

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.

All Abilene, Tex., churches will begin a series of prayer meetings to pray for rain, and continue until the extended drought is broken.

Teenie Johnson, mother of Jack Johnson, ex-champion pugilist, died in Chicago Tuesday night. Jack is supposed to be in Barcelona, Spain.

Hawaii's second Red Cross drive will be held in May. The date has been set as May 6 to 13, and the amount to be raised has been set at \$250,000.

The Delaware senate has ratified the Federal prohibition constitutional amendment by a vote of 13 to 3. It passed the house last week. Delaware is the ninth state to ratify the amendment.

Free moving picture shows at which patriotic speeches and the doctrine of buying war savings stamps will be expounded is an idea worked out by the Japanese war savings stamps sales committee of Honolulu.

Plans of the Koreans in Hawaii to organize into military bodies, train secretly and on a certain date secure passage to Korea and there begin waging a war against Japan were disclosed in the Honolulu Circuit Court in the Korean riot case.

Because of a government order prohibiting the use of certain grades of leather in the manufacture of army shoes, several plants at Brockton, Mass., were forced to suspend operations in some departments until the matter is adjusted.

Men engaged in planting or cultivating a crop are to be allowed by exemption boards to continue their work until finished, although their draft numbers are reached, according to orders received at Springfield, Ill., from the War department.

Preparation of February pay allotment and government allowance checks for dependents of soldiers has been delayed by receipt of more than 60,000 letters of inquiry concerning the payments, and two weeks more may be required to complete the work.

Official notice appears in the Ottawa, Canada, Gazette of an order in council prohibiting the export of news print paper and wood pulp from Canada except under license. Licenses are to be issued by the minister of customs at the request of the War Trade board.

Mobilization of women workers for industry and for the farms will be taken up at a conference of women's organizations in Washington March 25, called by the United States Employment service. The aim is to build up a reserve army to answer emergency calls.

Wonderful results in the curing and treatment of leprosy by the use of an oil extracted from an obscure East Indian plant, known as "chaalmoogra," have been secured by the French government in Tahiti and other Polynesian possessions, according to Dr. Felix Gautier, chief of the French government's medical service in Polynesia.

Joseph A. Susskind and his brother, Harry J. Susskind, collected \$750,000 gross in tips for checking hats and coats in New York restaurants and hotels in seven years, according to statements made in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, by Joseph, who asked for a dissolution of the hat checking partnership and the appointment of a receiver.

It is confirmed that the two American engineers captured by brigands in Northern Honan and held prisoner for ransom are E. J. Pursell, of Philadelphia or St. Paul, Minn., and G. A. Kyle, of Portland, Or.

A further extension of commercial relations between Argentina and France is provided for in an arrangement concluded by the French minister for the purchase in Argentina of a large amount of supplies.

Attacking over an 11-mile front on the coastal sector in Palestine, East Anglian, South Anglian and Indian troops have advanced to an average depth of three miles, according to an official statement issued by the London war office.

Young men of Jewish faith continue to enlist in the Jewish battalion of the British army, which is to fight for the emancipation of Palestine from the Turk. A second contingent of recruits will leave New York for Canada and thence for England March 21.

Lord Rhonda, the food controller of England, speaking in London Thursday, said he hoped in April to be able to give those engaged in hard physical labor an increased meat ration of 50 per cent and those engaged in very hard physical labor double the ordinary ration.

ALLIES MUST ATTACK

Appearances Are That Much-Heralded Western Drive Will Be Only Defensive Campaign by Huns.

Washington, D. C.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the western battlefield is in the hands of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of major offensives by the entente allies rests with that body. It directly controls, officials here believe, a new weapon forged during the winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the entente allies' armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced that the German high command plans a defensive campaign and that the long-talked-of drive on Paris or the channel ports has been abandoned.

The initiative, according to this view, rests with the allied and American forces. Communiqués are being closely scanned for this indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

The supreme council was created under the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on co-ordinated plans and under the direction of single agency. The exact scope of the council's authority never has been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British imperial general staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Decision by the war council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defenses are designed to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the war department predicted in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

U. S. TO NEED \$8,655,000,000

Third Liberty Loan Will Probably Be Required to Yield Over Half.

Washington, D. C.—Imminence of Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the size and interest rate of the third liberty loan to open April 6 gave special importance Wednesday to a treasury announcement of government receipts and expenditures from which might be calculated with fair accuracy the sum the government would need before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Outstanding features of these figures, as unofficially analyzed, were that war costs are not increasing from month to month, as had been expected, and that ordinary expenses and loans to allies in the next three and one-third months probably will not be much over \$4,000,000,000. To this must be added the necessary outlay of about \$3,155,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and maturing before June 30; \$500,000,000 for a railroad administration revolving fund; \$500,000,000 for the government's capital in the war finance corporation, whose creation is expected soon, and \$500,000,000 to provide a current working balance at the end of the year. These would make a total of \$8,655,000,000 needed between now and June 30.

On the other side of the books might be placed the \$853,000,000 working balance on hand today; \$2,218,000,000 estimated receipts from income and excess profits taxes and other internal revenue sources; \$75,000,000 estimated miscellaneous receipts; \$43,000,000 estimated customs receipts; approximately \$200,000,000 revenue expected from sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, and \$500,000,000 to be received in the next three days from a current issue of certificates. These would make a total of nearly \$4,500,000,000, which might be expected to flow into the treasury from sources other than the liberty loan.

Shell Drops Near Baker.

With the American Army in France. —While Secretary of War Baker and his party were returning from the American front-line trenches, a German 105-millimeter shell burst along the roadside within 40 yards of the automobile. The occupants of the car were not injured, nor was the car damaged. Secretary Baker remained for an hour and a half in a front-line trench on a certain sector under a brisk enemy shellfire. He also visited an advanced listening post and talked with the officers and men.

"Captain" Hardy Returns.

Seattle, Wash.—W. H. Hardy, of Portland, Or., a veteran American sailor, arrived here Wednesday from Japan, where he recently made a speaking tour. Hardy, who is known in Portland as "Captain" Hardy, was a sailor on one of the ships of the American fleet which, under command of Commodore Perry, visited Japan 64 years ago. In his talks in Japan Hardy recounted his early experiences in the far eastern empire. He is 82 years old.

Yankee Flyers Speed Up.

Rome—Two American aviators accomplished Wednesday a fast flight from Foggia to this city, flying the 212 miles in 138 minutes. The aviators were Major Ryan, commander of the American flying corps at Foggia, who acted as pilot, and Captain Frost, who made the trip as observer.

Petrograd Awaits Huns.

London.—Occupation of Petrograd by the Germans is only a matter of hours, according to dispatches from Petrograd to several Wednesday morning newspapers. The Russian capital is said to be assuming a waiting attitude and is not displaying the slightest sign of organized resistance.

U. S. MAY HAVE TO EAT LESS WHEAT

Food Authorities Contemplate Further Restrictions.

SUPPLIES ARE SHORT

Allies Have Been Promised 90,000,000 Bushels Between January 1 and July 1, and Will Receive It.

Washington, D. C.—While the food administration was making plans to meet the critical wheat shortage by a further reduction in consumption, the senate again took up and debated legislation to increase production by raising the price on the 1918 crop.

The food administration was stirred to action by reports from the department of Agriculture showing that the supply of wheat on farms and in country elevators is far less than it was a year ago.

The senate considered a bill by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, to fix the price at \$2.50, or 30 cents a bushel more than set in a recent proclamation by President Wilson. In the house Monday also a bill was introduced by Representative Morgan, of Oklahoma, to appropriate \$300,000,000 to compensate producers for the losses they sustained when the government established its 1917 prices at a figure lower than the then market price.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, Democrat, opposed price-fixing legislation, declaring farmers should be allowed a free market for their products. The seriousness of the situation is shown by a frank admission at the food administration that existing flour stocks are only 80 per cent of the normal quantity needed until July 1.

Food administration officials thought the department's estimate of 180,000,000 bushels of wheat in elevators and on farms March 1 was optimistic and said their best information was that 125,000,000 bushels was the greatest amount that could be expected.

The allies have been promised 90,000,000 bushels of grain between January 1 and July 1. There is no intention of failing to carry out this program which is regarded as the most important duty now confronting the American people.

Owing to shortage of transportation, the greater part of the export program remains to be carried out and the wheat must be obtained from the scant supply in this country by curtailment of individual consumption.

Wheat holdings at country mills and elevators on March 1 were estimated by the department of Agriculture at 68,972,000 bushels. That is about 20,000,000 bushels less than was held March 1 last year, and 86,000,000 bushels less than in 1916.

PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED

Final Action Taken by Bolsheviks to Make Peace With Germany.

Moscow.—The all-Russian congress of soviets has ratified the peace agreement with Germany by a large majority.

A Bolshevik resolution approving the acts of the government of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates and of the peace delegation, and calling for organization of the defense of the country by the creation of a national army of both sexes was passed after Lenin's restoration of peace among the warring factions and his statement that this action was the only way out, intimating that the treaty might be broken under changed circumstances.

The opposition, notably the Social Revolutionaries of the left, made a valiant but futile effort to prevent the acceptance of the treaty, which was characterized by the minister of justice as being "anti-revolution and anti-socialist."

He said that the Social Revolutionary party repudiated the responsibility for the acceptance of the treaty, would resign from the government and devote all its power and influence to the organization of armed resistance to German imperialism.

Hospital Fund Drive Near.

New York.—Inauguration of a national campaign on March 26 to raise a large fund for the establishment of hospitals and clinics in the entente countries which will be manned throughout by American women physicians and surgeons and lay workers, was announced here by the War Service committee of the Medical Women's National Association.

The amount of money to be raised for beginning the work is yet to be announced. The fund will be expended under the Red Cross.

Maxim Ship to Be Tested.

Washington, D. C.—Hudson Maxim's device for a non-sinkable ship has been accepted for experimental purposes by the Shipping Board, which announces some start should be made toward producing vessels that could not be sunk by submarines.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Miller, 26, was instantly killed Tuesday forenoon at camp No. 22 of the Hammond Lumber company, above Mill City. Miller was setting rigging when a snag fell and struck him.

The issues committee of the Treasury department Wednesday notified Representative Sinnott it had authorized the issuance of \$100,000 worth of bonds by the city of Ontario to make water works improvements.

The women of the Red Cross of Westlake, gave a dance in the dining room of the Westlake Hotel March 9. At midnight a lunch was served, after which a cake was sold for \$27.50. The proceeds of the evening totaled \$86.50.

The railway director's office in Washington has requested Senator Chamberlain to procure the full information regarding difficulties being experienced by the Oregon Dairymen's League in moving condensed milk to market.

Quotas of boys which each state is to furnish in the campaign to enlist a Boys' Working Reserve of 250,000 for the farms, was announced by the department of Labor Tuesday night. Wyoming will furnish 1500, Idaho 4000, Washington 15,000 and Oregon 9500.

The crop and labor survey of the farms in Crook and Deschutes counties just completed by County Agricultural Agent R. A. Ward shows, among other interesting things, the splendid manner in which Central Oregon farmers have responded to the Nation's call for increased wheat production.

Mrs. Catherine A. Perkins, well-known pioneer of the Cottage Grove country, died Wednesday afternoon after a short illness which attacked her Tuesday night. Although she had not been well for some time, she had been about the city as usual the day before. The funeral was held Friday.

Two barns on the farm of Mrs. Jennie Walleit, in Benton county, northwest of Albany, were burned Sunday night. Sixteen tons of hay and small quantities of wheat and oats were destroyed. As the barns were 50 feet apart and the fires were discovered in both at the same time, incendiarism is indicated.

Three golden stars will be first on the new service flag now being prepared for O. A. C. The big banner, which is sufficiently large for more than 1000 stars, will be dedicated late in April. The golden stars are for men who have given their lives for their country. Gerald Barrett, Norval Carnie and Verne Branland. At the time of dedication a memorial service will be held for members who died in the service.

A stack of protests has been received by the State Highway commission against not completing the full 21 miles of the Pacific Highway between Salem and Aurora, the commission having left three miles immediately north of Salem out of calculation for completion this year, although that part of the project was also approved. It is explained by the department there is not money enough to complete all of the work this summer, and that the action taken has nothing to do with political pull or influence.

The first dipping of all the sheep in the state for tick since the big dip of 1907 is likely to take place this year, State Veterinarian Lytle said recently. A meeting of the Sanitary Livestock board, scheduled for Corvallis, March 22, was postponed until March 23, and will then be held at the Imperial Hotel at Portland. The question of holding the general sheep dipping this year will be decided at the meeting. Under the law the dip is to be an annual affair, but may be suspended in any year by proclamation. Prevalence of ticky sheep is responsible for the move this year.

A committee from the Umatilla County war fund committee has been named to prepare for a patriotic celebration in Pendleton on April 6, the date of the beginning of the third Liberty Loan drive.

Northwestern growers must thin their apples and irrigate them during the coming year, in order to produce larger sizes, was the message taken to Hood River recently by Kenneth McKay, former manager of the Fruit-growers' Exchange, who spent the past winter in the Middle West and South, developing new markets for the Northwestern Fruit Exchange.

Articles incorporating the Western Dredging & Exploration company, with a capital of \$400,000, were filed at the county courthouse in Baker Saturday. The incorporators are T. A. Almstead, Joseph Mekusvsky and T. L. Hubbard.

All is in readiness for the opening of the Pacific Potato Starch company at Beaverton. With the turning on of electricity Friday the factory began grinding potatoes, but the remainder of the week was spent in making necessary adjustments.

The Public Service commission will give full consideration to the report of Engineer Cousin, of Portland, on the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company's rates, and will also give him a hearing if he wishes to appear, Chairman Miller, of the commission, stated.

Columbia county has just let contracts for \$30,000 worth of improvements on county roads. Included in the year's work will be two miles of the St. Helens-Nehalem road, which, when completed, will make a direct route to St. Helens from the rich Nehalem valley.

Shall We Kill the Calf?

By J. OGDEN ARMOUR, Chairman Food, Fuel and Conservation Committee, Illinois State Council of Defense

There is a calf problem in this country and it has not been solved by the plea to the American housewife to stop buying veal. Nor would a law stopping the butchering of calves present the solution.

More calves were slaughtered during the past year than any previous year. Thousands upon thousands of young animals capable of being developed into good beef at a profit were vealed. Millions of pounds of meat were thereby wasted. Whether the waste was actual or theoretical, this fact stands out and stares us in the face: The present world meat shortage might have been considerably alleviated had a wiser policy in the handling of calves prevailed during the past years.

There are two general kinds of calves and they require totally different treatment. There is no excuse for the slaughter of beef calves and there is no justification for the maturing of all dairy calves. The problem is to raise all beef calves to maturity and to prevent the waste of food by extended feeding of excess dairy calves. It is a waste of food to raise dairy calves that are not to be kept for dairy purposes. There is just as much need for slaughtering excess dairy calves when they reach the veal age as there is for encouraging the farmers to mature their beef calves.

It is difficult to discuss calves without touching on baby beef. Baby beef is economic from every angle. A great many of the beef calves which were sent to the Fort Worth and Kansas City markets during the past year were of the type that would pay if matured as baby beef. They average around three hundred pounds, and in the hands of capable farmers who had the necessary feed available, they could have been made into eight hundred to one thousand pound meat animals before they were two years old and at less cost than three years olds, because young animals will make flesh out of a greater proportion of their feed than will older animals.

Washington's Death Was Caused From Diphtheria According to Physicians

Spring Typhoid

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON
Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania

The news of the loss of our transport reminds us of the way in which we are to be robbed of our young people during this war and should

awaken us, who remain at home, to the necessity of guarding our lives and protecting ourselves against disasters no less dangerous. From now on typhoid must be carefully watched as an enemy.

Old winter has stored the filth of the season on our hillsides and along the banks of the streams. With the melting of the snow and ice in the spring, all of this filth will be washed into the streams and carried to our waterworks. This will test the filter plants to their capacities, many of which have too small a margin to care for an excessive flow of filth. Break-downs will occur and the people must be prepared to protect themselves by boiling water for domestic purposes upon the first indication of trouble with their local water supplies.

In view of the above, the question ought to arise in the people's minds, with all the money that is being spent in the beautifying of our cities, whether or not it would not be wiser to use this money for the enlarging and improving of the purification plants so that our waters may be safe, and wait a little longer for our boulevards and parkways. We certainly must use all known ways, and where possible, devise new ones, to protect the health of the young population and to conserve what we now have from unnecessary destruction.

American Soldiers Buried in Special Cemeteries in France, Each Grave Marked

Word having come from Washington that a new organization was being formed, known as the Purple Cross association, a body of undertakers who are anxious to go to France to assume charge of the bodies of the dead, the actual arrangements of the army are worth mentioning, writes a war correspondent.

The new association wishes to be allowed to follow the troops to the front line to receive the body of every man who is killed or dies from natural causes and after embalming it, ship it back to the States. This arrangement is impractical, as it would mean that many ships probably would be needed for this work.

The American expeditionary force has a grave registration service, which is a division in the chief quartermaster's department. At the head of this department is a major of the regular army, who is responsible for the proper burial of the American soldiers who die in France and for the registration and marking of their graves.

Two officers and 50 men in each division do this work, and these units will be increased later on. Two American cemeteries have already been laid out in France and several smaller ones have been plotted nearer the front. Each grave is marked with an iron marker and in each is deposited the soldier with proper identification. In addition photographs and descriptions of the spot are made and sent to the soldier's relatives at home.

In most histories it is stated that George Washington, died from pneumonia or quinsy, but Dr. J. A. Nydegger of the United States public health service sends to the Medical Record a letter written by Dr. Cullen Dick of Alexandria, Va., on January 10, 1800, which shows that "he undoubtedly died of diphtheria."

The letter recounts the circumstances of Washington's last hours, the consultations of the physicians in attendance, of whom Doctor Dick, the writer of the letter, was one, and tells how Dick urged that the sufferer's trachea (windpipe) be cut open so as to permit him to breathe. The other doctors would not consent to this. They had bled their august patient in vain, and would not even give a name to the disease from which he was dying. It appears that Doctor Dick was reluctant to acknowledge that there had been an outbreak of croup in Alexandria, and he would use only the term "inflammatory quinsy" for that with which Washington was afflicted. Doctor Dick's description of the disease, to which he proposed to give the name "cyananche laryngea," was one of diphtheria; he did not use that word perhaps because it had not yet been invented.

JUST TO LAUGH

Nautical Companions.

"Noah was out in the rain for 40 days!"

"It was easy work," replied Chesapeake Bill. "All he had to do was to stay inside the ark and let 'er float. Now if Noah had been compelled to fight the ice in an oyster boat for two or three consecutive months, he'd have had something to talk about."

Why His Head Is Bandaged.

"John," queried his wife, "if some bold man were to kidnap me, would you offer a reward?"

"Certainly," he responded. "I always reward those who do me a favor."

Hoped It Would Go.

Redd—Going to the automobile show?

Greene—Oh, yes.

"Are you going alone?"

"Well, I want my car to go if it will."

Thought Herself Qualified.

"Whatever induced you to think you were an actress?"

"The reporters alluded to me as one," replied the young lady stiffly, "throughout my testimony in a murder trial."

Most Considerate.

"I don't mind lending you this money, Glippings, but I'm afraid you won't pay it back."

"My dear and only friend, I insist on your letting me worry about that."

His Wife Knew Him.

Congressman-Elect — Bill Smith wants me to get him a job—says that he voted for me.

Wife—And how can such a bonehead expect to hold down a job?