND ATTRIBUTES ACT TO DIVER

Captain Sends Message to Owners Indicating Cause Unknown—Washington in Doubt.

London—The American steamship Nebraskan, returning from Liverpool in water ballast to Delaware Breakwater, either was torpedoed by a submarine or struck by a drifting mine off the south coast of Ireland Wednesday night at 9 o'clock.

The sea was calm and no lives were lost. The Nebraskan immediately sent out a wireless call for assistance and meanwhile the crew took to the boats. Subsequently the crew returned to the vessel, which was observed not to have been mortally hurt.

Subsequently a dispatch from Lloyds reported the Nebraskan proceeding under her own steam past Kinsale, Ireland, flying the signal:

"I am not under control." Another message to Lloyds says that an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraskan and stood by her all night.

New York—Officials of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, owner of the Nebraskan, are in doubt whether the vessel had encountered a torpedo or a mine.

They showed a wireless message from Captain John S. Green, of the Nebraskan, saying:

"Struck either by mine or torpedo, 48 miles west of Fastnet and steaming to Liverpool. Water in lower hold. No one injured."

Washington, D. C.—The course of the United States government in the case of the American steamer Nebraskan, damaged off the coast of Ireland, is undetermined because officials were without definite information as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck by a mine.

Messages from Ambassador Page transmitted the report of the British admiralty that the vessel had been torpedoed, but officials noted with much interest the captain's report to his owners, indicating a doubt as to whether the Nebraskan was hit by a torpedo or a mine.

President Wilson himself read all the official and unofficial dispatches. In view of the positive position which the United States has taken on the subject of submarine activity in the war zone and the delicacy of the situation with Germany arising out of the Lusitania disaster, the story of the Nebraskan's experience is awaited with unusual interest. Should it develop clearly that she was torpedoed without warning, an aggravating circumstance will have been added to an already tense situation.

Tariff Rebate Is Sustained by United States Customs Court

Washington, D. C.—The so-called "5 per cent" clause of the tariff law, granting a reduction of duties to that amount on goods imported in American ships, is sustained by the customs court, which held also that the 5 per cent rebate must be granted on all goods imported in ships of those countries with which the United States has "favored nation" treaties.

As such treaties exist with the principal countries of the world the effect of the decision is practically to reduce the customs revenue by 5 per cent.

If the decision is sustained by the Supreme court of the United States, to which it will be appealed, approximately \$15,000,000 in duties already collected must be refunded.

In a dissenting opinion Judge Devries pointed out that the majority decision means that goods imported in about 5500 foreign vessels of favored nation countries shall receive this reduction in customs.

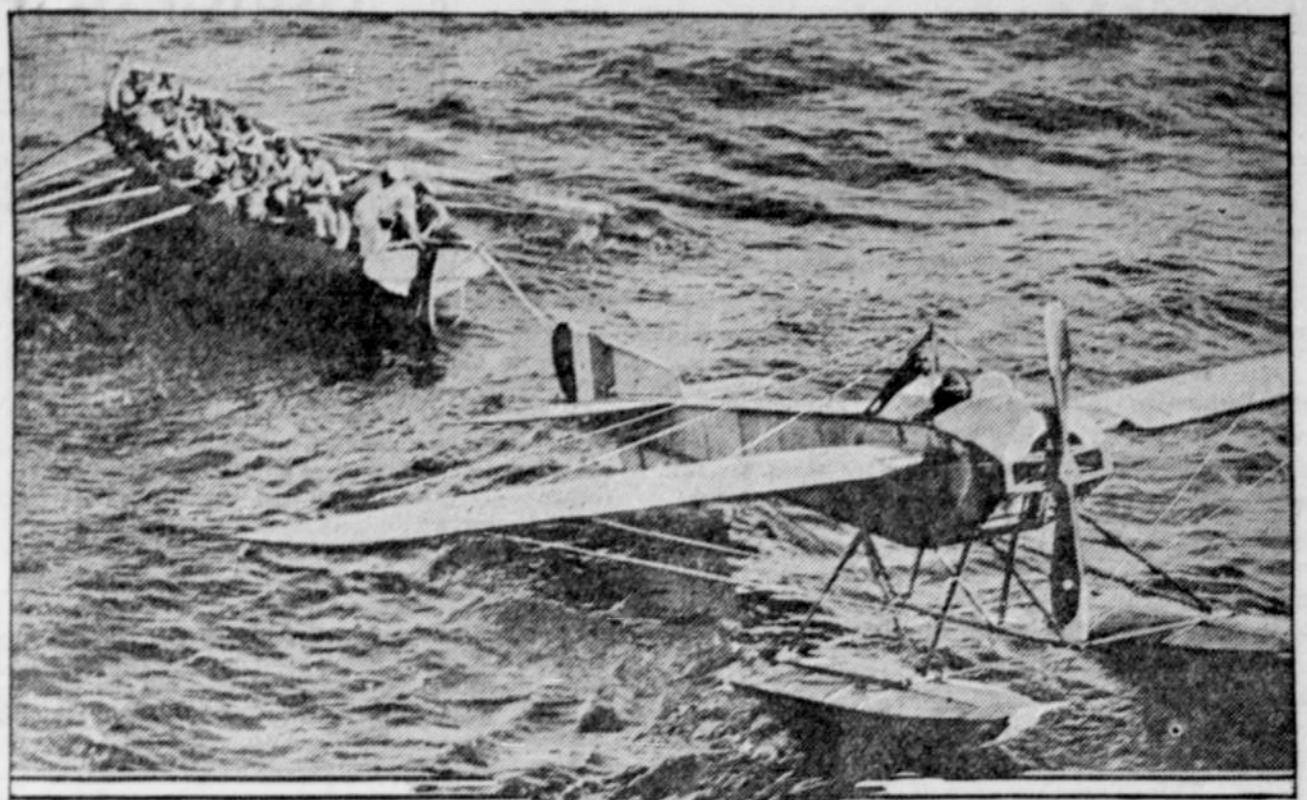
Rome Fears Air Raids.

Rome—It being believed that Austrian aeroplanes may appear over Rome, special measures of protection have been adopted. A close watch is to be kept along the Adriatic coast. Equal vigilance will be exercised on the crest of the Apennines, while nearer Rome observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. Stations for Italian aeroplanes have been established at Centocelle, on the Appian Way, and at Lake Bracciano, about 25 miles from the capital. Aeroplanes are ready to start instantly.

17,000 War Plants Here.

London—The Daily Mail strongly advocates recourse to the United States for ammunition supplies, and says: "The Germans have complained bitterly of the efficiency of American shells turned out by American bedstead makers. It is calculated that there are no fewer than 17,000 metal-working businesses in the United States alone that could help us in the manufacture of all varieties of war munitions."

AEROPLANES AID WARSHIPS IN THE DARDANELLES



This photograph, taken in the Dardanelles, shows the return of a seaplane to a cruiser after making a flight over the Turkish fortifications. One of the wings was perforated by the rifle fire of the Turks. The seaplane is being taken in tow by a cutter.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES IN GALICIA



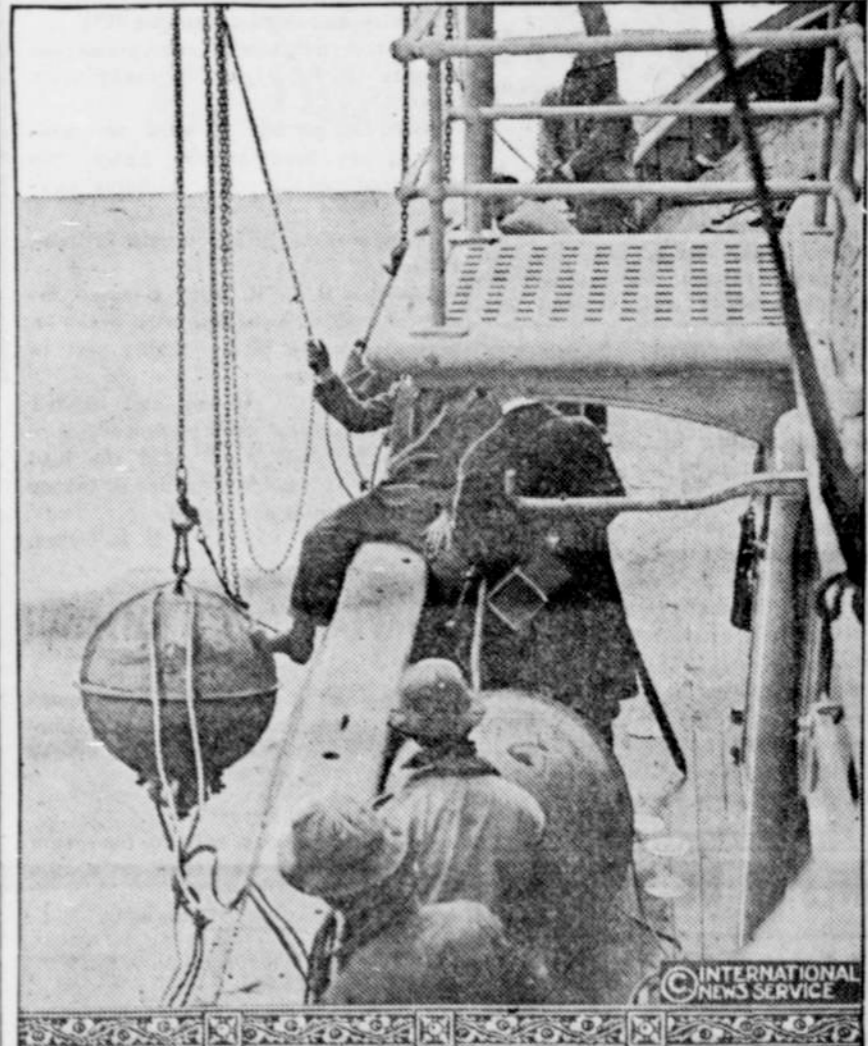
Remarkable photograph of Austrian trenches in Galicia, which are to some extent concealed from the enemy by the fences seen along the river.

WOMAN RAILWAY PORTER



Women are taking the place of the male railroad porters who have gone to the front for England, and are proving quite equal to the work.

MINE PLANTING BY AMERICAN ARMY



Photograph of mine-planting drill by the coast defense corps of the United States army, showing a harbor mine about to be dropped over the side of a ship. These mines weigh about 150 pounds, and in time of war are loaded with trolol, a French explosive, and set off by electric current from the shore.

Storm Indicator.

When a sudden storm comes up in the summer and the clouds are black we naturally turn on all the electric lights. Sometimes this happens so suddenly that the companies which supply the electric current are taken unawares with only the normal daytime current that is entirely inadequate to meet a general demand.

Hence electric companies have to keep a man with a keen weather eye constantly "on the job." One of the largest concerns in New York recently installed a storm detector similar to a wireless telegraph receiving apparatus, which is affected by neighboring thunderstorms and announces their presence by ringing a bell. The nearer the storm the more frequently does the bell ring, and within an hour to a half hour before the storm breaks the bell rings continuously. Thus there is ample warning to prepare additional generators for service when abnormal demands for current are felt.

Lives Close to Nature.

John Burroughs, who recently passed the seventy-eighth milestone, tramped a mile and a half on the occasion to see his grandchildren, and in an interview made this statement: "I feel as chipper as twenty-five. And I put in a young man's day's work before I started out to get the nip of the spring breeze and warm up my blood. I cleaned out my furnace, chopped a stack of cordwood, raked the yard and did all the chores. I live a very unworldly life—going much more to the woods than to the cities."

Frankly Spoken.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" said the wealthy old gentleman.

"That is my wish, sir," replied the impecunious suitor.

"Ahem! If wishes were horses, beggars would ride."

"Exactly. And if my wish is granted I never expect to do any extensive walking again."