

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.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, is confined to his bed at the embassy in Washington. He has a severe attack of grippe.

None of the Russian crown jewels was found in the coffin of Seaman James Jones when the body, buried in a Brooklyn cemetery, was disinterred Wednesday by the government.

The nomination of Colonel Walter A. Bethel to be judge advocate-general of the army, succeeding Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, was sent to the senate Tuesday by President Harding.

The British debt funding bill unexpectedly was given a clear field Tuesday in the senate and the administration shipping bill was formally side-tracked, temporarily, and possibly permanently.

Attorney-General Daugherty, who was ordered to bed for a rest three weeks ago, was said by his physician Wednesday to have so far recovered that he probably would resume his duties within another week or two.

The Hawley bill, authorizing an appropriation for the rebuilding of streets, sidewalks, sewers and water system of Astoria, Or., which were destroyed by the recent disastrous fire, came to its death in the house military affairs committee Tuesday.

Although he accidentally suffered a shock Tuesday of the same voltage ordinarily used in executing a criminal, according to university experts, Professor Fred J. Rogers of the physics department of Stanford university was little harmed. Approximately 3000 volts passed through his body.

The names of Colonel Francis C. Marshall and Lieutenant Charles L. Webber, who left Rockwell field, California, by airplane December 7 for Tucson, Ariz., and have not been seen since, were dropped from the rolls of the army under date of February 9 by orders of the secretary of war.

The interallied commission, in behalf of the ambassadors' council, has dispatched a note to the Bulgarian government demanding that it specify immediately in what manner it intends to meet its reparation obligations and what guarantees it proposes to give for payment. The government has not replied.

The Florence Crittenton home in Spokane, Wash., was destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. Sixteen girls and eight babies in the structure escaped. The building, a frame structure of 25 rooms, recently was condemned by officials of the home association and was to have been abandoned soon. The loss was estimated at \$3000, fully covered by insurance.

Montreal Trinity church, oldest Anglican church in Canada, recently passed into the hands of Syrian Catholics, was destroyed by fire early Wednesday. The cause was not determined. The church was the 14th Catholic institution in Canada to be attacked by flames within the last year. It was built in 1865 and was sold last year to the Syrian Catholics for \$70,000.

The French ministry of marine is at work on a 20-year naval program, which provides for ship construction totaling 700,000 tons, the Marin says. This figure will include 45,000 tons in submarines and 60,000 tons in airplane depot ships. No battleships will be built during the first eight years, but the program provides for construction of six cruisers, 36 destroyers or torpedo boats and 34 submarines.

Thousands of men and youths who evaded the selective service law during the world war and are free are exempt from punishment by the government, under a ruling handed down in Cleveland Tuesday by Federal Judge Westenhaver, who declared the joint resolutions of congress, which the government has relied on to obviate the statute of limitations in the prosecution of "slackers" and draft evaders, is merely "an expression of legislative opinion."

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eugene.—New freight and passenger depots soon will be erected by the Southern Pacific company at Reedsport, according to residents of that place in Eugene.

Klamath Falls.—Deeds showing the purchase by the Weyerhaeuser Timber company of a 255-acre mill site at Texum, four miles south of here, were recorded late Saturday. The price was \$25,000.

Pendleton.—Nearly \$10,000,000 in personal property in Umatilla county is not taxed in the declaration of J. M. Schanep, county judge, who has issued a statement that a determined effort to collect taxes on this property would be made this year.

Toledo.—Drainage of 58 acres of valuable land in Lincoln county will result from the work of the county agent and the drainage specialist of the O. A. C. extension service, in the opinion of farmers who attended the drainage demonstrations last week.

Klamath Falls.—If the 31,000,000,000 feet of timber in Klamath county were available as lumber, it would build 1,550,000 cottages, enough to house 4,654,000 people, or more than the population of Texas, and one and one-half times the population of Chicago.

Prineville.—Plans are under way for the improvement of one main road leading from the Ochoco project, north of Prineville, to Prineville, by the Ochoco Farmers' association. A committee has been appointed to determine a main road which can be improved for all-year travel.

Salem.—The first break between Governor Pierce and his appointees occurred here Saturday when the executive wrote a letter to W. E. Crews, state corporation commissioner, demanding that salaries increased in that department during the past few weeks, be reduced immediately.

Roseburg.—Several hundred turkeys were sold Saturday by local growers who have been holding their birds off the market since Christmas. Many growers refused to sell at either the Thanksgiving or holiday season, expecting better prices in February. The birds brought from 28 to 31 cents.

Eugene.—Bids were opened Saturday for the clearing and grading of three and a half miles of the old territorial road at Holland hill near Crow, but no contract was let as two members of the county court were away. This section of improvement will eliminate the heavy grade on Holland hill.

Salem.—A boulder dedicated to the memory of pioneer fathers and mothers of Oregon will be unveiled by Chemeketa chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the state-house grounds on Washington's birthday, according to announcement by Mrs. U. G. Hiple, local regent of the organization.

Pendleton.—Fire loss for 1922 in the Umatilla national forest, one of the largest national forests in Oregon and Washington, was kept to the small total of \$605.12 on the forest proper, on which 671 acres were burned over. An additional 131 acres of private land was burned over. The cost of the fire fighting for 1922 was \$5,005.32.

Salem.—Representative Woodward has declined to accept his salary of \$135 for services as a member of the legislature. He wrote on the back of his check that the money was declined and he asked that it revert to the fund from which it came. Once in a while a legislator refuses to take his pay, but these occasions are decidedly rare.

Grants Pass.—Possibilities of a cannery coming to Grants Pass are bright. H. A. Kerr was here recently from Dayton, Or., and proposed to move his cannery from that place if a building can be found. It is possible that the plant can be installed in time for the present season's crops, should Mr. Kerr's interests definitely decide to come.

Pendleton.—Stockmen of eastern Oregon are enthusiastic over the prospects of securing the paid hunter plan of dealing with predatory animals and particularly with coyotes which cause big losses annually among sheep and cattle. The bill now before the legislature permitting eastern Oregon counties to co-operate with the state livestock sanitary board and the United States biological survey on predatory animal control work, is unanimously favored here.

Grants Pass.—The Grants Pass irrigation district will be the first of the projects in Oregon to which will be devoted the attention of the Oregon state chamber of commerce in its settlement and colonization programme. W. G. Ide, recently put in charge of this work by the state chamber, has arrived in Grants Pass and will list all lands within the district. The work will be taken up later by the Oregon Development league in its efforts to settle and colonize Oregon lands.

TOMB IS LIKELY TO BE SHUT SOON

Treating Relics to Take Remainder of Season.

MUMMY TO REMAIN

In Fourth Chamber of Tutankhamen's Resting Place Riches Are Piled High on Floor.

Luxor, Egypt.—Each day adds to the wonders disclosed by further explorations into the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen. In the opinion of Howard Carter, who has charge of the excavation, two years of work are necessary for examination, registration, photographing and treatment of the treasures, which are described as "magnificent and unprecedented in the annals of Egyptology."

There is reason to believe that the tomb will be closed this week and left as it is, the excavators devoting the remainder of the season to preparing for removal of the objects now under treatment.

From early in the morning the track alongside the Nile leading to the Valley of the Kings was crowded and great numbers hastened in various conveyances to the scene of the excavations.

Lord Carnarvon, Howard Carter, Professor Breasted, Professor Lacou and other noted Egyptologists had assembled early to supervise the arrangements for receiving the guests.

The damage done inside the tomb by thieves seems to have been far less than was anticipated. The canopy chamber itself apparently is almost untouched. The large size of the canopy, which to a great extent hides numerous inscriptions and decorations on the walls, has led Mr. Carter to think that it may cover other mummies in addition to that of Tutankhamen.

Entering through the breach into the inner chamber, which was brilliantly lighted by electric lamps, the visitors exclaimed with delight and astonishment at the beauties of the glorious shrine. Notwithstanding the heat and the closeness of the atmosphere, Queen Elizabeth remained for more than half an hour, plying her conductors with questions and expressing intense interest.

The queen is an enthusiastic Egyptologist and showed untiring interest in the relics, especially those in the inner annex, containing canopic jars of gold, adorned with figures of Isis.

In the fourth chamber, which is as big as the shrine room, untold riches are piled high, these including a great golden chest, innumerable boxes and jars, wine vessels, alabaster vases and two beautiful little statues of the king standing on a lion, heavily gilded, each about a foot high. On the ground alongside the canopy were found a number of paddles belonging to sacred model boats. These paddles are about four feet long.

The chariots in the annex were not set up, as first reported, but had been taken apart, like those discovered in the first chamber.

The two statues of Tutankhamen are particularly interesting. One shows the king wearing the crown of upper Egypt and the other the crown of lower Egypt, significant of his kingdom.

The chariots are small and not serviceable, like those in the outer chamber. They apparently are models. The chariots are covered with gold plate and inlaid with colored enamels and stones. The treasures of the inner chamber are bewildering in their number and riches. It will take a long time to examine and sort them. Noteworthy among these is a gilded box, six feet long by four feet wide, the contents of which are not known. Egyptologists are particularly interested in this box, as nothing like it has previously been found. They are evincing great curiosity regarding the contents of the box.

A number of other boxes also remain to be opened, but the cover of one which has been lifted revealed a pile of glittering jewels with gold settings, resembling those found previously, which are now in the Cairo museum. They are said, however, to excel in design and workmanship the jewels discovered earlier. Representatives of the press will be admitted to the tomb tomorrow.

Notable among the visitors was the widow of Hussein Kemal, sultan of Egypt, herself an enthusiastic Egyptologist, who has conducted excavations.

After her came Ambassador Howell and other foreign ministers and several Egyptian ministers and Egyptian notables.

Refugees Left Behind.

Manila, P. I.—United States army transport Chaumont sailed for San Francisco Sunday without carrying any of the 650 Russian refugees, brought here recently by Admiral Stark.

The Chaumont had been held here 36 hours pending word from Washington as to whether or not any of the refugees from Vladivostok might be taken to the United States.

Mode Commands Skirts for Men

Many Countries in Which It Is Hard to Distinguish Sexes by Their Clothes.

SKIRT MAN'S FIRST GARMENT

Greek Soldiers and the Famous "Ladies From Hell" in World War Called Attention to Peculiar National Costumes.

Washington, D. C.—The question of the proper length of a woman's skirt from season to season is one which springs eternal. Even the archaeologists, according to recent newspaper reports, say that it has been a matter of controversy for forty centuries and they point out statues of the times of the Pharaohs with skirts of varying cuts and lengths.

"Men, too, have had skirts to worry with almost since the dawn of history and some of them—notably the Greek soldiers and the famous 'Ladies from Hell' of the World War—are literally wearing skirts today," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

"In fact, the first garment which man evolved after he originated in the tropical latitudes and began drifting toward colder climes was probably a skirt of skins suspended from a girdle. Such a garment was worn by the ancient Babylonians and many others.

"The national costume of the Javanese men is composed of the sarong and the kabaya. The sarong is a brightly-colored skirt kept in place around the waist by a silk scarf which is wound around the body several times. The skirt falls down over the hips in straight lines and is quite narrow, with one simple deep fold in front. The kabaya is a sort of dressing jacket, often embroidered in elaborate colors. Though the Javanese noblemen today are accepting the commonplace English and American attire for ordinary occasions, one often sees at their festivals startling contrasts in attire. Anent the Philibeg.

"Nothing is dearer to the heart of the canny Scotchman than his family plaid. Once he wrapped himself in the huge oblong piece of cloth and belted in the lower portion, which extended down to his knees, forming the kilt. Later this lower part was made separately and was dignified with the name of philibeg.

"The Albanian armed watchman at the doors of foreign embassies and consulates and the Greek soldiers wear what they are pleased to call the 'fustanela,' which is a kilted skirt of knee length made of white cotton or linen, very full and starched. The royal bodyguard of the Greek king and the Greek peasants on a holiday also wear the 'fustanela.'

"The men of Ponapi Island in the Carolines wear skirts, usually made of grass and palm leaves appended from beaded belts, the king's being more elaborate than the commoner's. And many a black king in Africa has on his coronation robes when he can smirk in pride in a short skirt and a tall hat.

"Among the aborigines of Australia the women get out their needles made from a little bone from the leg of an emu, thread them with the sinews of opossums, kangaroos, or emus, and do the little 'plain sewing' which makes the necessary skirts for their lords and masters.

"But man suffers one step nearer feminism than the skirt—the kimono. Indeed, it seems that the street attire for the greater part of mankind is a garment of that ilk. The Shah of Persia is all dressed up when he gets on a gorgeous robe cut exactly like the American woman's one-piece kimono, except that his sleeves are long and tight and would be a nuisance to her ladyship if she had to wear them. The material he uses is elaborate and the embroidery around the edges costly.

smoked glasses, and on the right side two bags for his money and tobacco. With that outfit he wears a pill-box hat tied under his chin and carries a fan.

"When the Chantos of Khotan gather for their weekly summe: fete in honor of the life-giving river, they look like a group of men who have borrowed their wives' old kimonos and part of the bed linen to meet the emergency."

SHAWL OF TRAGEDY



This "moonbeam shawl," once owned by an Egyptian captive princess and now possessed by Miss Ruthelma Stevens of San Francisco, Cal., is made of sterling silver links which were welded into the linen mesh more than 150 years ago. The little captive princess for whom it was made tried to escape and meet her lover one night, but was run down by guards and killed. The lover treasured the shawl, but one day bandits took it from him and left him dead on the desert. They sold the shawl in a bazaar at Port Said and last summer while Miss Stevens' mother was traveling in Egypt she bought the shawl and brought it home as a gift to her daughter, Ruthelma. The shawl now adorns one of our own princesses while doing her oriental dances.

Keeps Toy in Trunk to Get Nickel a Day Dad Promised

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Jack, eight-year-old son of Charles House-nick, shows signs of becoming a financier. He was given a toy for Christmas, and his father, expecting it would be broken within a day or two, told the boy he would give him a nickel for every day he kept it. The youngster locked the toy in a trunk in the attic, and every day is demanding a nickel.

The parent tried to settle with the boy for \$5, but Jack told his father that would mean only 100 days and he did not intend to give up the toy.

1,950 Coal Mine Deaths for 1922

Many Big Disasters Occur During Year Despite Efforts to Promote Safety.

WORKERS BLAMED IN REPORT

Shows a Reduction of Twenty-Three Fatalities From Total for 1921, but Will Not Represent Lowering of Death Rate.

Washington.—Reports received by the United States bureau of mines from state mine inspectors indicate that 1,950 fatalities was the toll of human lives exacted in the coal industry during 1922. This is a tentative figure based on actual reports covering 11 months and on an estimate for December based upon the probable output of coal for that month. The estimate represents a reduction of 23 fatalities from the total for 1921, but will not represent a lowering of the death rate.

In relation to the quantity of coal produced, the accident rate will be actually higher than for the previous year, the report said.

In a summarization of the year's record, bureau statisticians point out

that from April 1 to August 31 a large part of the industry was closed down on account of the miners' strike, the production of fresh-mined anthracite was completely stopped and the output of soft coal was cut in half. This stoppage naturally eliminated accidents that would have occurred had the mines been in operation.

Thirteen Major Disasters in Year. The reduction in loss of life despite the strike was not as large as it might have been because of the great number of lives lost by mine explosions. The outstanding feature of the mine year was what the bureau officials call "major" disasters, accidents in which at least five lives were lost. There were 13 of these during the year, 11 of which were explosions, which together cost the lives of 261 men.

During 1921 there were only five major accidents, with a loss of 54 lives. Only three of these were mine explosions, which resulted in only 21 deaths. The most disastrous in 1921 killed 11 men; that of the last year exacted 87 lives, while another took 77. On the basis of number of fatalities per million tons of coal mined the death rate from gas and dust explosions in 1921 was only 233, while for the first 11 months of 1922 it was 731.

The records of the last six or seven years had furnished grounds for the hope that the coal-mining industry was no longer to experience the terrible explosions of gas and dust which formed so distressing a part of the industry's record in earlier years, the statisticians declared. For many years the bureau of mines and other agencies have been investigating the causes of these explosions and have been endeavoring to find ways to stop them, and when they occurred to stop them from traveling through an entire mine.

Preventive Measures. Proper ventilation to prevent dangerous accumulation of gas; wetting the mine to allay dust; the use of rock-dust to obstruct the progress of explosions and other safety measures have been investigated and devised. However, the grave loss of lives is not entirely attributable to explosions, it was declared. Less than 10 per cent of the fatalities are caused by explosions; nearly 50 per cent result from rock and coal falls.

"For the lack of improvement," the report stated, commenting on the increased death rate, "it is perhaps fair to place the larger part of the responsibility upon the miners themselves. They are continually at the working place where most of the falls occur, and are best able to observe the conditions under which they work and to tell when rocks should be taken down or props put up. A miner's natural desire, however, to increase his earnings through larger tonnage and his disinclination to take down a rock or put up a prop when needed, have been the cause of many needless deaths and injuries in coal mines."

Jackie Coogan Gets a Fortune



Jackie Coogan, the famous film kid, participating in the signing of his new contract by which he receives \$500,000 cash bonus and 60 per cent of the profits on his pictures for the coming year. Standing behind him are his father and mother.