

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important
Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR BUSY READERS

Events of Noted People, Governments
and Pacific Northwest and Other
Things Worth Knowing.

German newspapers advocating peace are opposed to President Wilson as arbitrator.

John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company, dies and leaves a fortune of \$100,000,000.

According to figures compiled in Denmark, the allies have lost 15,100,000 soldiers in the war to date.

Artillery duels and small maneuvers by patrol parties have featured the fighting on the Austro-Italian front.

Petrograd admits its failure to check the Germans' march on Roumania's capital, and its fall is momentarily expected.

In an engagement between San Dominican rebels and U. S. marines a dozen Americans were wounded, several seriously.

A Russian attack against the German lines south of Dvinsk failed with heavy casualties to the Russians, according to Berlin.

Pennsylvania crude oil advances 15 cents, making \$2.75 a barrel paid to producers, the highest price in the history of the oil industry.

Reporting on the casualties among foreigners in Chihuahua City, a Carranza commander states that "only a few Chinese were killed by Villa."

The quarantine on Canadian potatoes is lifted by the government, and the influx of these tubers is expected to reduce the price in the United States.

Pope Benedict denounces the aerial bombardment of open cities and condemns "all those who had defied the laws of God and man in the present war."

Thomas Campbell, Republican, was elected governor of Arizona at the recent election by a plurality of 32 votes over Governor George W. P. Hunt, it is announced officially.

Berlin scientists discover that lack of sugar in that country is the cause of the high infant mortality. To each infant born after December 1, an half pound additional monthly is allowed.

Lloyd's shipping agency announced that the British ship King Bleddyn has been sunk. The King Bleddyn, of 4387 tons gross, sailed from New York on November 16 for Havre.

Proprietors of laundries in Paris and the neighboring districts have decided to close their establishments on December 20 unless the government guarantees an adequate supply of coal.

The British cabinet is to be reconstituted, but the changes that are to be made will not bring about a policy different from that which has been pursued since the beginning of the war.

The gift by an anonymous donor of \$600,000 to Columbia University, New York, to meet the cost of constructing and equipping a building for the newly established school of business was announced by the trustees of the university.

Carranza's troops are reported fleeing northward and in disorder.

Germany proposes to conserve her coal supply by regulating its use in saloons and places of amusement.

A two and one-half cent piece is demanded by the country, according to the director of the mint. His annual report recommends the passage of a law authorizing coins of that denomination from copper and nickel.

Prohibition carried in Montana by a majority of 23,886 votes. Official figures compiled from every county in the state give for prohibition 102,776, against 73,890 votes. Lewis and Clark, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow are the only three counties in the state which give a majority against prohibition.

The services of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation were asked Thursday by President Peyton, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, to adjust a controversy with the road's employees, which already had resulted in the brotherhood members voting overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

RAILWAY STRIKE LEGISLATION PARAMOUNT

President's Message to Congress Urges "Eight-Hour Day Basis," "Right to Draft for Military Purposes" and "Raise in Freight Rates" if Necessity Arises.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The text of President Wilson's address to Congress is: "Gentlemen of the Congress.—In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient, I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

"I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

Halfway Labor Legislation Urged.
"In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the programme of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen.

"I then recommended: "First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate, in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

"Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

"Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies shown by the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Compulsory Investigation Advocated.
"Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lock-out may lawfully be attempted.

"And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

Other Recommendations Renewed.
"The other suggestions—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railroads when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

"The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

"Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

"The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply.

And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the military forces of the Nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are required.

"This is a programme of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

Industrial Process Must Not Stop.
"I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railroads of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the Nation is not to propose any such principle.

"It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the Nation, at any rate before the Nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employe and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in its unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three Important Bills Await Senate.

"Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives. The bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more than a mere systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the corrupt practices act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously injure the interests of the country and of the Government.

"Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which Federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind in this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing until another election the matter which is so special an object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

"I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico Law Needs Amendment.

"The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

"There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

"Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the 64th Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say what I truly believe to be the truth. I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction."

CONGRESS OPENS SESSION

Calendar Crowded With Bills—Railroad Legislation to Front.

Washington, D. C. — Congress reconvened Monday for a three months' session, with a calendar overcrowded with general legislation, facing railroad reforms and the high cost of living as new issues, and confronted with unprecedented estimates aggregating \$1,654,819,654 to meet expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1918.

Both houses adjourned early as a mark of respect to the late Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, and Resident Commissioner Rivera, of Porto Rico, both of whom have died since the September adjournment.

Leaders of both houses will endeavor to expedite their work and frequent conferences to plan a program will be held as soon as the President indicates his desires. Besides railroad legislation, there is strong public demand for some legislative action to curb the soaring prices of foods.

In addition to appropriation measures, which always take time and must be passed, there are other issues. The corrupt practices bill further to limit campaign contributions and expenditures; the Webb bill, to grant authority to domestic corporations for maintenance of collective foreign selling agencies; conservation and other measures.

An investigation into expenditures of the recent national campaign is proposed and Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, will introduce a joint resolution asking that inquiry be instituted at once.

Hasty conferences of house leaders indicated that a "speed-up" program advocated by Speaker Clark will be adopted with only slight changes. Majority leader Kitchin joined with the speaker in declaring that the usual long Christmas holiday should be dispensed with.

Although food embargo proposals are certain to create much discussion, few leaders are inclined to believe that any of them will be enacted into laws, Representative Kitchin thinks, too, that investigation of the high cost of living will be left to the Executive department.

It is regarded as doubtful that any of the President's railway legislation program will reach the floor before Christmas. Representative Adamson, chairman of the Interstate Commerce committee, who will pilot the measures, said that he would spend the Christmas holidays at home regardless of any adjournment agreement.

Estimates of the expense of all branches of the government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the session of congress now assembled must appropriate funds, total \$1,268,715,834. This sum is exclusive of \$325,355,820 to be appropriated for the postal service, which is expected to be returned to the treasury by postal revenue, and a sinking fund appropriation of \$60,748,000 toward the public debt.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, ending next June, exclusive of these two items, were \$1,184,157,517.

The greatest increases are in the estimates for carrying out the national policy of defense. Where the War department's appropriations for the current year were \$381,482,802, its estimates this year are for \$421,352,447. The navy appropriation, which was \$315,613,781 for the current year, would, according to the estimate, be \$382,497,536.

For expenditures of the Panama canal, exclusive of fortifications, an estimate of \$19,787,266 is submitted, as compared with \$16,804,200 for the current year. The total for the reclamation service is \$8,283,000, a decrease of \$601,000 from the current year.

Estimates for the postal service aggregate \$325,355,820, an increase of \$2,618,141 over the current year. An estimate of \$1,224,000 is submitted for inland transportation of mail by steamboat or other power boat routes or by aeroplane, and it is provided that out of this appropriation the postmaster general would be authorized to expend not exceeding \$100,000 for purchase, operation and maintenance of aeroplanes for an experimental airplane mail service.

Bear is Being Cut in Two.

Eureka, Cal. — Workmen Monday started cutting the wrecked steamer Bear in two with an oxy-acetylene torch to save 307 feet of the vessel, which will be taken to San Francisco, where a new stern will replace the old one. It was said nearly \$1,000,000 would be saved.

The stern will be abandoned. It is planned to make the aft bulkhead of the sternless vessel watertight by cementing it.

Cyclone Killed 1000 Persons.

London — A Central News dispatch from Calcutta says it is estimated 1000 lives were lost in the recent cyclone in Pondicherry, the chief of the French possessions in India. Tremendous damage was inflicted throughout Madras province. Four hundred bodies have been found.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS PROMISED RUSSIA

Dardanelles Also to Be Turned
Over on Victory of Allies.

HELP IS SENT TO BUCHAREST

New Russian Effort to Check Advance
of Von Mackensen is Seen South
of Roumanian Capital City.

London—An event surpassing in far-reaching importance the actual military operations of the war came Sunday in the public announcement by the new Russian Premier, Alexander Trepo, that, by an agreement concluded in 1915 and subsequently adhered to by Italy, the allies definitely established Russia's right to Constantinople and the Straits.

Simultaneously, with the fate of Bucharest still hanging in the balance, came the news that Russia was making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Roumania, in addition to exerting vigorous pressure against Von Falkenhayn in Moldavia, where the Russians have gained a footing at Kirilibaba.

The new Russian effort was visible south of Bucharest in an important attack on Field Marshal Von Mackensen's rear, which, according to the Russian official report, was accompanied by some success, the Germans and Bulgarians having been driven from Tzorjans and Gostinari. The Russians are also successfully applying pressure in Dobruja.

These Russian attacks on the two extreme flanks of the central forces may change the complexion of the Roumanian campaign, as there is no indication as yet that the central powers have succeeded in cutting off any considerable portion of the Roumanian armies.

**Carranza Forces Again Occupy
Looted City of Chihuahua**

Juarez, Mex.—Carranza forces were again in control of Chihuahua City Sunday and Villa had fled to the mountains to the west of the capital city, it was announced by General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Chihuahua brigade here.

General Francisco Murguia, the Carranza commander, who has been moving slowly northward from Torreon, was also reported to have entered the city after having defeated the Villa column 30 miles south of Chihuahua City.

No Americans have been killed in Chihuahua City by Villa, according to a private message received here from that city. The message said that the only foreigners to suffer were the Chinese, for whom the bandits showed no mercy. General Murguia and Trevino were both in Chihuahua City.

Red Tape Costs Property.

Sheridan, Or.—William H. Dinsmore, of Sheridan, will lose his claim secured at the Colville land drawing last spring. Mr. Dinsmore sent his check for the first payment, which was due, and the government refused the check, demanding cash.

Mr. Dinsmore was not notified until it was too late to deposit the required coin, and was informed he was out of the race.

The claim was an exceptionally fine one, adjoining cultivated land on two sides valued at \$100 an acre, and Mr. Dinsmore feels the loss keenly.

Cuban Vote Still in Doubt.

Havana, Cuba — Although a month has elapsed since Cuba's presidential election, the result still remains in doubt and many months may elapse before the outcome is definitely known. Partial re-elections must be held in two provinces where fraud or coercion interfered. The returns give President Menocal a majority in Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Oriente provinces. Dr. Alfredo Zayas, liberal candidate, carried Havana and Camaguey provinces.

Road Headquarters Go to Portland.

Washington, D. C.—The department of Agriculture has decided to locate at Portland headquarters of the Northwestern public road and rural engineering district, created under the new Federal good roads act. Government road construction in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be supervised from Portland.

Turkish War Budget Increased.

Amsterdam, via London—A Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish chamber of deputies has accepted a proposal to increase this year's budget for the war ministry by £50,000,000.