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.

Oskar I. Tokoi, ex-premier of Finland, was arrested in Fitchburg, Mass., Sunday night on a federal warrant charging him with being an alien anarchist and an undesirable citizen. He was held without bail.

While 15 professors, instructors in the University of Idaho, slept, an unidentified robber early Monday entered the University club and looted the pockets and wallets of the pedagogues. The robber obtained only $30, it was said.

On the theory that the pay of a member of congress is sufficient to provide a home with a bath, Representative Blanton, democrat, Texas, Tuesday introduced a bill to close free bath establishments in the house of lords building.

A bomb was exploded among the crowd listening to a band in the market place of Dinkelsbuehl, Bavaria, on New Year's eve, injuring 50 persons, 20 of them seriously. The thrower of the bomb, a youth, and several other persons were arrested.

Charles A. Gregory, prohibition director for the Chicago district, has announced that doctors in the district issued 2,280,000 liquor prescriptions in 1921. At an average cost of $3 per pint for the liquor and $2 for each prescription, this liquor would have cost nearly $11,000,000.

A reward of $1000 was advertised in local newspapers in Utica, N. Y., Tuesday for the arrest of thieves who robbed the home of Elihu Root on College Hill, Clinton, and disclosed that a valuable stock of wines was stolen. It was reported that the stock was valued at several thousand dollars.

An international Masonic association has been formed as a result of the recent international Masonic conference in Geneva. It is composed of the grand lodges of New York, Alpina (Switzerland), France, Luxemburg, Vienna and Bulgaria, and the grand orients of France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Lusitania (Portugal) and Turkey.

Thomas A. Burt and Charles G. Rhodes of Chicago Tuesday filed petitions for the return of about $250,000 in stocks and bonds in the matter of the receivership of E. W. Wagner & Co., nation-wide brokerage system. Federal Judge Landis ordered the Central Trust company, receiver for the Wagner institution, to answer within ten days.

A resolution directing that half of the $11,000,000,000 foreign debt owed the United States be used for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors and their dependents was introduced Monday by Representative Bacon, republican, New York. The other half would be turned over to the allied governments which paid it for the exclusive use of their fighters and dependents.

In an effort to "prevent public apathy" on world peace after the close of the Washington conference, the national council for limitation of armaments announced Monday it had written the governors of the 48 states, asking support in "educating public sentiment during the coming year for the next step toward permanent peace," and that 15 affirmative responses had been received.

The new silver dollar—the peace dollar—was placed in circulation Tuesday, several hundred thousand having been shipped to the federal reserve banks by the Philadelphia mint. The new coin was made in commemoration of the arms conference. There will be 100,000,000 of the new coins issued, one-half of which will be dated 1922. The first dollar was sent by special messenger to President Harding.

More than 1,000,000 bushels of corn had been bought by the purchasing commission for Russian relief and one shipload of 240,000 bushels left New Orleans December 31, the American Farm Bureau Federation said it had been informed by Don Livingston, commissioner of agriculture of South Dakota. The corn has been bought, it was said, for delivery on shipboard at New Orleans, Baltimore and New York.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BRIGHT

Second Anniversary Marks Much Towards Peace of World.

New York.—The league of nations was two years old January 10. In view of the Washington conference and America's abandonment of the isolation theory, the league of nations news bureau has made public a brief resume of the league's work, which, it is felt, is very largely unknown in this country.

Two years ago the league was composed of but 13 former allied powers. Since then all the allied powers except America have joined. The 13 former neutral powers invited to do here have done so, and two of the four ex-enemy states and half a dozen new states born in the war have been admitted. On its second anniversary the league numbers 52 nations, the largest collection of states ever brought together.

In these two years there has been built up a loose, flexible association of co-operating nations able to focus attention on any international problem from a purely humanitarian project to the most serious diplomatic issue. The outline of a general international structure has been drawn to be filled in as time and experience seem to justify. In certain major matters of common interest most of the world's nations, whether of Europe, the Americas, Asia or Africa, have learned to confer about a common table.

There are now functioning an annual assembly of 51 nations, a council of the eight larger nations, a permanent court of justice, a permanent secretariat, technical organizations on international health, finance, economics and freedom of communications and transit, an international labor office, permanent committees on armaments and mandates, special bodies on the suppression of the international opium and white slave traffics, repatriation of prisoners, the relief of typhus in Poland, the protection of minorities, and the administration of the Saar basin and the free city of Danzig.

The league's first task, of course, is to prevent war. Already five disputes threatening world peace have been brought before it. Three have been settled finally and two are in negotiation. Procedure wholly new in diplomacy has been used on several occasions, but force never.

The first conflict settled was that between Sweden and Finland over the strategic Aaland islands, when detailed negotiations gave the sovereignty of the islands to Finland, assured absolute protection to their predominant Swedish population, and effected their neutralization through a ten-power treaty.

Second was the Polish-Lithuania dispute where the league has prevented the hostilities threatened by Zeligowski's seizure of Vilna and offered a project of settlement which is still being negotiated.

Third was the upper Silesia dispute which, because of the deadlock between Great Britain and France, threatened the break-up of the entente and which was solved only when the league was called in and drew up an entirely new form of solution safeguarding economic as well as nationality interests.

Fourth was the Tugo-Slav invasion of Albania, when Lloyd George's telegram to the league requesting the application of the economic blockade against Servia for having begun hostilities without arbitration and the immediate public sessions of the council sent Tugo-Slav exchange tumbling, held up an important loan and forced the Tugo-Slav government to withdraw its troops behind the frontier.

Finally, the three-corner Tacna-Arica dispute was argued at length in public session on demand of Bolivia and although the results were not conclusive it is interesting to note that Chile has since initiated direct negotiations with Peru on the question and has definitely proposed a plebiscite.

Even more constructive work has been undertaken, first in attempting to remove as many general causes of difficulty as possible and second in providing a permanent machinery to be ready at all times.

Per Capita Wealth Cut.

Washington, D. C.—Per capita circulation of money in the United States declined $6.88 during the past year, according to a statement issued by the treasury. On January 1, 1922, the per capita circulation was $52.83, based on a total of $5,775,406,212 and an estimated population of 108,957,000, as compared with a per capita of $59.71 on January 1, 1921, based on a total of $6,340,456,728 in circulation and an estimated population of 107,249,000.

Women Smokers Helped

New York.—An elaborately fitted smoking room, exclusively for women, will be opened in the Globe theater, one of Broadway's best known amusement houses. "The theater must follow the trend of the times," the management announced.

FREE STATE PACT RATIFIED BY DAIL

Final Decision Is by 64 to 57 Vote, Bigger Than Hoped.

DAY MOST EXCITING

Crowds Outside Burst Into Cheering After Waiting for Hours—De Valera Resigns Office.

Dublin.—The treaty creating the Irish Free State was ratified Saturday night by the Dail Eireann. By a majority of seven—64 to 57—it gave its approval to the document signed by its delegates at London.

Coincidentally Eamonn de Valera announced his resignation from the presidency of the Irish republic.

The news was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the patient crowds, which had waited for hours outside in anticipation of a decision, burst into cheering, even before the official figures were announced.

Ratification came after a day of intense excitement and heated controversy. Although the result was as had been expected, the majority was greater than had been counted on, almost up to the last minute.

A tense, strained silence prevailed while the vote was being taken, and a gasp of relief went up from the supporters of the treaty when the result was announced. A dramatic scene ensued when De Valera stood up and in broken voice, which vibrated with emotion, declared that "the republic" must be carried on.

Eventually he broke down so completely that he was unable to proceed. The Dail, with one accord, applauded and cheered him.

The situation at the adjournment appeared to remain chaotic. There was no disposition revealed by De Valera and his followers to abandon the factional struggle.

Future control of the Irish republican army was the subject of anxious speculation, as Charles Burgess, who strongly opposed the treaty, is minister of defense. So far as the public is concerned, Dublin seems delighted over ratification. Arthur Griffith and his colleagues, on leaving parliament, were wildly cheered, and the city was in jubilant spirits.

On the announcement of the vote figures, Mr. de Valera declared that the Irish people had established a republic and until the Irish people in a regular manner disestablished the republic it constitutionally went on. This would be a sovereign body in the nation, to which the nation looked for supreme government. It was the executive until the people disestablished it.

Nobody was disposed to challenge this proposition, for the general opinion had been that during the transition period Ireland must keep her representative assembly until the treaty was converted into an act of parliament and the Irish would have an opportunity to elect a legislature to replace the Dail.

COMMUNION DRINK POISONS 8 ELDERS

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Eight elders of the Seventh Reformed church here were poisoned at the morning service Sunday when they drank varnish that had been poured into a communion cup in the belief it was sacramental wine. Two of the elders were said to be in a critical condition.

The church recently had been repaired, and in the outer room, where the sacramental wine is kept in a jug, several jugs of varnish had been stored. A church official is said to have mistaken the varnish for wine when he filled the communion cup.

The eight elders were the first to drink. As the cup was being passed to others in the congregation the elders were seen to fall. Many church members became panic-stricken and fled from the edifice. A physician was summoned and the stricken men taken to the hospitals or their homes.

Fire Destroys Church.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Congregational church here was practically totally destroyed Sunday night by fire which broke out during the evening services. Dr. O. H. Holmes, the pastor, was speaking on the arms conference and the house was well filled. The alarm was quickly given, however, and the entire congregation escaped without disorder or casualties. The fire started in the furnace room in the basement.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bend.—More than 20 per cent of the 326 inhabitants which Bend boasted when the first census of this city was taken 18 years ago are still residents of Bend, a survey made here shows.

Bend.—Moving into the new Union high school at Redmond was under way Friday afternoon. The formal opening is expected to be one week from today, at which time State Superintendent Churchill will be in attendance.

Woodburn. — A largely attended meeting of the North Marion Berry Growers' association was held in this city Saturday. The committee, sent to Salem and Eugene to investigate co-operative conditions there, reported. The committee was dismissed and no definite action was taken.

Toledo.—The development of the berry industry in the Toledo vicinity will be in a major project undertaken by the Lincoln county farm bureau during 1922. Special stress will be laid upon growing raspberries, blackberries and strawberries and with lesser proportional plantings of the loganberries.

St. Helens.—The sawmill of the Island Lumber company will resume operations some time in February, according to a statement of H. F. McCormick, president of the company. He said the date had not been definitely decided, but depended upon weather conditions and the lumber market.

Salem.—Salem merchants, following a survey here, announced that their sales in 1921 exceeded those of the previous year by approximately 20 per cent. The figures were based on reports by 24 business establishments. Merchants were of the opinion that 1922 will be even better than the preceding year.

Salem.—The state sealer of weights and measures office inspected a total of 18,612 scales during 1921, according to a report prepared here by W. A. Dalziel, deputy sealer of weights and measures. Weights inspected numbered 23,477, linear measures 2613, liquid measures 7829.

Salem.—More than 35 actions filed in the circuit court here were dismissed by Judge Kelly Saturday for want of prosecution. Under a rule adopted here, all cases which have not been prosecuted within 12 months, unless proper showing for continuance has been made, are dismissed from the trial docket.

Salem.—There were a total of 242 accidents reported to the state industrial accident commission during the week ending January 5, according to a report prepared here. Of the total accidents, 219 were subject to the benefits of the workman's compensation act, 12 were from firms and corporations that had rejected the law, and 11 were from public utilities not entitled to benefits under the act.

Dallas.—Notwithstanding the recent meeting of taxpayers ordered a cut in the Polk county budget for 1922 of approximately $28,700, the county court in making the final levy made but one change in the budget as originally compiled. The cut of $200 in the travelling expenses of the county commissioners, as requested by the taxpayers, was allowed. The total amount of taxes to be raised in this county next year is $621,279.27.

Boardman. — The rabbit poisoning campaign is being worked out systematically in Morrow county. The weather continues favorable, there is a blanket of snow and the temperature hovers around freezing. The chief difficulty is that snow at night covers the bait. The ranchers, however, are placing out small quantities daily and are getting results. County Agent Calkins has plans for a series of drives to supplement the work of

Toledo.—The chicken business is better than milking cows, is the contention of A. F. Gragle of this city, who substantiates his statement with a report of his business. Mr. Gragle has 500 hens and pullets, only a portion of which are laying at this time. He has two checks, one for $54 and another for $28, and in addition he has another for two cases of eggs coming which will bring him an additional $25. This report is for two weeks' egg production, or approximately $80 a week.

Salem.—All Petite prunes in the Willamette valley held by the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association have been sold through orders received during the past few days, it was announced here. The recent demand for Willamette valley prunes was due, officials of the association said, to the increase in prices for the California product. Most of the prunes shipped by the Oregon Growers' association during the past week were consigned to foreign markets. They were handled through eastern brokers.

SCHOOL DAYS

LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE LAST CHAPTER

THE hunter's joy is in the tale,
More great than in the kill;
The sailor rides the wintry gale
Not for the wintry thrill
But that at night-time he may sit
Before the fire recounting it.

For this men climb the steepest mount
And walk the wildest plain,
And bring to freezides an account
Of all the toil and pain—
The toil and pain made pleasure when
They tell the tale to other men.

For Memory is a healing nurse
Who makes our minds forget
The rocks and rivers that we curse—
No, we remember yet,
And yet remember rather glad
For every hurt we ever had.

Life's an Adventure, like the trail,
The cruise across the seas;
It has its toil, it has its gale,
It has its memories;
And we shall sit in quiet age
Made glad by every blotted page.

Yes, Time shall soften every fall
And leave the story dear.
Life shall be lovely, after all,
The hurts shall disappear;
Without occasional defeat
Life's story had not been complete.

(Copyright.)

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

MR. TAFT'S AMBITION

FROM the day he left law school it was the ambition of William H. Taft to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Through the years, Mr. Taft bent his energies to the achievement of that ambition. He became a judge early in life, and made a good record.

He left the bench for service under President Roosevelt, believing that through work for the nation he would be better able to reach his goal.

When he was offered the post of secretary of war, Mr. Taft made it known to Mr. Roosevelt that he would prefer a place on the Supreme bench.

No place was open at that time and he accepted the secretaryship with the understanding that his ambition might be gratified later.

Then the exigencies of politics made him a candidate for the presidency, an honor no American of ability is likely to refuse.

Mr. Taft became President, yet his real ambition had not been achieved.

Now he has been given the post he so long wanted, and will, most people believe, fill it with great credit.

Of course, few men can single out a particular high post as the object of a life ambition with any hope of attaining it.

Yet it was because Mr. Taft wanted to be chief justice that he developed the ability that made him first governor of the Philippines, then a sort of roving commissioner for Mr. Roosevelt, and later secretary of war.

If he had not wanted, with all his heart, to be chief justice, he would never have been President. Contentment with a federal judgeship would have kept him always in Ohio.

The golfer who plays a strong, steady game, sometimes achieves the well-nigh impossible and makes a hole in one. The careless, half-interested golfer never does.

Honest ambition may not get a man what he wants, but it is sure to make him wiser and better qualified for high position, and brings him some important reward.

(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

A man is never astonished or shamed that he does not know what another does, but he is always surprised at the gross ignorance of the other one not knowing what he does.

TASTY GOOD THINGS

TONGUE is considered a great delicacy. It should always be cooked slowly on the back of the range or over the simmering burner. When the tongue is tender take it from the fire and let it cool in the kettle. When cool take from the kettle, remove the skin. Tongue should not be salted while cooking but different flavors may be added, with herbs, carrot, onion, olives and turnip.

Braised Tongue.

Wash the tongue, skewer it into shape, put into boiling water and simmer until tender. When cool, remove the skin, dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Slice one onion and brown it in hot fat. Put in the tongue, add two tablespoonfuls of turnip and carrot cut fine, two cloves, a peppercorn, a bit of celery root, or a sprig of parsley. Cover with boiling water, put on the cover and let cook slowly in a moderate oven for two hours. Turn the tongue after the first hour and add more water if necessary. There should be about a pint when the tongue is done. Remove the fat from the gravy, thicken with flour and with water and add one cupful of tomato. Strain the sauce over the tongue after placing it on a platter.

Banana Toast.

Take one pint of boiling water, one tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed in a little cold water, one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a salt spoon of salt. Boil until clear, stirring constantly; add five bananas rubbed through a sieve, stir and boil a minute longer, then pour over thin buttered toast. This makes a fine Sunday night supper dish.

Barley Fudge.

Brown one cupful of barley in the oven, being careful not to burn it; put it through the meat grinder. Boil two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of corn sirup, one-half cupful of milk to the soft ball stage. Add the barley, one teaspoonful of vanilla and cool. Stir until thick, then pour into a buttered pan and mark off into squares.

Nellie Maxwell

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

WHY—

DO OUR FACES KEEP WARM IN COLD WEATHER?

OUR faces do get cold, as may be proven by the application of what is known as a "surface thermometer," but we do not feel the cold because the nerves by which we are conscious of a change in temperature are accustomed to this state of things and take no notice of it. If we were accustomed to go out barefoot, but with our faces covered, the present condition would be reversed and we would not "feel" the cold in our feet, but our face would be very uncomfortable the moment we removed the covering.

The same principle is apparent in a number of other things—in the temperature of water which is too cold to bathe in, not hardly cool enough to drink; in country persons who find difficulty in sleeping in the city on account of the noise and city people who can't sleep in the country because "it is too quiet"; in those who are accustomed to work in the glare of a blinding light and those who labor in comparative darkness. In other words, it's merely a matter of habit.

(Copyright.)