

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.

Werner Breyman, an Oregon pioneer of 1850, dies at his home in Salem.

It is predicted in Chicago that butter will rise to 50 cents per pound before January first.

W. Lair Thompson, of Lakeview, Ore., was beaten by one vote for state senator, according to the official count.

Minnesota voters declined on election day to approve the proposed provision for the initiative and referendum, according to results just tabulated.

Charles A. Murphy, of Pendleton, has been chosen warden of the Oregon penitentiary to succeed J. W. Minto, who was compelled to resign because he "hosed" two convicts.

Target practice in the navy will have to be limited for the winter to the first line ships because of the shortage of men. Steps already are being taken to increase the personnel under the law.

James F. Pershing, brother of Gen. Pershing, who visited his brother recently at the latter's headquarters, declares that intervention in Mexico by the United States is the only solution of the Mexican situation.

Twenty-two paintings by the late George Inness, landscape painter, have been sold for \$200,000 to a New York firm of art dealers. The collection was retained by Mr. Inness' family after his death in 1895 and the sale was made by his son, George Inness, Jr.

Speeders and reckless motorists of all classes, when arrested, will bear their police records on the operators' license, if a bill now being framed by the California State Automobile association becomes law at the next legislature.

The liners Victoria and Umatilla, the last vessels to leave Nome, arrived in Seattle Wednesday with 500 passengers, \$1,000,000 in gold bullion and shipments of tin ore and furs. Fifteen hundred persons are wintering at Nome, which is now closed in by the ice.

The Cotton Manufacturers' association of New Bedford, Mass., voted to grant a 10 per cent increase in pay to their 33,000 operatives, to be effective for a period of six months beginning December 4. The increase is the third within this calendar year and brings the total advance within that time to 27 1/2 per cent.

Chicago City Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson's "diet squad" weighed in Wednesday preparatory to the test they are to begin, whether one can live, and live well, on 40 cents a day. Seven men and four women will make the experiment, the weight of the women ranging from 111.5 to 127 pounds, that of the men from 147 to 219 pounds.

The organized labor forces of the country Wednesday avowed extreme hostility to the writ of injunction as a means of stopping a strike. First a resolution was adopted, unanimously, at the morning session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, urging organized labor everywhere to make the injunction question "the paramount issue in all of their future political activities."

Henry Tuerke, 20 months old, who was pronounced cured in New York after receiving the serum treatment for infantile paralysis last summer, is dying from a second attack.

Two Chinamen entered the store of Wong Ling, a prominent Chinese merchant at Salem, Or., aroused him from bed and forced him at the point of a revolver to deliver \$500 in the safe.

Santa Claus will pay no more for toys this Christmas than in years gone by, according to toy dealers of San Francisco. Prices for all sorts of toys will remain about the same because of increased production by America.

Iron ballast weighing 120 tons brought over in the German submarine merchantman Deutschland is to be converted into "Deutschland iron men," to be sold as souvenirs for the benefit of German widows and orphans of the war, it is reported.

THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION MADE BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Saturday formally, by proclamation, designated Thursday, November 30, as Thanksgiving Day. Here follows the President's proclamation: "It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us and to the Nation.

"The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress.

New Austrian Envoy.



COUNT TARNOWSKI

Count de Tarnow-Tarnowski, who was secretary of the Austrian embassy at Washington from 1899 to 1901, has been appointed ambassador in place of Dr. Dumba, recalled at the instance of this government. He has been accepted by the American government. The Count is a Pole, his home being in Galicia.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which he has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure.

"And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world, upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

"Our people could in no better way show their real attitude towards the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1916, and of the Independence of the United States the 41st.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"By the President,"
ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

Doctor Killed for Being American; Gen. Trevino Leaves Chihuahua City

St. Louis—The State department, in a telegram sent to Representative Dyer Saturday, confirmed the killing of Dr. H. C. Fisher, a former St. Louisan, at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, November 2, by Villa bandits.

Information received in private advices by William Fisher, a brother, is that the bandits demanded and received \$2000 on a promise to spare Dr. Fisher's life, and afterward killed him "because he was an American."

El Paso, Tex.—An official statement from Chihuahua City reached the border Saturday conveying General Trevino's announcement he was himself taking the field against Villa, and the vanguard of his troops had gone to Santa Rosalia, which is to be the base of operations. General Gonzalez Cuellar will take charge in the Chihuahua capital, it was announced.

General Trevino's announcement caused much surprise and considerable alarm here among Americans and Mexicans who have interests in Chihuahua City.

GRAVE PROBLEMS FACING AMERICA

International Issues Become Acute and New Policies Are Necessary.

SUBMARINE ISSUE IS FOREMOST

All But Most Important of Domestic Affairs to Take Background— Trade Blockade Looms.

Washington, D. C.—A portentous and complicated international situation now faces President Wilson and for the next few weeks will engage his attention and that of his advisers to the exclusion of all but the most urgent of domestic subjects.

From now on the President expects to deal with all foreign questions without embarrassment. While it is not evident there will not be any fundamental change in policy, fear that any move at all would be misinterpreted as inspired by an internal political struggle has been removed.

The President must decide how the United States shall meet the German submarine question on the one hand and the entente allies' trade restrictions on the other; whether the retaliatory legislation shall be enforced; whether the traditional theory of isolation shall be abandoned for concerted neutral action; whether the country shall have an aggressive or passive policy toward the peace conference after the war; the permanent league to enforce peace and, during the rest of the war, the question whether America's attitude be governed by benevolent interpretation of international law according to its own best interests, or shall it be strictly legalistic, regardless of whom it affects.

The most disquieting problem is the German submarine situation. Five critical cases are pending, one involving a loss of six American lives.

Increasingly serious is the fast-growing conviction that any kind of a general submarine warfare is intolerable. Germany is known to be building submarines rapidly and there is the possibility of a starvation campaign against England. The U. S. may find it difficult to avoid complications.

The American attitude is flat and final. No technicalities will be admitted. Ships must not be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of the passengers. The armed ship issue will not be accepted. Secretary Lansing foresaw it last March, when, without announcing his reason, he decreed that merchant vessels could carry a small defensive gun.

The future of the submarine situation is felt to rest entirely with Germany. Two possibilities are feared: Either that Germany will decide she can starve England by an undersea campaign or that she may endeavor to involve this country, and thus insure the participation in peace conferences of a generous enemy. Beyond this, the Lusitania case remains unsettled. Germany has admitted liability and offered indemnity. But the delicate matter of its amount has not been settled. Attempts made to close the issue have been repeatedly blocked by unexpected new U-boat complications.

The ravages of the U-53 off New England were displeasing to the government. It was said that continuance of the practice would not be permitted, as it would constitute a practical blockade of American harbors.

Relations with the entente allies are less clear-cut. Sea power has enabled them, through the blockade and the imposition of the blacklist, virtually to destroy all foreign trade hostile to them and divert all commerce to their own uses. Constant belligerent encroachments on neutral rights have led President Wilson to say that neutrality is "intolerable."

Mexico is in a serious plight. Officials are beginning to despair of Carranza, yet no alternative is seen. The Nicaraguan treaty is being bitterly protested by the other Central American nations, and offers a possible source of trouble. Conditions there and in San Domingo and Hayti are unsettled. Also the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 is still unratified.

Soldiers to Get Gifts.

Washington, D. C.—Thousands of socks stuffed with Christmas gifts are to be presented to the American troops at the border and in Mexico through the Red Cross.

Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the organization, announced Monday that chapters throughout the country would be asked to begin collection of gifts immediately, such articles as candy, stationery, pipes, tobacco and handkerchiefs being preferred.

NATION-WIDE CO-OPERATION OF LUMBERMEN DECLARED VITAL

Portland—"Co-operation." That is a word that is going to cut a big figure in the lumber business of the future.

It is going to be co-operation among individual manufacturers, co-operation among sectional associations and co-operation between the lumber industry as a whole and the national government.

This was the substance of a series of formal and informal discussions incidental to the presence here Tuesday of a group of lumbermen, heads of organizations in their industry in the East and the South.

An important development of the day's activities was the discovery that the lumbermen already are practicing co-operation—that they have been practicing it for the last few years. But they seem to co-operate in units, not in unison.

Within recent years, it was pointed out, the Federal government has co-operated with the lumber industry as a whole in foreign trade extension work.

Now the lumbermen from all parts of the country propose to get together and develop the industry as a whole. That was the firm determination expressed in a forcible way at the dinner at the Chamber of Commerce. Other meetings earlier in the day had given expression to the same plan and the same purpose.

All the speakers agreed on the necessity of co-operation. Among them was E. B. Hazen, of Portland.

Mr. Hazen went right to the heart of the lumber situation in detailing what can be done to improve the industry. He enumerated the following six items which merit immediate attention:

First—A thorough, detailed survey of the industry to find its exact situation in relation to other materials.

Second—Uniform cost accounting to determine the cost of each item produced.

Third—The collection and distribution of accurate lumber-selling prices in all important markets, this information to be comparable with "market reports" on other kinds of products.

Fourth—Necessary co-operation of lumbermen with banks for extension of credit for upbuilding rural population; the future of wood consumption will be in the country largely.

Fifth—Co-operative selling of product abroad, and perhaps at home.

Sixth—Market extension through advertising, distribution of literature, and the sending of men into the consuming field to insure the proper use of wood where wood is best.

President Wilson's Message to Congress is Practically Finished

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson practically completed his next annual message to congress Tuesday. It is devoted almost entirely to domestic matters, and will deal primarily with legislative questions recommended to congress previously, and not finally settled.

The principal items in the message are understood to be railroad legislation to meet the situation created by the threatened railroad strike last August; a measure to allow American exporters to form common selling agencies abroad; conservation bills; a corrupt practice measure, and the Porto Rico bill.

British Acclaim Fall of Monastir.

London—The fall of Monastir, on the anniversary of its capture by the Serbs from the Turks in 1912, is hailed by Wednesday morning newspapers as being of considerable political and military importance. It is argued that as Bulgaria's main object in entering the war was the possession of Macedonia, the loss of the Macedonian capital must bring an acute sense of failure. It is contended that the recapture of the town will greatly encourage the Serbs.

Workers and Wilson Confer.

Washington, D. C.—Heads of the railroad employes' brotherhoods, who are determined that the Adamson law shall not be broken down, conferred here Tuesday with President Wilson, Attorney General Gregory and their legislative representatives; declared their purpose to aid the government in every way in fighting injunction suits against the law, and made further plans for perfecting a working agreement with their allies, the railroad men of the American Federation of Labor.

English Papers Plan Rise.

London—A resolution was adopted Tuesday at a meeting of representatives of British newspaper proprietors held in London, recommending that the newspapers throughout the country raise the price by a half penny.

A London dispatch on November 12 reported an increase in the price of the London Times, beginning November 20, to three half pence, or a half penny above the former price.

GERMANY DEPORTS 30,000 BELGIANS

300,000 Able Bodies to Be Taken, is Belief of London.

APPEAL MADE TO AMERICANS

Conquered Nation is Being Ground Up Piecemeal in Machine for German Industrial Needs.

London—Thirty thousand Belgians already have been deported to Germany, according to information received here through official channels. Reports from the same sources say that the Germans plan to take some 300,000, judged from the order issued in a number of cities for all males over 17 to report for inspection.

The Municipal Council of Tournai has formally declined to accede to the German demand, the reports say, protesting that hitherto it had acquiesced to all German orders. General Hopfer thereupon imposed a fine of 200,000 marks, it is added, for the refusal of the council to furnish a list of male inhabitants, with a further fine of 20,000 marks daily as long as the council refused to give the list.

A circumstantial report from the Mons district says that the entire male population over 17 was summoned to report at German headquarters at 8 o'clock on the morning of October 26. The priests, professors, teachers, local officials, members of the food committee and the physically defective were dismissed, but, it is added, 1200 men, composing 20 per cent of the eligible males, both employed and unemployed, were selected and immediately placed on cattle trucks and started for Germany.

Being ignorant of the purpose of the summons, the men had assembled without clothing for traveling and without food, and relatives who hurried to the station with food and clothing were refused access to the men, the reports said.

In a statement made to the Associated Press, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, uttered a vigorous protest against Germany's deportation of Belgians, and declared that the people of France and England, no less than the people of Belgium, "hope that American public opinion will show itself, not only in a few days or weeks of protests and criticisms, but in steady pressure upon the invaders of Belgium, to conduct the war against the soldiers of the allies in the trenches and not against the helpless civilians whom they have in their power."

Five Die When Merchant Submarine Deutschland Rams Convoying Tug

New London, Conn.—A collision, which caused the merchant submarine Deutschland to abandon her return voyage to Germany almost at its outset early Friday, when a convoying tug, the T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk with a crew of five men, was the subject of Federal investigation Saturday.

The United States inspectors of steam vessels, headed by Captain W. E. Withey, heard through witnesses of the conditions under which the submarine, slipping out of the harbor in the darkness, so that she might submerge in neutral waters before daybreak, ran down the tug, which was acting as her protector, off Race Rock, just outside this port. The testimony came from Captain Paul Koenig, of the Deutschland, and others.

It was given in secret, but it became known through statements outside the chamber that the collision was an accident.

Survivors who would discuss the matter were agreed that it was due to a combination of swift currents which carried the tug off its course and across the bow of the submarine, and to the semi-darkness, which was to be the Deutschland's medium of safety, but which instead prevented ready observation of the danger ahead. Captain Koenig would say only to questioners:

"It's a terrible thing to lose those good men. I feel it deeply. You must excuse me."

Milk Fame Spreads Far.

Portland—Portland's fame from a pure milk standpoint now has spread to Europe. City Health Officer Marcellus received a letter recently from the National Clean Milk Society of London asking for a set of the score cards and other records by which the Portland milk inspectors keep tab on the city's milk supply. Ever since the city won the first prize at the Panama Pacific Exposition letters of this kind have been received.