

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.

Italy closes navigation of the Adriatic sea unless ships are under convoy. Austrians submarine and sink an Italian warship. Most of the crew was saved.

The steamship Minnehaha, loaded with 15,000 tons of war munitions, is afloat in midocean.

Reports of food shortage and suffering continue to reach the State department from Mexico.

Germans complain that the French mistreat prisoners, and reprisals are said to have begun.

American consuls point to the serious situation in Mexico and urge speedy action by this government.

Naval officers have taken charge of the German wireless plant at Sayville, N. Y., believing neutrality was being violated.

Canada has increased her war strength to 150,000 men, which will be drawn on by England as the requirements arise.

Cincinnati is visited by the most severe storm in its history. Many lives are lost and a million dollars' damage is done to property.

Iowa has unearthed a mysterious murder committed, it is said, in 1868, and as a consequence a man aged 70 is in jail accused of the crime.

President Wilson refuses to consider or comment on tentative note from Germany. Until the full text is received no action will be taken.

Interest in the field maneuvers of the Oregon militia has been greatly increased by the indications that the United States regulars may soon be sent to Mexico.

The French senate appropriates \$600,000 to be used by the minister of marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer Dacia.

Belgians have suddenly adopted the practice of wearing sprays of ivy as an expression of loyalty to Belgium and the allies, as a result of General von Bisping's order prohibiting the display of Belgian colors.

Steel mills in the Pittsburgh district have received within the past few days orders for projectile steel which aggregate 75,000 tons. Early in the year steel of this grade was offered at \$31 a ton, but latest sales are said to have been made at \$38. This material is to be sent abroad.

A decree has been published in Paris prohibiting the export of gold except by the Bank of France. This is a precautionary measure taken at the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot. It has been found that exported gold has not been destined always for a neutral country in settlement of accounts. A free outflow might result in a dangerous traffic, according to the minister.

Turkey sinks French transport in the Dardanelles.

Twin deer have been born at the Washington Park, at Portland.

The Liberty Bell is making its first trip across the continent to San Francisco.

British report capture of German trenches on the extreme left line near Ypres.

Indications point strongly to intervention in Mexico by the United States.

San Francisco reports the safest Fourth of July in its history. No one was injured.

J. P. Morgan, who was shot by a demented would-be assassin, is reported out of danger.

England has taken over the control of the sale of liquors in many districts where war material is being handled.

The American consular agent at Swinemunde, Prussia, reports that the American steamship Platania, from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, has been held up by a German warship and brought into Swinemunde.

Italy is reported successful in her warfare against forces in the Corsica region, having materially advanced and captured 900.

Frank Holt, who exploded a bomb in the national capitol and shot J. P. Morgan in his home, succeeded in committing suicide in the jail in Mineola, N. Y.

Seeley Hall, of Medford, Or., drove a six-passenger car to the summit of the Crater Lake rim. This is the earliest date an automobile has ever reached the lodge. The snow has melted 12 days earlier than ever before.

SUBMARINE FORCES AMERICAN SHIP TO ACT AS SHIELD FROM VICTIM

Liverpool—How an American ship is alleged to have been used as a shield by a German submarine for the sinking of another vessel is the story related by members of the crew of the American bark Normandy, which has arrived here from Gulfport, Miss.

The story is that the Normandy was stopped by a German submarine 60 miles southwest of Tuskar Rock, off the southeast coast of Ireland, Friday night. The captain was called aboard the submarine, where his papers were examined and found to show that the ship was chartered by an American firm January 5.

The captain of the bark, it was asserted, was allowed to return to the Normandy, but under the threat that his ship would be destroyed unless he stood by and obeyed orders. These orders, it was said, were that he was to act as a shield for the submarine, which lay at the side of the bark, hiding itself from an approaching vessel.

This vessel proved to be the Russian steamer Leo. Presently the submarine submerged and proceeded around the bow of the Normandy, so the story went, and 10 minutes later the crew of the Normandy saw the Leo blown up.

Twenty-five persons were on board, of whom 11 were drowned, including three stewardesses.

Those saved included three Americans—Walter Emery, of North Carolina; Harry Clark, of Sierra, and Harry Whitney, of Camden, N. J.

All these three men, when interviewed, corroborated the foregoing story. They declared that no opportunity was given those on board the Leo for saving life.

The Leo was bound from Philadelphia to Manchester with a general cargo.

Edison Will Head American Board of Invention for Army and Navy

West Orange, N. J. — Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be created in the navy department.

His acceptance will go forward at once to Washington, where the new plans await word from the man "who can turn dreams into realities."

Mr. Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau. The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work.

Among the great problems to be laid before the investigators the secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them the officers of the navy would be able "to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness."

New York City Grows

New York—Father Knickerbocker's population has increased almost half a million in the last five years. To be exact, the normal growth of the greater city from the day the national census takers finished their work in 1910 until June 13 last, when the state enumerators started in, was 478,929, an increase of more than 10 per cent. According to census supervisors of Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx and Richmond, New York had a population of 5,245,812 on June 13, as compared with 4,766,883 in 1910.

French Contribute Gold

Paris—The flow of gold from the private stocks of the public into the Bank of France continues. More than 10,000 persons deposited gold at the bank during Friday and Saturday. Recently the Bank of France extended an invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold to strengthen the national reserve. The response was such that the bank had to designate a half dozen receiving tellers to take the coin offered.

Trade Balance Continues

Washington, D. C. — A favorable trade balance of \$20,545,773 was shown by the weekly statement of imports and exports at the 13 principal ports of the United States, issued by the department of Commerce. The statement shows \$29,896,465 for imports and \$50,442,243 for exports. The balance is an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the first week of last month and \$11,000,000 over last week.

French Outbuy Bond Issue

Paris—The minister of finance, M. Ribot, introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill raising the limit of the issue of national defense bonds from \$1,200,000,000, as fixed in the law of May 18, to \$1,400,000,000. Subscriptions already have exceeded the previous limit by \$30,000,000. The French public in 11 months has taken \$1,680,000,000 of national bonds.

War Gets 200,000 Horses

Hinton, W. Va.—Fifty men were added to the force required to handle the war horses fed and watered here on their way from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. Fully 200,000 horses have been handled since the European war began, according to the officers in charge.

FRENCH SUCCESSFUL AGAINST GERMANS

Commanding Points Over Plain of Flanders Heights Won.

BOTH SIDES USING HEAVY ARTILLERY

Night Attacks Spectacular—Reports Say Teutons Lose 120,000 Men During 120 Days Battle.

Paris—After battling 120 days for the hilly country between Bethune and Arras, the French forces are in possession of all the eminences looking out upon the plain of Flanders. Lille, Douai and Cabrai all are visible from here.

Every position along the broad national road between Arras and Bethune has been won except Souchez, and last night another quarter-mile of trenches in the Souchez web was torn away. The attack was made under parachute rocket lights, the French burning bluish white and the Germans greenish white, covering the scene of the desperate conflict with a ghastly glow.

The most desperate fighting has been along the short 10-mile front from Arras to Aix Noullette, which began March 9 with the taking of a few hundred yards of trenches on the watershed of Notre Dame de Lorette, where there are the ruins of an old Merovingian military road. Every day since then some section of the German trenches have been taken, lost or retaken.

Each side has been employing formidable artillery, both of small and heavy caliber, the French guns being somewhat the more numerous and served with unlimited quantities of high-explosive shells.

A correspondent of the Associated Press went through five or six miles of the trenches formerly held by the Germans and reconstructed by the French.

Upward of 100,000 Germans have fallen or been captured in these trenches, according to the French official count, since the second week of March. The French losses, the correspondent was confidentially informed, while serious, have been much smaller than those of the Germans. There are thickets of little crosses made of twisted together marking graves between the trenches. Some of these graves have been torn up by the shell fire.

Two-cent Rate Causes Railroads to Withdraw Many Public Privileges

Chicago—W. J. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, continuing his testimony in the western passenger rate hearing here, said the two-cent fare laws had wiped out the practice of granting special rates to fairs, conventions and resorts where the hauls are short ones.

"Experience," he said "has proved that the institution of reductions like tourists fares has generally stimulated travel and as a large percentage is carried on regular trains the railroads can afford to make such reductions. Tourist fares of all characters are open to the public and necessarily reduced the average rate per mile. Homesekers' fares, which apply to round-trip tickets, have been made for many years to the West, Southwest and Northwest, and the demand continues. The carriers are vitally interested in inducing settlers to take up or purchase land.

Experience shows that the bargain rate principle of granting such concessions on certain days is a factor of consequence in accomplishing the desired result."

Pacific Trade Growing

San Francisco—Big increases in imports and exports through the San Francisco customs office for the year ended June 30 are shown by the annual report of the collector. During the last six months the increase in exports over the same period last year is about two-thirds. Exports for the last six months were \$39,573,826; same period in 1914 \$24,326,152. Other figures for the year ended June 30, 1915, are: Exports 1915, \$79,731,766; exports 1914, \$62,535,648; imports 1915, \$76,068,028; imports 1914, \$66,394,389.

Vatican's Lights Dimmed

Rome, via Paris.—German Zeppelins, according to reports received in Rome, have been transported to the coast of the Austrian Adriatic sea. Their object, it is said, is to reach Rome. The Italian government has notified the Vatican and the Pope has ordered that the lights of the apostolic palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour. The Pope also gave instructions for the removal of art treasures from places exposed to damage.

50 Passengers Held Up

Los Angeles—Fifty passengers on a westbound Pacific electric interurban car were held up and robbed late Sunday night by two masked men about a mile west of Pomona. The robbers poked their guns under the nose of the conductor when he was throwing the switch. The robbers then went through the car and took money and jewelry amounting to about \$200 and escaped.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.08; fortyfold, \$1.04; club, \$1.03; red Fife, 93c; red Russian, 95c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$25.50 ton. Barley—No. 1 feed, \$22.50 ton.

Bran—\$24 ton; shorts, \$24. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$27@27.50 ton; shorts, \$28 @ 28.50; rolled barley, \$25.50@26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16 @17 ton; alfalfa, \$12.50@13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, Oregon, 40@75c dozen; artichokes, 75c; tomatoes, \$1.50 per box; cabbage, 1@1½¢ pound; head lettuce, \$1 crate; spinach, 5¢ pound; rhubarb, 2@3¢; peas, 2@4¢; beans, 2@3¢; green corn, 40@75c dozen.

Green Fruits—Cherries, 4 @ 10¢ pound; cantaloupes, \$2 @ 2.75 crate; loganberries, 75c; raspberries, \$1 @ 1.10; currants, 75c@81¢; apricots, \$1 @ 1.35 box; peaches, 75c@81¢; watermelons, 12@22¢ pound; plums, \$1.25 box; new apples, \$1.75@2.50.

Potatoes—New, 1½@1½¢ pound. Onions—Yellow, \$1 @ 1.50; red, \$1.75 sack.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, buying prices: No. 1, 24¢ dozen; No. 2, 20¢; No. 3, 15¢. Jobbing prices: No. 1, 26¢.

Poultry—Hens, 10¢ pound; broilers, 18@20¢; turkeys, nominal; ducks, old, 10¢; young 15@20¢; geese nominal.

Butter—Creamery prints, plain wrappers, 29¢ pound; cartons, 30¢; cubes, ordinary, 23 @ 24¢; fancy, 25 @ 25½¢.

Veal—Fancy, 10½@11¢ pound. Pork—Block, 10¢ pound.

Hops—1915 contracts, nominal; 1914 crop, 12@12½¢ pound.

Hides—Salted hides, 14¢ pound; salted kip, 15¢; salted calf, 18¢; green hides, 13¢; green calf, 18¢; dry hides, 24¢; dry calf, 26¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, medium, 25 @ 28½¢ pound; Eastern Oregon, fine, 18 @ 21¢; valley, 26 @ 30¢; mohair, new clip, 30@31¢ pound.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4@4½¢. Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 15¢; dry, short-wooled pelts, 11¢; dry shearlings, each, 10@15¢; salted shearlings, each, 15@25¢; dry goat, long hair, each, 13¢; dry goat, shearlings, each, 10@20¢; salted long-wooled pelts, May, \$1@2 each.

Grain Bags—In car lots, 8½@9¢; in less than car lots, about 7¢ more.

Cattle—Best steers, \$7@7.25; good, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; choice cows, \$6@6.25; good, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$4.75@6.75; bulls, \$3.50@5; stags, \$5@6.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50@7.60; heavy, \$6.75@7.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5 @ 5.50; ewes, \$3@4.50; lambs, \$5.50@6.80.

Australia Demands More Butter

The strong California export demand for butter is keeping the Portland market very firm and a higher range of prices for cubes in the near future is probable. The belief prevails in the trade that the 1,500,000 pounds of butter already shipped from San Francisco to Australia will find its way later to England. It is the understanding here that Australia butter shippers contracted to supply the British government with a large quantity of butter to make up for the deficiency in Danish shipments, and, being unable to complete the contract because of the Australian drought, they have turned to the Pacific Coast for a supply. What puzzles the trade is why the American butter, if intended for England, is not sent direct to London instead of by way of Sydney.

Egg buying prices were unchanged with the opening of the week. The poultry and dressed meat markets were quiet and unchanged.

Demand for Fruit Is Renewed

That retailers of Portland sold up closely on the holiday rush was indicated by the good demand for fruit and vegetables on Front street this week.

Watermelons were quoted lower at 1½ to 2 cents loose and 2½ cents crated. Cantaloupes were firm at last week's prices. Oregon peaches were steady at 75 cents to \$1 and California peaches at 90 cents to \$1. Among the receipts was a mixed car of California apples, peaches and plums.

There was a good-sized shipment of strawberries from Eastern Washington points, but there was not much demand for them. Raspberries sold readily at \$1 to \$1.10. Loganberries were quiet at 75 cents.

A lot of fancy green corn arrived from the Imperial Valley and was put on sale at 75 cents a dozen.

Water Famine Is Feared

Ellensburg—Charles E. Hewitt, of North Yakima, water commissioner of Kittitas and Yakima counties, after going over water conditions in the valleys, sounds a general warning for all ranchers to be economical in their use of water. "The reclamation is releasing 2,000 acre feet of water every day in an effort to keep the ditches supplied," said Mr. Hewitt. "This is cutting into the storage at a fast rate and unless there is co-operation among the ranchers there is danger of a critical condition in late summer."

Wheat Not Badly Hurt

Eltopia, Wash.—The damage Saturday night from a wind of hurricane proportions did not shatter the standing wheat as much as was feared. The early grain probably will be damaged from three to five bushels an acre. Turkey red and bluestem and the late sown Fife were not hurt materially. The wind blew down several windmill towers throughout the district, and but for prompt action a large grain warehouse here would have been leveled.

BERLIN NOTE MAKES PROMISE OF SAFETY

American Passenger Ships May Sail Freely in War Zone.

OFFICIAL GUARANTEES ASKED OF U. S.

German Reply Makes Conditions for Travel Under Own Flag or on Neutral Passenger Ships.

Berlin, via London — Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the United States' note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, Saturday night. Its essential features are:

First, reiterated assurances that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second, that German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return confident hope that the American government will see that these ships do not carry contraband; such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance.

The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

German Reply Viewed Here As Quite Likely to Bring Crisis

Washington, D. C.—Arrival of the press translation of the German note confirmed impressions which have been current in official quarters for several days that Germany would refuse to give the assurances asked for by the United States that the lives of Americans traveling the high seas on unarmed ships of any nationality be not endangered.

The press copy arrived too late to be read by many officials, and those who saw it said they could not comment until the official text from Ambassador Gerard had arrived.

Assumption of liability for the loss of Americans in the Lusitania tragedy was considered to have been wholly evaded by Germany, and the chief principle for which the United States announced that it would omit "no word or act" to see observed was viewed as having been passed over lightly.

The general feeling that the note would be unsatisfactory and bring to a crisis the friendly relations that have existed between the United States and Germany developed more strongly in official quarters.

Steamer Minnehaha Arrives in Port After Terrific Explosion and Fire

Halifax, N. S.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, probably while she lay at her pier in New York, caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer, which put in here for examination Saturday with the fire still unextinguished.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold, and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were stunned by the shock and two sailors were hurled into the air. Flames followed, and for two days and nights the crew battled to save the ship.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muentzer, alias Frank Holt, or confederates, were responsible for the explosion, which occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date of which Muentzer predicted that some vessel, as to the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

London's Assent Lacking

Washington, D. C.—Germany's proposals of last February for the reopening of her cable communications with the United States failed because they were conditioned on the consent of Great Britain and the London foreign office, which never replied to the negotiations communicated by the United States. State department officials made this explanation in the light of a published assertion by Herr von Jagow, who laid stress on the lack of cable communication as a means of an exchange of views on submarine warfare.

Liner's Sinking Forecast

Washington, D. C.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador, formally called the attention of the State department to the Fatherland, a German paper published in New York, pointing out that it forecast the sinking of the Lusitania and predicted internal explosions on ships sailing from the United States for the allied nations. Without making any request, the ambassador declared it indicated "guilty foreknowledge of a crime."

BIG STORMS VISIT 4 CENTRAL STATES

Homes and Churches in Many Towns Are Demolished.

MORE THAN 30 FATALITIES REPORTED

Wind and Heavy Rains Sweep Over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—Two Boats Sink.

Chicago — Heavy property damage and loss of life is the toll thus far exacted by tornadoes and cloud bursts sweeping eastward Thursday from the Missouri river valley through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Late reports from St. Louis say seven persons are believed to have been killed during the storm at St. Charles, Mo., and that a woman and child who entered a church just before it was demolished had not been accounted for at midnight.

Mrs. Thomas Slattery and her two children were killed when their home at Dardenne was wrecked, according to reports from there. Wentzville and Gilmore each reported one man killed.

Tornadoes swept districts northwest of St. Louis, blowing part of a Wash-bash train from the track and partly wrecking several hundred residences at St. Charles. First reports from Lawrenceville, Ill., said two persons were killed there.

Exceptionally heavy rains were reported from all sections of the affected territory.

Nine Are Reported Dead

St. Louis—A tornado and cloudburst which swept St. Louis and St. Charles counties late Thursday caused damage which may aggregate half a million dollars, isolated several small towns and deluged parts of this territory with four inches of rain in half an hour.

St. Charles suffered most from the tornado, an area of more than 100 square blocks being damaged.

St. Charles Borromeo's Catholic Church was wrecked, the storm tearing down the east and west walls and cracking the south wall so that it crumbled to the ground.

A wall and part of the roof of the roof of St. Joseph's Hospital were torn away. The patients, though panic-stricken, were removed to safety.

Seven persons are known to have been killed during the storm.

Twenty in Ohio Valley Killed

Cincinnati—A score of persons are believed to have lost their lives and many more are known to have been injured, some seriously, as a result of one of the most severe wind and rain storms ever experienced in this section of the Ohio valley.

Two Ohio River towboats were sunk, more than 25 houses were completely wrecked, steeples of churches were lifted from their fastenings, and many other houses were damaged by the high winds. Plate glass windows all over the city were broken, while telegraph and telephone communication of the city was completely paralyzed for several hours after the storm.

Berlin Denies Censorship

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The report that the German authorities had opened and censored mail on the Swedish steamships Bjoern and Torsten was denied officially by the German government Thursday.

The entire mail on the Torsten, officials declare, was mailed to the Swedish authorities untouched. Some suspected mail bags on the Bjoern were investigated and found to contain scissors for cutting barbed wire. These packages, addressed to the British government, were confiscated.

Two Dead at Lawrenceville

Terre Haute, Indiana — Lawrenceville, Ill., 50 miles south of here, was visited by a heavy wind storm late Thursday.

Two persons were reported to have been killed and more than 50 houses destroyed. It was estimated the damage would exceed half a million dollars.

Clara Riley, 17 years old, was killed, and her father, William Riley, was injured fatally when their brick residence collapsed after being struck by lightning.

Emden To Be Refloated

Sydney, N. S. W.—The department of defense has awarded a contract for the salvaging of the German cruiser Emden, which was sunk off Cocos island in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The contractors said the raider could be floated easily and would be here by Christmas. The Emden will be exhibited. Recruiting in Victoria has been highly successful and New South Wales is about to begin a new campaign for men.

Japan and Russia Allied

Honolulu, T. H.—A new alliance between Japan and Russia is reported by Tokio dispatches to Japanese papers here to be imminent. Advices received here say that the elder statesmen are completing details of the reported alliance and that it is in nearly final form.