

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.

Six men convicted of having violated the California syndicalist law were sentenced Tuesday to serve from one to 14 years in San Quentin prison.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, announced from Kansas City Tuesday night that a party he had sent from Nome, Alaska, to Wrangel island, about 100 miles north of Siberia, to establish a base for what he said would be a huge British exploring party into the north, had arrived safely at its destination.

The volcano Bulusan, in Sorsogon province, is in eruption, according to reports received in Manila, P. I. The volcano is pouring out a column of vapor and ashes and leaving a deposit of ashes several inches deep over surrounding territory.

The death Monday night of Mrs. J. W. Lee, wife of a Banwell county, South Carolina planter, was the fourth in the family within the past week as a result of an alleged poisoned well on the farm. Mr. Lee was reported in a critical condition.

The treaty of peace between Austria and the United States became effective Tuesday with the exchange of ratifications by the two governments between Austrian Chancellor Schober and Arthur Hugh Frazier, American commissioner in Vienna.

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, who has been ordered to vacate "Bergdoll castle," which the government maintains is owned by her son, Grover C. Bergdoll, draft evader, has sent the government a bill for \$10,000 a year for her services as caretaker.

Appropriation of \$12,200,000 as a loan to continue development of authorized reclamation projects was proposed in a bill introduced Monday by Senator McNary, republican, Oregon. He and other western senators said funds were needed urgently.

The era of high shoe prices is practically ended and in the near future good shoes can be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4. I. Q. White, president of the I. N. White Shoe company of Bridge water, Mass., told the state board of conciliation and arbitration Tuesday.

Known casualties in Kentucky's election Tuesday night stood at 11 dead and seven wounded. Seven men were killed in two affrays in Breathitt county; a man and a woman were wounded in Louisville, and one man was killed and two others seriously wounded in Estill county.

Three hard rock workmen at the Houser construction camp on the John Day highway, Oregon, between Mayville and Condon, were killed by a premature blast of giant powder at 10 o'clock Monday. Only one of the bodies was found. It had been blown 200 yards from the scene of the explosion.

The American Legion soldier bonus bill passed the senate in Jefferson City, Mo., late Tuesday by unanimous vote of the 28 senators present and was taken to the house and given its first reading there. The measure provides for the issuance of \$10,000,000 in bonds to cover cash payments to former service men and was authorized at the last general election.

The Pekin government has taken steps to recognize all its foreign obligations and to insure prompt payment of all its foreign loans, it was stated in an official reply Tuesday to the recent message from Charles Evans Hughes, American secretary of state, calling attention to the serious situation created by China's failure to meet her overdue loan of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings company of Chicago.

With orders to shoot to kill if necessary to prevent mail robberies, 1000 marines were ordered to duty Tuesday as guards of mail trains and trucks and at postoffices in 15 cities. The men will be armed with pistols and sawed-off shot guns. Postmaster General Hays announced after a conference with Major-General Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps. The marines are to be replaced eventually, he said, by a special force recruited from the postal service.

ENGLAND ACCEPTS IN PART

Elastic Replacement Program for Navies Is Said to Be Desired.

Washington, D. C.—Great Britain Monday announced its acceptance in principle of the American proposals for limitation of naval armament. The acceptance, as it will be laid before the conference, will be based on what are described as "certain definite modifications."

Japan's acceptance, "in principle" at least, has been forecast by statements by Baron Admiral Kato and others of the Japanese delegation.

Great Britain's stand contemplates an alteration of the plan in several important details.

Great Britain's reservations are substantially described this way:

Instead of a flat ten-year holiday, Great Britain wants the replacement programme to be an elastic one—spread over a period of years.

Great Britain would like to see the submarine outlawed from naval warfare. Failing this, she wants to see their tonnage and equipment distinctly limited. She feels that the submarine fleets allowed by the American programme are too great. She has never had so large a submarine fleet as the proposals would allow her.

The United States, Great Britain feels, would have her at a disadvantage in airplane-carrying ships, under the American proposals, because, while Great Britain has an equipment of these craft, the United States would have to build new the number allotted. They would be of later design and of superior improvements, while British ships would be obsolete.

Great Britain wants the replacement programme spread over a period of years, because, British naval experts argue, the programme could be carried on with a small equipment of building plant at a small scale, probably a ship at a time. If a flat ten-year holiday were to be declared, they say, facilities for making a wholesale replacement after ten years would have to be kept in organization, and, although great fleets of warships might be consigned to the junk pile, facilities for replacing them still would exist.

Such a programme, the British naval experts say, does not go to the root of the question. Therefore they will propose that, for instance, a one-ship production equipment be left to each nation to fit in with a replacement programme extending over a period of years, and that the immense properties, equipment, technical staffs and other organization which would have to be kept in readiness to take up a replacement programme in ten years be dispensed with.

SCRAPPING TO COST U. S. \$500,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Actual cost to the United States for the scrapping of the present naval building programme, naval officials estimated Monday, would be between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000, exclusive of any salvage plan. In his statement to the conference Secretary Hughes said that the work already done had cost \$330,000,000, but these figures do not include costs incident to abandonment of the ships under construction.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said that the American programme would save the government about \$200,000,000 in naval expenditures. The figure is the difference between the total cost of completion of the ships, about \$600,000,000, and what scrapping would cost. Included in the scrapping costs are allowances for reimbursement of contractors for work they have been compelled to do in their yards in preparation for building the huge craft.

There is no intention by the government to stop work on the new ships until an agreement actually is reached by the conference and ratified by the governments.

Army Transport Raided.

San Francisco.—A customs raid on an army transport was made Monday for the first time in the history of the port, according to customs officials, who gathered in 134 bottles of liquor concealed in double walls of the engineers' quarters of the transport Logan on its arrival from the far east. Seizures on the Logan and two Standard Oil company tankers netted more than \$11,000 worth of liquor, customs officials said.

Diplomats Dodge Post.

Berlin.—The question of German diplomatic representation at Washington is still unsettled, the cabinet not yet being able to find an eligible politician willing to undertake the expense at the present rate of exchange. A cabinet official Saturday permitted the inference to be drawn that the Wirth government still hopes that Washington will dispense temporarily with the naming of a full-fledged ambassador.

WORLD IS ASKED TO CURB NAVIES

Conference Delegates Stunned By Drastic U. S. Plan

10-YEAR HALT URGED

Reduction Would Be Started Within 3 Months After Agreement—Hughes Gives Out Programme.

Washington, D. C.—More drastic and far-reaching than the most ardent advocate of disarmament dared hope, America's proposals were suddenly laid before the arms conference Saturday at its first session by Secretary Hughes.

A ten-year naval holiday is the proposal, and the United States, Great Britain and Japan shall scrap 66 capital ships aggregating 1,878,043 tons.

Within three months after the conclusion of an agreement, the United States would have 18 capital ships, Great Britain 22 and Japan 10. Tonnage of the three nations, respectively, would be 500,650, 604,450 and 299,700.

Ships when 20 years old might be replaced and the replacement scheme is 500,000 tons for the United States, 500,000 tons for Great Britain and 300,000 tons for Japan. No replacements could exceed 35,000 tons.

The United States would scrap 30 capital ships, aggregating 943,740 tons; Great Britain 19, aggregating 583,375 tons, and Japan 17, aggregating 448,928 tons.

The figures include old ships to be scrapped, ships building or for which material has been assembled.

Characterized by Baron Kato, chief Japanese delegate, as "very far-reaching," but probably suitable as a basis for discussion, and by Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation, as "a statesmanlike utterance, pregnant with infinite possibilities and most hopeful of satisfactory results," the American proposal, concrete and detailed, fell on the opening moments of the great conference like a bombshell. Foreign delegates were stunned.

The principal features of the American plan propose:

That for not less than ten years competitive naval building cease as between Great Britain and the United States and Japan.

That all capital ships building or planned be scrapped and a few recently placed in the water be destroyed within three months of ratification of the agreement.

That the older ships also be destroyed, reducing the British force to 22 battleships, the American to 18 and the Japanese to 10, each ship to be retained being named.

That during the agreement no capital craft be laid down except under a detailed replacement scheme included in the proposal which would provide for ultimate equality of the British and American fleets and for a Japanese force at 60 per cent of the strength of either of the two.

That all other naval craft be similarly provided for in the same ratio, specific figures for aggregate tonnage in each class being laid down.

That naval aircraft be disregarded in the scaling down processes as a problem incapable of solution owing to the convertibility of commercial aircraft for war purposes.

That no naval building be undertaken in any of the three countries on foreign account during the agreement.

That no capital ships hereafter laid down exceed 35,000 tons.

That the life of a battleship shall be fixed at 20 years and that ships to be replaced be destroyed before the replacement vessel is more than three months past completion.

That no battleship replacement whatever be undertaken for 10 years from date of the agreement.

That no combat craft be acquired except by construction and none be so disposed of that it might become part of another navy.

Church Support Urged.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive commission of the Presbyterian general assembly was urged by Dr. Robert Brown, general secretary of the board of foreign missions, to support the Washington conference. He also made a plea for \$24,000 to carry on the work of the board next year. Dr. H. C. Swearingen of St. Paul, the moderator, expressed doubt about the aggregate budget's reaching the total of last year, \$12,000,000.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Salem.—Andrew Vachter, Nick Sabe and A. Stravens, farmers residing in the vicinity of Gervais, were fined \$125 in the justice court here Friday on charges of having liquor in their possession.

Salem.—Uniform policies governing the extension of service by electric utilities to prospective customers, will be the subject of discussion at a conference called by the Oregon public service to be held in Salem, November 28.

Salem.—Applications aggregating 11,723 have been filed by ex-service men entitled to benefits under the so-called bonus law, according to announcement last week of officials to the world war veterans state aid commission.

Bend.—Unofficial returns on Saturday's election on the central Oregon irrigation district showed that both the \$180,000 bond issue and the \$1.25 an acre special assessment, which were the two measures voted on, carried by large majorities.

La Grande.—With only about 40 farmers raising Hybrid 128 wheat a year ago, the increased yield of this variety over the fortyfold, which has been the main variety of winter wheat raised here in the past, has been so great that approximately 500 farmers will produce the new variety next year.

St. Helens.—That the taxpayers in the several road districts in Columbia county favor a continuance of the good roads program, is indicated by petitions from 12 of the 16 districts for special district road meetings to be held on Saturday, November 26, to decide whether special road taxes shall be voted.

Roseburg.—Douglas county broccoli growers Friday completed a co-operative organization to be known as the Umpqua Broccoli Exchange. The organization has as its purpose co-operation in purchasing supplies and in marketing the crops and especially the creation of a cash market for produce.

Salem.—Sam A. Kozar, secretary of state, and O. P. Hoff, state treasurer, Sunday completed the task of signing \$1,000,000 of state highway bonds. These bonds were sold by the state highway commission at a meeting held recently in Portland. The money derived from the securities will be expended in new road construction.

Toledo.—If bank deposits are an indication of the present financial condition adjacent to Toledo, the situation is indeed encouraging here. William Beck, cashier of the First National bank, reported gradual increase in deposits during the past month, the total deposits for November 9 being 25 per cent greater than a month ago.

Gold Hill.—The Oregon-Pittsburg Mining company, which recently acquired the Sylvanite group of gold mines two miles north of Gold Hill, propose to relieve the dwelling-house shortage in Gold Hill by erecting a sufficient number of modern cottages to house their married employees. They hope to add to the efficiency of their employees.

Marshfield.—Jay L. Smith, bank agent for the agriculturalists in Coos county, is putting on another scrub bull exchange late in November and is inviting the ranchers to notify him of any such exchange, and also to send any other stock they wish to sell. Several exchange campaigns were made last fall and the county dairy stock was well cleaned of scrub animals.

Salem.—Appellant's brief in the suit brought by Thomas H. Boyd, commander of Portland post, American Legion, to test the legality of the so-called bonus law enacted at the last session of the legislature, was filed in the Oregon supreme court Saturday. Governor Olcott and members of the world war veterans state aid commission are named as defendants in the action.

Salem.—Members of the Oregon state fair board who returned here Saturday from Portland said that A. H. Lea, secretary, probably would remain at the head of the fair board for another year. Mr. Lea recently submitted his resignation to the board, but at the solicitation of several members of the body agreed to stay on the job for another year in the event his service were needed.

Hood River.—After a long session the members of the city council, receiving the counsel of a budget committee, were unable to devise means of lessening city taxes for the coming year. The members of the advisory board, however, urged that hereafter the city incur no deficits. With the beginning of the year the city had a deficit of \$8000. This has been reduced to an approximate \$1000.

SCHOOL DAYS



THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

HONESTY IN YOUR JOB.

HONESTY is a subtle thing. Often a man or woman who would rather die than steal a cent manages to be more or less dishonest every day.

Too many girls who are employed in business fail to realize that in stealing time they steal the equivalent of dollars. If you waste time, idling in whatever way, you are not being honest in your work.

If you slur details, confuse items, forget instructions, if you use only half your brains and half your energy, you are being dishonest. When you accepted the position you implied that you were fit for it. It is on that basis you are paid.

You may argue that it makes very little difference whether or not you are guilty of these dishonesties. But you ought to realize that it means a lot to you. The ancient adage that honesty is the best policy applies especially to these aspects of honesty. In the end you harm yourself by faults of this sort.

If you hate your work you ought to get out of it. Work is often more thrilling than anything else that we do. Love your job; work hard at it with enthusiasm and a growing skill, and you will be a happy woman.

This is old stuff. So old that most of us never think of it. But it pays to think of it. Use your work to aid you in making your life worth while as well as simply a means of earning a certain sum weekly.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"BLACKMAIL."

IF TODAY, anyone were to accuse the editor of a newspaper of accepting blackmail when he exchanges a year's subscription to his paper for a bushel of potatoes or to state that a merchant is guilty of the same practice when he trades his goods for farm produce they would probably be sued for libel. As a matter of fact, they would be only using the word in its primary sense.

In the early days of English history "blackmail"—derived from the word "black" and the French "maillie," meaning rent—was applied to the rents received from tenants in the form of work or grain, in contradistinction to payments made in silver or white money (maillie blanche). Later, when the feudal barons and freebooters of many kinds roamed the highways almost at will, they collected "blackmail" in the form of forced levies of goods and provisions from the inhabitants of the countryside or from travelers who fell into their clutches and the word fell into such disrepute that, under the Elizabethan laws, it was made a felony without benefit of clergy.

It is doubtless from this law and the practice which necessitated it that the modern meaning of the word—now synonymous with hush-money or a bribe paid for the maintenance of silence—originated.

A Preventive Measure.

The Factory Manager—Can I establish a zone of silence around my factory?

The Health Officer—That's an unusual request. Any one sick there?

The Factory Manager—Not yet, but I soon will be. My workmen are mistaking every passing automobile horn for the quitting whistle.

Mother's Cook Book

"Just stand aside, and watch yourself go by; Think of yourself as He instead of I. Pick flaws; find fault, forget the man is you, And strive to make your estimate ring true.

The faults of others then will dwarf and shrink, Love's chain grow stronger by one mighty link, When you with "He" as substitute for "I" Have stood aside and watched yourself go by."

EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS.

PRUNES are so wholesome and good for children as well as "grown ups," that we should serve them in a variety of ways.

When a pie which is very nice is to be served try this: Bake a shell and put in a layer of cooked stoned prunes, sprinkle with nut meats of any kind; black walnuts or butter nuts are very good; cover with whipped cream and serve.

Cream Prune Pie.

Put through a sieve a cupful of stewed prunes, add one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, a third of a cup of sugar, the yolks of two eggs well beaten; mix well and bake in a pastry lined plate until firm. The whites may be used as a meringue or may be stirred into the filling just as it goes into the crust.

Corn Muffins.

Take one cupful of corn meal, three-fourths of a cupful of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of molasses or two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg well beaten, and one tablespoonful melted butter.

For the housewife whose husband likes griddle cakes and whose household does not enjoy the smoke from a greased griddle, try putting two to three tablespoonfuls of melted fat into the cakes the last thing and not greasing the griddle. They will brown nicely without sticking to the griddle.

Codfish With Cream.

Shred the fish and then prepare as usual, then make a white sauce, using thick sour cream; thicken, using butter and flour, cook until thick and stir in the fish. This is delicious with baked potatoes.

Mock Paté de Foie Gras.

Wash a small calf's liver, place in a stew pan with an onion finely chopped, two bay leaves, a blade of mace, a dash of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, six cloves, a lump of loaf sugar, and one pint of stock. Cover and stew gently for three hours. When cooked cut the liver in thin slices and place on a platter, pour over the strained liquor from the saucepan and let stand over night. The next day, pound the liver to a paste, adding slowly one-half cupful of butter. Press through a colander. Pack in small jars and cover with melted paraffin. Cut in thin slices when serving.

Nellie Maxwell
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THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

