

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Constantinople is said to be on the verge of starvation because of the pressure of war.

A big fund for the suffering Jews of Europe is being raised in this country. New York has pledged \$250,000.

Five Portland policemen lowered two firemen down into a 50-foot well to rescue a dog that had fallen in.

A heavy storm is general over California, with snows in the mountains and rain and sleet in the lowlands.

The United States is to soon tell England that the seizure of U. S. Mail is "unwarranted and inquisitorial."

A Davenport, Wash., man is left \$120,000 by a beaheler brother and Alaska miner, who was killed by an explosion.

Four boys and one man hold up and rob a Chicago bank in broad daylight. They secured \$15,000 in currency and drove away.

A mile of highly-charged electric wire is alleged to have been stolen from the Oregon Iron & Steel company of Portland.

General Wood opposes plan for continental army and proposes that the regular army be brought to full strength first.

The Swiss government will apologize to Germany for the trampling under foot of the empire's emblem by an infuriated mob.

No snow has fallen in Southwestern Alaska up to the middle of January, and it is said children are going to school barefoot.

Senator Lane, of Oregon, proposes big army to build roads throughout the country and at the same time give the men military training.

The report that Great Britain had lifted the embargo on interned German ships has caused a furore of activity among shippers of the Pacific Coast.

A Portland bride-to-be, accused by her parents of insanity, apparently to deter her wedding, was found to be sane by the Multnomah county court.

President Wilson delivers his first address on preparedness in New York. He will visit the Middle West for ten days, delivering speeches on this subject.

Spokane washerwomen are now said to patronize the laundries, and have other luxuries, not furnished by their inebriate husbands before Washington went dry.

It is reported in Vatican circles that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who has been seriously ill for several days, is rapidly growing worse.

A Seattle physician serving a banquet in his home, prescribed cocktails for his guests in regular medicine bottles. Each person had an individual prescription signed by the doctor.

A playful dog runs in front of a coasting party at South Bend, Wash., causing the pilot to swerve the sled, plunging it over an embankment. The fire chief and two women coasters were badly injured.

The new fad in ladies' hosiery is the "lampshade" stocking.

Mexican bandit is executed in the Juarez cemetery for killing an American.

Mercury drops 70 degrees in two hours and 20 minutes at Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. Mean Bear, an Indian aged 105 years, dies at Ponca City, Okla., leaving 700 kinfolks in her immediate family.

A. L. Mohler, president of the Union Pacific railroad, who fell on the ice at Omaha Sunday and suffered concussion of the brain, is improving.

President Wilson urges congress to clear its docket of appropriation bills as soon as possible, so that the preparedness program will have full swing.

At a meeting in Chicago of the Republican National committee, four prominent persons were mentioned for chairman of the convention, including Borah, Root, McCall and Osborne.

Daily Record of Congress

Saturday, Jan. 29.

Senate—Senator Sherman, Republican, introduced a resolution of protest against reported renewed demands by Japan on China.

Senator Tillman praised Secretary Daniels in a speech on the navy and attacked former Secretary Meyer. Military committee continued work on the army bill.

House—Military and naval committees continued hearings. Social workers and labor leaders asked for revision of the workmen's compensation law.

Friday, Jan. 28.

Senate—Petitions bearing a million names protesting against war munitions shipments presented, resulting in vigorous debate.

Debate on Philippine independence bill resumed.

Military committee continued hearing on army bills.

House—Admiral Griffin, chief of navy engineering bureau, testified before naval committee.

Gen. Wood told military committee army should be recruited to full strength before a reserve is enrolled.

Postal committee favorably reported postoffice appropriation bill providing that railroads be paid for mail transportation by space.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Senate—Public lands committee reported water power bill recognizing jurisdiction of both state and federal governments over water power sites.

Postoffice committee recommended deposits of postal savings funds in federal reserve banks.

Military and naval committees continued hearings.

House—Military and naval committees continued hearings.

Rivers and harbors committee heard Representative Sumners on Trinity River project.

Republican Leader Mann made speech advocating preparedness.

Representative Bennett, of New York, defended German-Americans in a speech.

Passed the Shackleford \$25,000,000 good roads bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Senate—Foreign relations committee discussed Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties.

Senator Hitchcock proposed amendment to Philippine bill granting independence in from two to four years.

Debated child labor bill without final action.

Military committee continued hearings on army reorganization.

House—Military and naval committees heard witnesses on the state of national defense.

Secretary Garrison urged the house interstate commerce committee to revise the general dam act in the interest of water power development.

American Demand on Germany in Lusitania Case Granted by Berlin

Washington, D. C.—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador Von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

There were indications here that the document might bring a satisfactory termination of negotiations.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it is said on excellent authority that Germany finally had agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement any mention of the warning issued by the German embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York.

Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it.

It is understood also that Germany had left out of her proposal general reservation of admission of wrongdoing on the part of the submarine commander, to which United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the administration. In effect, it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

Officials Like Torpedo.

Washington, D. C.—Adoption of the aerial-controlled torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., was urged Wednesday by Secretary Garrison, Major General Scott and Brigadier General Weaver at an executive session of the house fortifications sub-committee.

Mr. Hammond also was present and explained the workings of the torpedo.

The War department estimates contain a proposed appropriation of \$945,000 for putting the torpedo into use.

ASKS QUICK ACTION ON DEFENSE PLANS

President Wilson Urges People to Preparedness.

CHANGED CONDITIONS ARE MENACING

Cleveland Speech Unusually Grave and Warning of Nation's Impending Danger is Given.

Cleveland, O.—New circumstances have arisen, President Wilson declared Saturday, which make it absolutely necessary that this country should prepare for adequate national defense.

"We are in the midst of a world that we did not make and cannot alter," the President said. "Its whole atmospheric and physical conditions are the conditions of our own life, also; and therefore as your responsible servant I must tell you that the dangers are infinite and constant."

"I should feel that I were guilty of an unpardonable omission if I did not go out and tell my fellow countrymen that new circumstances have arisen which make it absolutely necessary that this country prepare herself for war, not for anything that smacks in the least of aggression but for adequate national defense."

"Whenever the ordinary rules of commerce at sea and of international relationship are apt to be thrust aside or ignored," he continued, "there is danger of the more critical kind of controversy."

"America is not afraid of anybody. I know I reflect your feeling when I say that the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of shame. I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the correct character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor the cheering was tremendous.

"I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I merely wish to tell you that we are daily treading amidst intricate dangers. The dangers that we are treading among are not of our own making and not under our control. I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour may bring forth."

The President spoke of the navy and the coast defenses, saying:

"Take for example the matter of our coast defenses. It is obvious to every man that they are of the most vital importance to the country. Such coast defenses as we have are strong and admirable, but we have not got coast defenses in enough places. Their quality is admirable but their quantity is insufficient."

"And the navy of the United States! You have been told that it is the second in strength in the world. I am sorry to say that experts do not agree with those who tell you that. Reckoning by its actual strength I believe it to be one of the most efficient navies in the world; but its strength ranks fourth, not second. You must reckon with the fact that it is necessary that that should be our first arm of defense, and you ought to insist that everything should be done that it is possible for us to do to bring the navy up to an adequate standard of strength and efficiency."

"Where we are lacking more perhaps is on land and in the number of men who are ready to fight. The characteristic desire of America is not that she should have a great body of men whose chief business is to fight, but a great body of men who know how to fight and are ready to fight when anything that is dear to the nation is threatened. You might have what we have, millions of men who have never handled arms of war, who are mere material for shot and powder if you put them in the field, and America would be ashamed of the inefficiency of calling such men to defend the Nation."

Drunkard List Stirs City.

Gateway, Or.—Consternation has been caused among several citizens of this place by the appearance of their names on "Habitual Drunkard" lists that have been given the railway agents in Jefferson county by the prosecuting attorney.

Great dissatisfaction, too, has been expressed by many of the persons affected, who contend that it is a question as to what constitutes an habitual drunkard.

SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON'S CONTINENTAL PLAN FACES FIGHT

Washington, D. C.—While President Wilson is carrying to the country his appeal for adequate national defense, one of the vital elements of the program he has recommended to congress—the continental army—faces serious opposition in both the senate and house military committees.

Such an army, described by Secretary Garrison as embodying the most attractive scheme that could be devised to give a final test of the problem of training an adequate number of Federal volunteers in peace times, would be expected to provide 400,000 men of the total of approximately 1,000,000 which the entire plan is calculated to make available.

Present indications are that the continental proposal in some form will be written into the army increase bill being prepared by the senate military committee, although that measure will

SIR DAVID BEATTY



Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a vice-admiral in the British navy. He is only forty-five years old, the youngest man ever to reach that rank. Lady Beatty was Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

be devoted mainly to a complete reorganization of the regular army on a basis of approximately 235,000 men with the colors, increasing Secretary Garrison's proposals in that respect by nearly 100,000 men.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, said he was confident his committee would turn out without great delay a well-rounded bill providing for all the elements of a national army of 1,000,000 or more men.

Washington, D. C.—Within a month Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, expects to be wearing a fine felt hat made largely from the fur of Oregon jackrabbits.

Through Representative Edmonds the consignment of Oregon jackrabbit pelts received by Mr. Sinnott have been turned over to a Philadelphia factory, which manufacture high-grade felt hats. With the pelts went Mr. Sinnott's head measurement. The manufacturer has written Mr. Sinnott acknowledging the furs, saying they will be thoroughly tested and promising him the first hat made from them.

Washington, D. C.—Representative McCracken, of Idaho, has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a board of engineers, three from the army, one from the Reclamation service and one from civil life, to make a survey and plan with regard to cost of canalizing the Columbia river above Celilo to the mouth of the Snake river, of Snake river from its mouth to Pittsburg landing, and of the Clearwater river from its mouth to Orofino. The bill appropriates \$50,000 to meet expenses and fixes the salaries of members of the board at \$6000 a year.

British Steamer Founders at Sea. New York—The British steamer Chase Hill, which sailed from New York for Havre on January 14, foundered at sea, according to officers of the steamer Indralema, which arrived here Friday. The captain of the Indralema said that on January 22 he sighted the Spanish steamer Mary Adriatico, which signalled that she had on board the shipwrecked crew of the Chase Hill. No details were given concerning the loss of the vessel.

BIG DAM BURSTS; FIFTY LOSE LIVES

Thirty-Foot Water Wall Carries Destruction Near San Diego.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$1,000,000

Area Two Miles Wide Devastated— Bodies Washed to Sea—Many Marooned Without Food.

San Diego, Cal.—At least 50 persons were believed to have been killed last Thursday when the lower dam of the San Diego water system in the Otay valley, south of here, broke under the heavy pressure of the flood waters. A wall of water 30 feet high was released.

Sweeping down the valley the great flood of water carried people, live stock and valuable farm property to destruction. Scores of residents are missing. Houses on 25 ranches were swept away.

The first news of the disaster reached here late Saturday. There had been no communication with the district since the disaster occurred, as wires were down and roads were impassable.

At least 25 Japanese men, women and children were reported to be among those lost.

An area 15 miles long and two miles wide is devastated.

Rescuers were unable to reach the scene of the disaster, as all bridges were washed out and the swollen streams were so treacherous that it was impossible to launch boats to go to the rescue.

Several bodies have been seen floating in the flood waters, according to reports received here.

The coroner confirms estimates that place the loss of life in the flood at 50. He said that many of the bodies had been washed out to sea.

The breaking of the dam released 11,000,000 gallons of water, which rushed down through the thickly populated and narrow Otay valley.

The property loss will amount to at least \$1,000,000. Because of the fact that they were isolated by the breaking of the dam, which shut off all means of reaching other communities, hundreds of families in the vicinity are facing a food famine.

Louis D. Brandeis, Boston Lawyer, Named for Supreme Court Bench

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Saturday sent to the senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, lawyer, of Boston, to be associate justice of the Supreme court in succession to the late Justice Lamar. The nomination was a complete surprise in official circles. Mr. Brandeis' name had been mentioned publicly in connection with the place.

Mr. Brandeis has been in the public eye for some years as a prolific writer on economic topics and for his connection with labor and trust legislation. He attained some prominence a few years ago as attorney for the interest which sought the removal from office of Secretary Ballinger in the new Pinchot Ballinger controversy. He was counsel later on for the shipper who opposed the general increase in freight rates before the Interstate commerce commission, and during the same period he was at the forefront of those who were demanding an investigation of the financial affairs of the New Haven railroads.

Mr. Brandeis represented the Oregon Industrial Welfare commission last year in the case of O'Hara v. Stettler, in the United States Supreme court, giving the oral argument and preparing one of the briefs. The case is still pending in the court. Several years ago Judge Brandeis appeared before the Supreme court in the same capacity in the interest of the Oregon 10-hour law. In this case he appeared as counsel for Illinois and Ohio as well. He was, in 1910, chairman of the board of arbitration which settled the New York garment workers' strike.

Titanic Claims Settled.

New York—Attorneys for the White Star line announced Saturday the agreements had been reached with more than 200 claimants whereby about \$600,000 will be paid in claims arising out of the Titanic disaster. The largest amount to be paid as a death claim will be \$50,000, which probably will be received by Mrs. Irene W. Harris, widow of Henry B. Harris, the theatrical producer. Mrs. Harris' claim was originally for \$1,000,000.

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