

# 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.

Henry Hewitt, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash., millionaire lumberman, has sent five checks of \$100 each to Captain Hartwell W. Palmer, of cavalry troop B.

The Italian advance continues on the Trentino front. The official report says that in the Arsa valley the Italians stormed Fort Mattasone and carried the ridge of Monte Trappola.

Two fires in the downtown district of El Paso, Tex., causing a total loss of \$75,000, were attributed to incendiarism. Rumors spread of a plot by Mexicans, but were given no official basis.

Thomas Kelley, millionaire contractor, accused of defrauding the province of Manitoba in the erection of Parliament buildings at Winnipeg, was found guilty by a jury in Assize court.

It was announced at army headquarters in San Francisco that orders had been received from Washington forbidding the giving out of any information regarding troop movements, Federal or National Guard, in the Western department.

As a result of a family quarrel near Pearl, Wash., 14 miles southeast of Bridgeport, Claude Tinker killed his mother and his brother, Frank. He also attempted to kill his father, who is a well-known rancher in that vicinity, but did not succeed.

Bandits attacked the bridge over the Medina river at MacDona, Tex., about 20 miles southwest of San Antonio, Friday night, according to a report. The bridge guard of United States soldiers routed their assailants, who fled in the darkness. Two Americans were wounded. One of the bandits was taken prisoner.

General Trevino, commanding the de facto government forces in Chihuahua, informed the war department at Mexico City by telegraph that the American troops had commenced a retirement northward and had abandoned the towns of San Buena Ventura, Las Cruces, Namiquipa and Santa Clara. These places, he adds, were immediately occupied by his forces.

The first white robin of any season has been reported by M. M. Lyons, of Portland. The rare bird was seen flitting about at East Fourteenth and Weiser streets. That it is a robin Mr. Lyons feels certain, for, he says, it is a young bird and is being mothered by a regular robin redbreast. "The bird is marked and built like a robin, and it chirps like one," said Mr. Lyons. "But it is white from beak to the tip of its tail."

The name of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, with headquarters at the Puget Sound navy yard, has been changed to "Reserve Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet." Six vessels of the reserve force are in Mexican and California waters under command of Rear Admiral Fullam, who shifted his flag from the cruiser Pittsburg to the cruiser Colorado. His title henceforth will be commander of the Reserve Force, Pacific Fleet, instead of commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood," enunciated Friday to a large crowd in Independence Square in Philadelphia, his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals. He declared that America, in dealing with other nations, must "vindicate at whatever cost," its principles of liberty, justice and humanity; that "America first" must be translated into action exalting it above all selfish interests; and that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any small group.

The United States now is waiting for General Carranza's final word in reply to the note sent Sunday demanding release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal and a formal diplomatic announcement of intentions.

Respite of 30 days pending hearing of pardon applications were granted by President Wilson to S. D. and W. S. Simpson, officers of the American National Bank of Caldwell, Idaho, convicted of issuing a fraudulent certificate of deposit.

## MRS. HETTY GREEN, WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN, DIES AT 80

New York — Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the world's wealthiest woman, whose fortune is estimated as high as \$100,000,000, died here Monday, aged 80 years. She had suffered three strokes of paralysis in the last two months and for several weeks had been practically helpless.

Her death occurred at 8:05 o'clock at the home of her son, Colonel Edward H. R. Green, adjoining the plain brick four-story house on the corner of Central Park West, where Mrs. Green had lived lately in seclusion, except for her son and several Japanese servants and trained nurses.

Wall street's estimates of Mrs. Green's fortune range from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Officials of the Chemical National bank, in which Mrs. Green once made her downtown headquarters, declined to hazard a guess concerning the size of her estate.

Hetty Green was the world's most remarkable mistress of finance. The richest woman in America, she lived almost as frugally as a shop-girl. Her home was wherever she chose for a time to hang her little black crepe and bonnet, often in the hall bedroom of some cheap boarding house or in some remote and modest flat around New York.

Mrs. Green's eccentric extremes of economy led to the popular misconception of her as a "self-made woman." As a matter of fact she was born rich. In 1865 she inherited some \$10,000,000, which accumulated upon itself until in 50 years it had multiplied nearly ten times. She also inherited family traditions which had been a pride for three centuries, and which she was anxious to perpetuate in her children.

## Blame for Recent Irish Uprising Placed by Royal Commission

London — The Royal commission which investigated the Irish rebellion in its report submitted Tuesday says the responsibility for the outbreak does not rest with Baron Wimborne, the lord lieutenant, since resigned, who is declared to have been in no way answerable for the policy of the government.

The chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who resigned shortly after the suppression of the outbreak, was primarily responsible, say the report.

The Royal commission was presided over by Baron Hardings. Outlining the causes of the outbreak in Ireland, the report says:

"The fact should be borne in mind that there is always a section of opinion in that country bitterly opposed to British connection and that in times of excitement this section can impose its sentiments on largely increased numbers of the people."

The report points out that it is outside the scope of the commission's instructions to inquire how far the policy of the Irish executive was adopted by the cabinet, or to attach responsibility to any but the civil and military executive in Ireland. The report then gives these conclusions:

"That the main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow up unchecked and that Ireland for several years had been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave the law in abeyance if a collision with any faction of the Irish people could therefore be avoided."

The importation of large quantities of arms into Ireland and the toleration of drilling by large bodies of men, the report says, created conditions which rendered possible the recent troubles in Dublin and elsewhere.

"It appears to us," said the commissioners, "that reluctance was shown by the Irish government to repress by prosecution written and spoken utterances and to suppress drilling and maneuvering of armed forces known to be under control of men who openly were declaring their hostility to your majesty's government."

"There developed widespread belief that no repressive measures would be undertaken by the government against sedition."

"This led to a rapid increase of preparation for insurrection and was the immediate cause of the recent outbreak. We are of the opinion that on the outbreak of the war all drilling and maneuvering by unrecognized bodies of men, whether armed or unarmed, should have been strictly prohibited."

## Russians Continue to Win.

Petrograd—Russian troops continue to drive back the Austro-Hungarian army in the region south of the Dnieper river, in Galicia, says the Russian official statement issued Sunday. Many places south of Kolomea have been occupied by forces of Emperor Nicholas. It is announced that on June 28 and 29 General Letchitsky took prisoner 305 officers and 14,574 men, making a total of 217,000 Austro-Hungarians captured since June 4.

# SUCCESS FOLLOWS BIG DRIVE BY ALLIES

## British Capture Fricourt from Germans After Desperate Battle.

### FRENCH ADD MORE PRISONERS

#### Teutons Retreat Before French Drive Near Hardecourt—Lose Many Trenches Also to British.

London—Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, the scene of desperate fighting between the British and Germans since the entente allied offensive was begun Saturday morning, has been captured by the British, according to an official statement issued Sunday night. The statement says:

"Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt, which was captured by us at 2 p. m.

"Up to noon some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3500, including those captured on other parts of the front Saturday night."

The official statement by the French war office at Paris says that south of the Somme the French have forced their way into the second line of the German entrenchments at several places and have captured the village of Fries and the Merecourt wood. The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the two days' battle now is said to be more than 6000.

Sunday night's statement by the French war office said that in the fighting south of Arras Saturday the French took a total of 5000 prisoners. In the course of the night French troops captured the village of Curly, about seven miles southwest of Albert. A heavy German counter-attack on the village of Hardecourt, north of Curly, was repulsed, the statement adds. After repeated assaults the Germans were obliged to retreat in disorder.

London July 2.—The British troops in their great drive in France have captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1000 yards and the villages of Montauman and Mammetz.

North of the Ancre valley, according to the official statement, the British have not been able to hold sections of the ground gained in their first attacks. Two thousand German prisoners have been taken.

## Hughes Plans Trip to Pacific Coast Cities First of August

Bridgehampton, N. Y. — Unless he changes his plans, Charles E. Hughes, in all probability will inaugurate his campaign for the Presidency in the second week in August, starting on a tour which will take him to the Pacific Coast. The present purely tentative arrangements provide for addresses in about 10 leading cities, probably St. Paul, Portland, Or.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago among others.

Mr. Hughes intends this swing around the circle as merely preliminary to one or two whirlwind tours. He hopes to avoid rear-platform speaking on the first long trip.

## Mother and Baby Washed Away By 15-Foot Wall of Water

Pendleton, Ore.—Mrs. M. C. McCabe, a rancher's wife, and her infant boy were drowned Saturday night about 5 o'clock when a cloudburst broke over upper Butter Creek canyon, 43 miles southwest of Pendleton, and a wall of water swept down upon their home. Mrs. McCabe's body was found five miles further down McDonald canyon Sunday morning by a searching party. The baby's body was found later. Mr. McCabe, her three children and some men were in the McCabe house and knew nothing of the flood until it struck the house, tearing it asunder and carrying away Mrs. McCabe and the child. The other children were rescued by the men.

## Italians in New Attack.

Rome, via London—Continuing their offensive in the Trentino, the Italians have begun an attack on the Austrian fortified positions between Kugna Totta and Foppiano, says the Italian official statement issued Sunday. The Austrians were driven from sections of trenches north of Pedescala, the dispatch adds, and some more trenches were carried between Selz and Monfalcone. In the latter battle 195 Austrians were taken prisoners.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, 96c per bushel; fortyfold, 86c; club, 83c; red Fife, 83c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @24 per ton; valley timothy, \$18@19; alfalfa, \$14@15.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 ton; cracked, \$38. Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c eggplant, 10c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1@1.25 per crate; cucumbers, 75c@1.15 per dozen; spinach, 4c@5c per pound; asparagus, 75c@1 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; peas, 4c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 8c@9c per pound; celery, \$1 @ 1.15 per dozen; corn, 65c@75c.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.50; California, new, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—California red and yellow, \$3@3.25 per sack.

Green Fruit — Strawberries, 75c@1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$2 per box; cherries, 3@5c per pound; cantaloupes, 50c@2.25 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@1.75 per box; peaches, \$1@1.10 per box; watermelons, 2c per pound; figs, \$1@1.50 per box; raspberries, \$2.25@2.75; plums, \$1.35; prunes, \$1.75.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, exchange prices: Current receipts, 21c per dozen; rots and cracks out, 22c; extras, 23c. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 25c.

Poultry—Hens, 14c per pound; stags, 10c; broilers, 17 1/2@18c; turkeys, live, 20 @ 21c; dressed, choice, 23 @ 25c; ducks, 15@20c; geese, 10@12c.

Butter — Cubes, extras, 25c; prime firsts, 24c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22 1/2c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal—Fancy, 10 1/2@11c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 8@11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@25c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30@33c.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$7.50@7.75; cows, choice, \$6.75@7.50; good, \$6.25 @6.50; heifers, \$5.50 @ 5.75; bulls, \$3@5.75; stags, \$4.50@7.

Hogs — Prime light, \$8.05@8.25; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep — Yearlings, \$6.50 @ 7.50; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; ewes, \$4.75@6; lambs, \$7@8.25.

## Higher Prices for Beans Are Named in California Advices

Portland—There was some talk of an 11-cent bean market Wednesday, but jobbers were adverse to putting out such an extreme quotation, notwithstanding the further advance in the South. In fact, Portland jobbing prices are below a parity with California. It is believed there are enough beans here to meet the restricted requirements during the remainder of the old-crop year, but if the supply is exhausted, it cannot be replenished at existing prices. While the main factor in the strength of the market is the government demand, there is little doubt that speculation has played an important part in bulging prices in the South. The available supply of white beans in California is limited, and appears to have passed into strong speculative hands.

Advices received from San Francisco said small whites were practically cleaned up at shipping points at 9 1/2 cents and very few Lady Washingtons were left at 9 cents. There was a good demand for Limas, which were advancing in sympathy with the high prices of white beans.

## Baker Wool Not Sold.

Baker, Or.—Out of 148,000 pounds of wool, practically all fine, offered this week in Baker at the annual wool sale, only 23,000 pounds were sold, although other deals which may be closed later were pending. High bids on fine wool ranged from 23 cents to 25 cents, while for 4000 pounds of coarse wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch, in Grant county, a high bid of 28 cents was received. Isador Koshland, of Portland, was the bidder.

With the exception of 10,000 pounds sold by Walter Steiger, of Baker, at 25 cents, to John Glorieux, of Woonsocket, R. I., all the clips offered were from Grant county. The only other clip sold was that of J. C. Moore, who sold to Mr. Glorieux at 24 cents.

Mrs. Kenneth McRae, of Prairie City, had the largest clip for sale, 615,000 pounds. It is understood that a private bid made tops the price being offered openly. Mascal & Ringsmyer, of Dayville, were offered 23 cents for their 40,000-pound clip by Mr. Koshland, while C. H. Green, of Portland, offered to take over the 16,000 pounds of fine wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch at 28 1/2 cents.

# CARRANZA'S REPLY WILL BE DEFIANT

## Washington Grows Impatient at Delay of Mexico City.

### BREAK APPEARS UNAVOIDABLE

#### No Change in Policy Toward Mexico Contemplated by Wilson—Offer to Protect Border Likely.

Washington, D. C.—While administration officials manifested impatience Saturday over the delay of the Carranza government in replying to the American demand for an explanation of its purposes, private advices from Mexico City indicated that a defiant answer was being prepared there.

The State department has had no direct information as to when the Mexican response would be sent or how it would be transmitted. Secretary Lansing called this fact to the attention of Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, during the day and indicated that he did not understand the delay, in view of the statement in the American note of last Saturday that an early answer was expected.

Mr. Arredondo, who had called to announce formally the release of the Carrizal prisoners, said he had not heard from his government on the subject.

The private messages, sent by persons in a position to speak with some authority as to General Carranza's attitude, expressed the conviction that a break between the two governments was unavoidable. There appeared to be complete agreement among members of the Mexican cabinet, it was indicated, that orders to General Trevino to attack American troops moving in any direction except toward the border be reaffirmed. Some de facto officials wished to go further and couple with this statement in the Mexican reply a defiant demand that American troops be withdrawn immediately from Mexican soil.

Intimation have reached officials here that the de facto government may give strong assurances in its note that border raids will be prevented by a strong patrol of Mexican troops, if the United States will withdraw its forces. It was said at the Mexican embassy that 50,000 Carranza troops are now available for border patrol duty.

The cabinet had no official advices in any way changing the situation when it assembled at a regular meeting. The crisis was discussed and later it was stated that no change in policy was contemplated.

## Fire Destroys U. S. Munitions, Dock and Warehouse at Seattle

Seattle, Wash.—Fire that was discovered at 11 o'clock Friday night on Pier 11, known generally as the Oriental dock, at the foot of Virginia street, destroyed the pier and its warehouse, which was occupied by the United States army quartermaster's department and W. F. Jahn & Co., dealers in building material, hay and grain.

Large quantities of army supplies in the warehouse were destroyed. The burning of cartridges and shells caused a succession of rattling explosions.

An unidentified boy about 11 years old, standing in front of the state armory on top of a bluff a block distant, watching the fire, was struck by a fragment of a bursting shell and instantly killed.

The financial loss of the fire is estimated at \$500,000.

The United States cable repair steamer Burnside was at the pier when the fire broke out, but was taken out into the stream by her crew before much damage was done. Her upper works were slightly scorched.

The fire burned with extraordinary fury and the firemen were able only to save the adjoining piers and the warehouses to the rear of the burning structure.

## Battle in Baltic Sea.

Berlin—An official statement issued by the German admiralty says: "Thursday night German torpedo boats attacked Russian forces consisting of an armored cruiser, a protected cruiser and five destroyers, between Havring and Landsort (islands in the Baltic Sea off Soderman Land, Sweden). After a short engagement the Russians withdrew. Despite a heavy bombardment we sustained no casualties nor damage."