

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.

A Berlin dispatch states that the Reichstag has passed the budget at all stages. The new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks has been adopted.

A decree of divorce is granted to Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, in London, formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor, of New York, from her husband, the aviator.

Senator Borah of Idaho, writes the Mexican plank for the Republican party. He was asked by Senator Lodge to do this because of his well-known views of President Wilson's Mexican policy.

On account of the general strike the Norway government has passed a law prohibiting the sale or importation of strong liquors, wine and beer, and the shipment of liquors throughout the country. The police also have been ordered to prevent the serving of wine and beer in restaurants.

American marines and Haitien gendarmes killed the revolutionary chiefs, Welellus and Codio, and nine of their men in a fight near Fonds Veretes Sunday. No mention of American casualties is made in the State department dispatch reporting the incident.

George E. Sanders, vice president and general manager of the Oregon-Utah Sugar company, announced the sale of the Grants Pass sugar factory of the company, now under construction at Grants Pass, Or., to the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, of Salt Lake City.

Checks for the Austrians all along the line of their attack in the Southern Tyrol are reported by the Italian war office. The important Conni Zugna position in the Adige valley is still firmly held, while near Campo Mulo, northeast of Asiago, an Italian counter attack was notably successful.

A bill pending in the house to give exclusive fishing rights to persons filing surveys on trap sites was attacked by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, as putting the Pacific salmon industry into the hands of a trust. A combination already has surveyed all salmon trap sites, Wickersham declared.

A defeat for the Russians attempting to advance on Bagdad is reported by the Turkish war office. Near Khanikin, about 86 miles northeast of Bagdad, on May 21, says the statement, "the Russians were outmaneuvered by the Turks and their enveloping columns dispersed and put to flight."

Fort Vaux, one of the Verdun defenses, has been captured by the German troops, according to the official statement issued from the Berlin headquarters. What remained of the French garrison finally surrendered, and an attempt to relieve the fort Tuesday resulted in the capture by the Germans of 700 unwounded prisoners.

The Hawley Pulp & Paper company, of Oregon City, announces a change in its mills from the two-shift to the three-shift plan. More than 60 more men will be employed under the new arrangement.

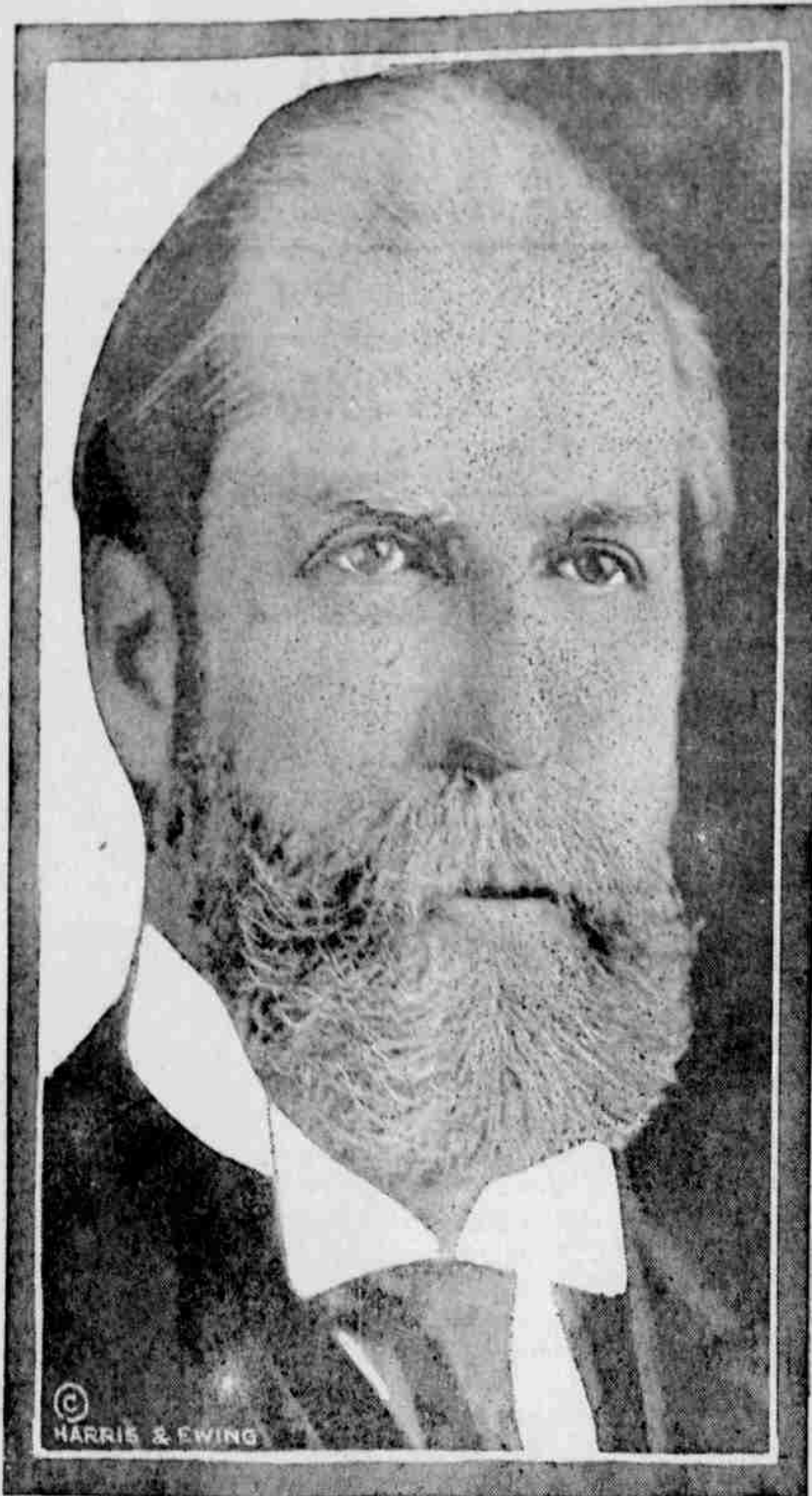
Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripet marshes to the Roumanian frontier, according to an official announcement from Petrograd. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

The British destroyer *Acasta*, which the Germans reported they had sunk, has arrived at a northeast coast port under tow of another destroyer. The shell which put her out of action, after she had been in the thick of the fighting for 40 minutes, exploded in the engine-room, killing five men.

One hundred and eight precincts out of a total of 2297 in the state of Iowa give for suffrage 8069, against, 11,062.

The U. S. Supreme court holds that interurban electric cars, crossing state lines, are amenable to the safety appliance act, although they move for a part of the route in a city service. Conviction of the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad company, operating from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for failure to comply with the act, was upheld and a \$1500 fine imposed.

REPUBLICANS SELECT HUGHES



Supreme Court Justice is Nominated on Third Ballot, Vote Being Practically Unanimous.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes was named today the Republican candidate in the coming election. It was 12:27 o'clock when Delaware was reached on the third roll call of the convention. The vote to that point had been practically unanimous, all opposition had collapsed, the name of Roosevelt had been withdrawn, and the fight was over.

Seldom has there been a convention of any party in which the final moments were as tense as those in the Coliseum today. From the first minute of the convention gathering it was almost a certain thing that Hughes would win, but dread of Roosevelt power and dickering with the Bull Moose convention made every man in the Coliseum uneasy, until Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas and California votes

had shown that the Hughes landslide had set in.

Colorado, on the first call, cast nine votes for Hughes and three for Roosevelt, but no sooner had Delaware voted for Hughes than Colorado switched, withdrew Roosevelt's name and cast its solid vote for Hughes.

Hughes' total vote was 949½. He was actually nominated when New Jersey was reached.

PROGRESSIVES NAME ROOSEVELT WHO DECLINES.



Chicago, June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt's nomination was made unanimously by the Progressive party convention here today.

Oyster Bay, June 10.—"To the Progressive convention:—I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time."

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 11.—Theodore Roosevelt reiterated tonight that he is "out of politics."

"I want to tell you newspaper men," he said, "that it's no use for you to come up here to see me. I will have nothing to say. I will answer no questions, so please don't ask me to. I am out of politics."

HUGHES ACCEPTS NOMINATION

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes stepped down today from the Supreme bench and, again a private citizen, accepted the Republican nomination for President. In a telegram ringing with denunciation of the administration's foreign policy and declaring for a dominating, thoroughgoing Americanism, he gave his decision to Chairman Harding, of the Republican National convention, and broke the long silence which had kept the leaders of his party in the dark as to his attitude toward the great issues of the day.

"I have not desired the nomination," said the telegram. "I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our National history, I recognize that it is your right to summon and it is my paramount duty to respond."

Within an hour after Chairman Harding had notified him of his nomination Mr. Hughes had accepted the call. His resignation, a scant two-line letter without a superfluous word, was on its way to the White House, from the Hughes home before the nominee had dispatched the message of acceptance, and called the waiting group of newspaper men into his study to tell them of his decision. President Wilson accepted the resignation in a reply almost as brief. Apparently Mr. Hughes' letter was framed so that the President might be saved the embarrassment of expressing regret or making more than a formal reply.

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," he wrote. To which the President replied: "I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I therefore accept your resignation as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect at once."

MEXICAN SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS; REFUGEE SHIP READY TO SAIL

Washington, D. C.—With 1500 additional regular troops ordered to the Mexican border Monday night and reports of the rapid spread of anti-American feeling continuing to pour in from consuls all over Northern Mexico, administration officials made no attempt to disguise their uneasiness. It was officially admitted that there is a growing alarm over what the agitation may produce and the possibility of an attack on General Pershing's expedition.

Part of the increasing apprehension here is due to the renewed raids in the Laredo region. Several reports dealing with the situation there have been received. Officials declined to reveal details, but they gave the impression of having reason to believe a serious purpose was behind the bandit raid on the Coleman ranch. Three raiders were killed and three captured, one report adding that they tried to burn a railroad bridge near Laredo but failed.

The new force sent to join General Funston's border patrol, Secretary Baker said, was to fill in gaps in the guard such as that near Laredo. It will be composed of 10 companies of coast artillery and a battalion of engineers. The artillerymen will be withdrawn from fortifications between Portland, Me., and Sandy Hook, and the engineers will go from barracks in this city. The secretary said there was no present intention of calling out additional National Guard regiments for border duty.

General Mann, commanding at Laredo, reported that a patrol of three cavalrymen were fired on during the night of June 10, near the town of Hachita, and Private W. L. Saunders, troop K, 12th cavalry, slightly wounded. Two mounted Mexicans who did the firing escaped.

A message from Captain Burrage, commanding the battleship *Nebraska* at Vera Cruz, said there was considerable unrest in that region due apparently to the currency situation. There were no evidences of unfriendliness toward Americans, the message said. It added that the Carranza government had been sending troops and ammunition inland. Captain Burrage did not know the object of these troop movements. The State department, through Special Agent Rodgers, at Mexico City has called the attention of the de facto government to the anti-American outbreaks, which for nearly two weeks have been spreading steadily. Many towns have held mass meetings and protested against the continued presence of American troops in Mexico. In two or three instances American property has been attacked, but no threats against lives of Americans have been reported. The reports of consuls telling of the agitation were turned over to the Carranza officials more as a matter of information than as representations. Where his regular troops are in control, apparently General Carranza has earnestly tried in most cases to prevent the holding of protest meetings and in some places contemplated meetings and parades have been prevented. There are instances, however, where the troops appear to have stood idly by while the agitators stirred up antagonism against the United States.

Officials here have been unable to determine the inspiration behind the sudden outbreak of anti-American feeling, or to estimate the ability of General Carranza to protect American lives and property. They feel that the real danger lies in the possible action of irregular forces now under the Carranza banner, but whose commanders yield doubtful allegiance to the central government.

San Diego, Cal.—The naval transport *Buffalo* is under orders here to be ready for an immediate dash to the west coast of Mexico to pick up American refugees in the event of a spread of anti-American feeling in the southern republic. This became known Tuesday, when orders for the vessel to proceed to Mare Island for repairs were revoked by the Navy department. Large stores of supplies were taken on board the *Buffalo* and the vessel's bunkers were filled to capacity with coal.

Marksmanship Declared Bad. Berlin—Officers of the German cruisers *Elbing* and *Frauenlob* interviewed in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* emphasize what they describe as the "extraordinarily bad marksmanship" of the British gunners in the North Sea battle.

For a long period, they declare, the *Elbing* was exposed to the continuous heavy fire of British dreadnaughts and a single fair hit would have sufficed to sink her, but she was not hit once.

Airmen Work Near Suez Canal. London—The following official communication concerning the operations in Egypt was made public Tuesday night: "Hostile aeroplanes bombarded Kantara, 30 miles south of Port Said on the Suez canal and a machine gun fired on Romani Tuesday. They were driven off by British aircraft with a few minor casualties at Kantara. No one was injured at Romani."