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.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, ex-minister to Denmark, died at his home in Brooklyn late Monday.

The democratic national convention will be held at New York city beginning Tuesday, June 24, following the republican convention at Cleveland June 10.

Discovery of a serum for scarlet fever was announced Tuesday night by Dr. A. R. Doches, assistant professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia university.

Permission to build 32 miles of railroad from Crane to Burns in the Oregon timber section was granted the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company Tuesday by the interstate commerce commission.

The new soldiers' bonus measure was introduced in the senate Monday by Senator Copeland, democrat, New York, who proposed to pay $1.25 for each day of active service. He estimated the entire cost at about $1,500,000,000.

Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, who was the center of an attack over the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in the senate Tuesday by Senator Caraway of Arkansas, is ill at a New Orleans hotel and unable to receive visitors.

Judge Jacob Trieber Tuesday instructed a jury in United States district court in Jonesboro, Ark., to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of Dr. Mary E. Lecocq, practitioner of the Abrams method of diagnosis, who had been charged with using the mails to defraud.

Ramsay MacDonald, English parliamentary labor leader and probably the next prime minister, in a remarkable speech in the house of commons Tuesday declared for a foreign policy that will restore the influence of Great Britain in Europe in favor of peace and order.

A word chosen from more than 25,000 suggestions as the one best calculated to "stab and awake the conscience of the lawless drinker," was announced in Boston by Deloevare King of Quincy, who offered a prize of $200 for the most suitable epithet. The word is "scofflaw."

Congress, faced with the task of evolving a method of aiding the farmer, received Tuesday another proposal to add to the list already in hand when the McNary-Haugen bill, proposing a $200,000,000 federal agricultural export corporation, was introduced in the senate and house.

The 12,000 workers in district No. 26 in Nova Scotia of the United Mine Workers of America walked out Tuesday. Nine thousand of them quit because of the failure of wage negotiations, followed by the British Empire Steel corporation's 20 per cent cut in the scale and 3000 others struck in sympathy.

Drastic measures to meet the financial crisis caused by the abrupt plunge of the franc were taken by the cabinet Tuesday—the most momentous measure affecting internal affairs decided upon by the Poincare government since it assumed power. The steps announced were: A 20 per cent increase in all the French tax rolls, effective immediately.

Four years of national prohibition have brought happiness into thousands of American homes, helped solve unemployment problems, increased consumption of home-made products, lengthened terms of education and cleaned up "Main street," Prohibition Commissioner Haynes declared Tuesday night on the eve of the fourth anniversary of constitutional prohibition.

The American Legion executive committee after setting September 15 to 19, inclusive, as the dates for the 1924 national convention to be held in St. Paul, Wednesday started an aggressive campaign in support of adjusted compensation for world war veterans and went on record as opposed to the substitution of ordinary headstones for the crosses that stand at the head of the grave of every American soldier in European cemeteries. The executive meeting closed Wednesday night.

LABORITES WIN IN ENGLAND

New Government First in History of Country—Asquith Supports.

London.—The conservative government, headed by Stanley Baldwin, met defeat in the house of commons Monday night and for the first time in the history of England a labor government will probably take office.

The labor amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne introduced in the house by John Robert Clynes, deputy leader of the parliamentary labor, on January 17, was adopted by a vote of 328 to 256, J. Ramsay MacDonald, the labor leader, himself moving closure, which was agreed to.

The amendment reads:

"Be it our duty respectfully to submit to your majesty that your majesty's present advisors have not the confidence of the house."

The labor party had the support of Herbert H. Asquith, former premier and leader of the united liberals.

Premier Baldwin will present his resignation to the king and the king will summon J. Ramsay MacDonald to form a new government.

For a prime minister about to suffer extinction Mr. Baldwin was in excellent vein. Remarking that labor was about to be put into office by the votes of a progressive party, which elicited liberal cheers, he created roars of laughter by turning the tables thus:

"Yes, but progress is not necessarily forward," and then quoted figures showing the gradual diminution of strength of the liberals in the commons from 376 in 1906 to 115 in 1922, adding:

"And you only got bigger numbers at the last elections by appealing to the voters to keep the socialist party out."

Mr. Baldwin, in his speech, took the sole blame for the protectionist policy, which he believed would solve the unemployment problem. He paid his respects to ex-Premier Asquith, leader of the united liberals, who had turned the support of that party to the laborites, by comparing Mr. Asquith with "an obstetrician about to bring a child into the world with the intention to smother it should it fail to meet his expectations," and declared: "I think infanticide is worse than suicide."

His government, he said, had been accused of committing suicide, but, he exclaimed, "there are worse crimes than suicide!"

The prime minister predicted that the future lay between the conservatives and the labor party, and to ringing ministerial cheers he added:

"Do we look like a beaten party?—we are ready to take up the challenge from any party whensoever and by whomsoever it is thrown down."

In his general remarks about labor's policy Mr. MacDonald declared that socialism had no hard and favored doctrines. The man or nation that found an easy way to lay hands on capital for any purpose except specific economic purposes, in his belief, was going into bankruptcy.

China's Downfall Laid to Mah Jongg.

Chicago, Ill.—Mah Jongg is responsible for the present corruption in China, the Rev. George Stens, a missionary in China for 30 years, declared Sunday at St. Mary's mission house at Techny, Ill., where he is studying American educational methods.

"The bandits who rob at night in China gamble at mah jongg by day," he said. "Government officials sit through the night playing with officers, employes and underlings in office. They lose in the end. Their regular duties are neglected, and when it comes to paying their losses they resort to all kinds of rascality.

"In China there is a saying that the victim of the habit can no longer be trusted. I know men and women in China who have lost their entire possessions playing this game. There are few games so contagious and I am sorry to see it getting such a hold in America."

Train Service Crippled.

London.—Although the strike inaugurated at midnight Sunday night by the members of the Associated Societies of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has failed thus far to tie up the country's rail communication, enormous inconvenience has been caused to all classes throughout the country. In London the situation was aggravated in the afternoon and night by a steady downpour of rain. It is difficult at present to ascertain to what extent the strike is affecting the general train services.

War Declared on "Fags."

Salem, Or.—Local police announced Monday that an aggressive campaign will be launched here to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. It was said that this law has been violated by many tobacco dealers in Salem, with the result that numerous complaints have been filed with the police department. The local courts, it is said, have promised to cooperate with the police in enforcement of the cigarette law.

MEXICAN TROOPS IN U.S. TERRITORY

Federals Allowed to Go Through Two States.

JUAREZ DESTINATION

Commander and 1500 Men Expect to Re-enter Own Country by Way of El Paso, Texas.

Naco, Ariz.—While hundreds of citizens of Mexico and the United States looked on Sunday afternoon, Mexican federal troops crossed the international boundary at this little town, entrained in special cars waiting for them, and began their journey to Juarez, Mexico.

There was no demonstration. Fifteen hundred Mayo Indians made up the command. General Jesus Maria Aguirre, in charge, hoped to effect a crossing of the border at El Paso, Tex., under cover of darkness.

In their trip to Juarez, the Mexican soldiers will cross portions of the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The troopers eventually will be sent to Jalisco, Coahuila, where the forces of President Obregon are battling to quell the revolution.

A special train of the El Paso & Southwestern railway carried the troops. It left Naco at 1:15 o'clock.

United States immigration guards are accompanying the troops to El Paso. Passage of the Mexican soldiers into the United States was accomplished in the presence of United States immigration authorities. It was a long, tiresome process. Each soldier was required to register his name as he entered the United States. More than four hours were required to inspect and register the entire contingent.

The Mexican officials desired to send the troops across in a body, but American immigration officers explained this was impossible.

Most of the train which carried the troops was composed of freight cars, the officers riding ahead in coaches. Fifty cars were assigned for the transportation of the soldiers and 12 cars for equipment. The officers occupied the remaining two cars that made up the train.

Mexican officials announced 500 additional troopers will arrive in Naco from southern Sonora in a day or two, but the exact time of the arrival was uncertain, they said.

NORTHWEST LEVY ON LOGS TARGET

Washington, D. C.—Attorney-General Daugherty has reversed the tariff commission in its first report to the president under flexible provisions of the tariff act.

In an opinion sent to the White House, Mr. Daugherty had ruled that the commission's construction of the section laying import duties on logs of cedar, fir, spruce and western hemlock was incorrect. The president has returned the commission's report, with the opinion, to the commission with instructions to "proceed in accordance therewith."

The commission's action, which was overturned by the department of justice, was taken late in August upon the application of log buying interests of the Pacific northwest, which sought a reduction of the full 50 per cent permitted by the flexible provisions in the rate of $1 a thousand board feet on logs of the species mentioned. The law provides that the duty shall not apply if the nation, province or political sub-division from which the commodity is imported has imposed any restriction on its exportation within 12 months.

Russia Buys Cotton.

New Orleans.—The Russian soviet government has purchased a small quantity of American cotton which it is understood is for shipment directly to Russian ports, according to cotton factors here. The purchases to date, so far as is known here, amount to around 20,000 bales. How much American cotton the Russians have received through Germany there is no way of ascertaining, but it is believed some has reached the soviet republic.

$200,000 Cargo Seized.

New York.—Three thousand cases of whisky, gin and champagne valued at $200,000; an ocean-going tug boat, valued at $50,000, and six men were seized early Sunday by officers of the police boat Manhattan after a battle in New York harbor that continued up the North River to the foot of Chambers street. No one was wounded. Police found that the boat, the Capital No. 1, had been captured twice before.

KING IN NAME ONLY

KING OBERON is the husband of the Fairy Queen, but though he is King his power is very limited, for the only time he has any power at all is between night and day.

This of course makes him very discontented, for while he is a King there is not much fun in being one if you cannot rule somebody or something.

The fairies were all very respectful and addressed him as "Your Majesty" always, but it was to their Queen they looked for orders and not to King Oberon.

The Queen had to be very careful of her subjects and of herself as well at the hour between day and night because her King was always looking

"Called for a Pail and Went to Work."

for a chance to display his power, which was of so short duration.

Once he had used this power to send all the fairies flying over a deep, wide river which he knew would frighten them very much because the fairies do not like the water, and he had sent all the Goblins running toward them when they reached the opposite bank, hoping to scare them so they would drop their wands into the river.

King Oberon is a very meek husband when he has no power, but during his hour the Queen has a great deal to contend with, and one day she decided something must be done to make him behave when the hour between day and night came around.

King Oberon had always had a very easy time living in the fairy palace. He was waited upon and never had to do any work at all. But one day the Queen ordered him to scrub the palace inside and out.

Of course he made a great fuss and said he was a King and it was degrading for him to work, but the Queen only answered that he must work or she would use her power to make him something else than a Fairy King.

This so scared Oberon that he took off his crown and kingly robes and called for a pail and brush and went to work.

All day he scrubbed and into the night, for the Queen would not let him rest. "You will have time to rest," she told him, "when your hour comes to rule."

At last his hour arrived, but he was so tired he could only drop his scrubbing brush and fall asleep upon the ground, for he was still scrubbing the outside of the palace when his power began.

King Oberon slept all through the hour he might rule, and the minute it ended the Queen awoke him and set him to work again.

He was only allowed to stop for his cup of dewdrop tea and lunch which the fairies brought to him, and then the Queen ordered him to work again.

All day, day in and out, he worked, sleeping only when his hour to reign came around. At last he begged the Queen to be merciful and let him go back to his old way of living.

"I will see how you behave," said the Queen. "If once you dare to use your power to bother my fairies or to bother me, back to your scrubbing you go."

Meekly King Oberon put on his robes and placed his crown on his head and mounted his throne and there he sits day by day—a King in name only. And when the hour between day and night arrives King Oberon is in bed sound asleep, for he knows that once he displeases his Queen again he will work for the rest of his days. And what is the use of being a King, he thinks, if you can't sit on a throne? Even if he has no power it is better than scrubbing.

YOUR HAND

How to read your characteristics and tendencies—the capabilities or weaknesses that make for success or failure as shown in your palm.

CARRIAGE AND MOTIONS OF THE HANDS

WHILE the characteristics, tendencies, propensities, etc., of a person may be read best from the lines, the mounts and the signs of the hands, all taken together and to each assigned its proper significance, much may also be learned from the manner in which the subject carries his or her hands and moves them. Of course, this must be studied when the subject does not know that he is under observation, since otherwise he may hold his hand, or move it, in a strained, unnatural manner.

For example, when the person is of an open, frank nature, he will have little to conceal, and will open his hand or palm freely to the gaze. The hand of one whose thoughts and life need concealment will close more or less tightly, and the fingers will endeavor to hide the palm, as it were. Note, therefore, whether the subject seems bent on hiding his palm, even before he knows that he is under observation, and deduce therefrom a secretive nature.

Pressure of Wind.

The pressure of wind as one feels it fanning the face or in the struggle against the gale, increases in a ratio very much more rapidly than the increase in miles an hour. Mathematically, it is reckoned in the ratio of the square of velocity. For example, the pressure exerted by a 10-mile breeze as compared with a 50-mile gale, is not as 10 to 50, but as 100 to 2,500, which are the squares of the velocities. Thus, in breasting a gale a person receives 25 times as great an impact as that of a ten-mile breeze, which is sufficient to snap out a flag flying from a pole. The pressure of the ten-mile breeze at ordinary air density, is only 0.36 pounds to the square foot, while that of the strong gale is nearly ten pounds. The average adult, garbed for out-of-doors when a gale is blowing, presents a considerable area to its violence, and a great force smites him. No wonder the natural impulse is to turn the shoulder to the blast and reduce the area against which the pressure can act. Wind pressure also varies with the nature of the air itself; the icy gale of winter is heavier and exerts a greater force than one of equal velocity in summer.

Most Useful Kind.

"What kind of coal do you wish, ma'am?"

"Dear me, I am so inexperienced in such things. Are there several kinds?"

"Oh, yes; we have egg coal, chestnut—"

"I think I'll take the egg coal. We have eggs oftener than we have chestnuts."

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

FOOLING GHOSTS

AN OLD-TIME superstition which is still occasionally met with in the rural districts is that a funeral procession should not return from the cemetery to the house by the same route which it traversed before.

In Virginia there is a prevalent superstition among the colored population that after a funeral from the house the position of the door-knobs should be changed. The Virginia negro frankly says that this change is made so that "the ghost cannot find his way in." The first superstition mentioned is of a kindred nature and had originally a like purpose. It was to throw the ghost of the departed off the trail so that he could not find his way back to the house. Along the Carolina coast a stake is sometimes driven through a grave as soon as a body is buried to keep the ghost of the deceased from "ha'nting."

Among the peasants all over Europe there are similar superstitions to these and among all savage tribes kindred precautions are taken to keep away the spirits of the departed. The customs under consideration are not related to the superstitious—which are many—concerning the protection against ghosts by means of "charms" but have to do with primitive man's conception of the spirits of the dead as entities which could be "physically" controlled by sympathetic magic and easily deceived by the more vigorous spirits embodied in the living. That primitive idea is the basis of the modern superstitions mentioned above. The old English law—enforced in comparatively recent times—which directed that a certain class of malefactors should, after execution, be buried at a crossroads with a stake driven through the grave was but a legal enactment of this primitive superstition.