

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.

General Michael V. Alexieff has been definitely appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. He was appointed acting commander-in-chief a few weeks ago.

Eight men of undetermined nationality were arrested by San Bernardino County, Cal., authorities charged with having damaged a United States U-boat chaser that was being shipped by freight.

John D. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate of 6000 acres is to be transformed into a vegetable garden for the benefit of the residents of Tarrytown, it is announced by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The senate adopted a resolution Tuesday by Senator Owen expressing its approval of President Wilson's proclamation to the people calling on all for war service. This action was taken without debate.

The government has saved \$850,000 on cartridge cases bought for the navy under the new agreement made with copper producers by Bernard Baruch, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

A British steamer reports that she engaged in a running fight with a submarine while off the coast of Ireland on a westbound trans-Atlantic trip recently. The steamer escaped in a smoke screen which she threw out when the chase started.

A special service will be held in Manchester, England, Cathedral Friday "to invoke a divine benediction on the strengthened ties between Great Britain and the United States." The Lord Mayor will attend in his official capacity as representative of the city.

President Menocal, of Cuba, has announced in Havana that the entire Cuban army of 25,000 men will be placed at the orders of the United States government for service throughout the war with Germany, according to Eduardo R. Mendez, a Cuban sugar planter.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution that exemption of married men from military duty under any future compulsory service legislation shall not apply to those married after April 1 this year, except under a special order by the secretary of War.

The German legation and consulate at Buenos Ayres, have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken. The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators.

The Uruguayan government has issued a decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany.

It is decided in Paris that the Lafayette flying squadron, composed of Americans who have distinguished themselves at the front, will change from the French to the American military uniform. Hereafter they will carry the American flag at the French front.

The Norwegian Shipping Gazette gives the total Norwegian losses to March 24 as 312 steamers of a tonnage of 493,143 and 80 ships of a tonnage of 65,357, as a result of submarines and mines. The number of men and women who perished is given as 312 and the missing as 25.

Lady Walnut Hill, of Lexington, Ky., a pullet in the Federal egg-laying contest, failed Friday to continue her remarkable cycle. The pullet the day before laid her 94th consecutive egg. This is 12 eggs more than the previous known world's record of 82 eggs made in a Missouri egg-laying contest.

A letter from Miss Pauline Jordan, of Haverhill, Mass., who went with a Red Cross party to Bucharest last November, brought the information that she had been imprisoned by the Germans. She wrote that she had been placed in a basement, which was bitterly cold, and was provided with only a little food.

WARNS OF TREASON

President Wilson Makes Proclamation
Defining Offenses Against United
States—Penalties are Severe.

Washington, D. C.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued Tuesday by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the government.

The proclamation defines treason, citing statutes, provisions of the constitution and decisions of the courts, and declares that the acts described will be regarded as treasonable whether committed within the borders of the United States or elsewhere.

Far-reaching importance attaches to the direction of the warning to aliens and the declaration that resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States, "and therefore are equally subject to the laws against treason and like crimes."

At war, the United States is in a very different position from a neutral. Bomb plotters may now be gripped with an iron hand. Not only are conspirators themselves subject to heavy penalties, but anyone, even a German resident, who has knowledge of treasonable acts and fails to make known the facts to the authorities, may be sent to prison for seven years and fined \$1000 for concealment of treason.

100 Cars of Wheat to Leave Northwest Warehouses Daily

For a time about 100 carloads of wheat will leave the Northwest each day for the Atlantic seaboard, destined for the allies in Europe, the initial railroad lines having agreed to give foodstuffs right of way and the quickest possible dispatch.

It is said the unprecedented action on the part of the railroads was brought about by influence of the British and American governments, the former having demonstrated to authorities at Washington the imperative need of hurrying wheat supplies without delay. They in turn enlisted the aid of the railroad heads.

Purchases by the British government have been exceptionally heavy of late, and while they bought in large amounts before, much wheat remained stored in warehouses in the interior because of the inability of shippers to obtain cars. Furthermore, because of the congestion in the East, cars have been blocked en route and it has proved difficult to keep the movement regular so that vessels held at Atlantic Coast ports could be loaded for Europe.

Germans Lose 4,180,966.

London—German casualties, as reported in the German official lists for the month of March, total 54,803 men, according to a statement made public here.

The statement says that the March casualties, added to those reported previously, bring the total given in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to 4,180,966, as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 960,760; died of sickness, 63,920; prisoners or missing, 512,858; wounded, 2,643,428.

Villa Again Disappears.

Juarez—Francisco Villa, with his characteristic cunning, is believed to have slipped out of the trap carefully laid by General Francisco Murguia to capture him in Western Chihuahua. General Murguia was at El Valle, south of Casas Grandes, Monday, and his scouts have been unable to locate Villa and his forces in the Namiquipa district, where he was reported to have gone following the fight at San Andres on April 3.

John D.'s Brother Dies.

Cleveland, Ohio—Frank Rockefeller, 72, youngest brother of John D. Rockefeller, died Sunday. He was not on speaking terms with his brother, John D., as a result of a quarrel they had years ago.

Frank Rockefeller was a brother of John D. and William A. Rockefeller, and was for many years associated with them in the oil business, but was not as widely known as they.

6000 Canadians is Cost.

Ottawa, Ont.—Estimates of Canadian losses around Vimy, based on good authority, place the casualties from the commencement of the Vimy offensive until Tuesday night at between 5000 and 6000. Three hundred and thirty Canadian officers fell last week on Vimy ridge, according to the information. The totals include killed and wounded, with the latter dominating.

Farmers Are Summoned.

Sacramento, Cal.—At the recommendation of the state council of defense, Governor Stephens has issued a proclamation calling upon producers and distributors of foodstuffs to set aside their usual occupations and attend a series of conferences to be held April 28.

ALL ASKED TO HELP

President Wilson Appeals to Every
Man, Woman and Child to
Increase Production.

Washington, D. C.—In a personal appeal addressed Sunday night to his fellow countrymen, President Wilson calls on every American citizen—man, woman and child, to join together to make the Nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

"The supreme test of the Nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

Putting the Nation on a war footing and raising a great Army are the simplest parts of the great task ahead, the President declares.

He urges all the people, with particular emphasis on his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency. The address in part follows:

"My fellow countrymen:

"The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which had shaken the world, creates so many problems of National life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world.

"To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much a part of the great patriotic force of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves, I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

German Attack on Hindenburg Line Fails; 1500 Dead on Field

London—Fifteen hundred German dead were left in front of the British positions after the unsuccessful attack delivered early Sunday morning by strong German forces along a six-mile front, on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig.

The British gained further ground in their advance upon both St. Quentin and Lens.

"The enemy is still in his machine gun redoubts in some places, these are only rear guards, for the main body has retreated," says a dispatch.

Anti-Plot Bill Favored.

Washington, D. C.—The senate bill imposing a maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine, 30 years' imprisonment, or both, on "whoever in the United States, during time of war, shall wilfully injure or destroy by fire, or by use of explosives, or by other violent means, or shall attempt to injure or destroy any war material, war premises or any war utilities, building or other United States property," was favorably reported to the house.

Inland Empire Educational Association Meeting is Successful

"The session of the Inland Empire association held at Spokane last week was one of the most representative and important educational meetings ever held in the Northwest," said Mr. J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction, who returned to his office Wednesday. "The four Northwestern states, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, took part in this convention. Oregon was well represented and her school men received important recognition.

"Two movements of particular educational interest were organized at this meeting. Plans were made to have research and survey work undertaken by the association on questions affecting the educational interest of the four states. There was also organized the Northwest Association of High Schools and Higher Educational Institutions. Three Oregon men were elected as members of the committee to adopt standards for the high schools and colleges of the Northwest states, and to inspect and pass upon the qualifications of the schools seeking admission into this association. They are Mr. W. R. Rutherford, city superintendent of Eugene; Mr. George W. Hug, city superintendent of McMinnville, and Mr. E. P. Carleton, assistant state superintendent of schools. Mr. Linden McCullough, city superintendent of La Grande, was made second vice president and a member of the executive committee. J. H. Ackerman, president of the Oregon Normal school, was made a member of the council for the Inland Empire association, and Mr. O. M. Plummer, of Portland, was made chairman of the School Board department. On the program for the association from Oregon was Superintendent J. W. Todd, of Salem; Mrs. G. W. McMuth, of Portland; Superintendent Hug, of McMinnville; Superintendent Rutherford, of Eugene; President J. H. Ackerman, of Monmouth; Miss Hallie C. Thomas and Miss Anna Johnson, of Portland; Mrs. M. L. Fulkerson, of Salem, and Prof. E. D. Reasler, of Corvallis.

Superintendent J. A. Churchill was made president of the association for the coming year. He was also chairman of the committee on resolutions for the meeting this year. When Mr. Churchill read the resolution relative to pledging the loyalty of the teachers and their schools to this country in this time of the present crisis, the entire assembly rose to their feet applauding and sang the Star Spangled Banner.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Cattle—Steers, prime, \$9.35 @ 10.00; good, \$8.90 @ 9.25; medium, \$8.25 @ 8.75; cows, choice, \$8.00 @ 8.50; medium to good, \$7.00 @ 7.75; ordinary to fair, \$6.25 @ 6.75; heifers, \$6.50 @ 8.50; bulls, \$5.00 @ 7.25; calves, \$8.00 @ 10.00.

Hogs—Light and heavy packing, \$14.30 @ 14.65; rough heavies, \$13.00 @ 13.50; pigs and skips, \$12.75 @ 13.00; stock hogs, \$11.50 @ 12.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$9.75 @ 12.00; ewes, \$9.00 @ 10.75; lambs, \$10.25 @ 13.50.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.96; fortyfold, \$1.90; club, \$1.91; red Russian, \$1.78.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$45.25.

Barley—No. 1 white feed, \$44.50.

Flour—Patents, \$9.40; straights, \$8.40 @ 8.80; valley, \$8.60; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.40.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$34 per ton; shorts, \$37 per ton; rolled barley, \$47 @ 48.

Corn—Whole, \$59 per ton; cracked, \$60.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$20 @ 22 per ton; alfalfa, \$17 @ 20; grain hay, \$13 @ 15.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 41c; prime firsts, 40c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 44c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 44c; No. 2, 42c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 29 1/2 @ 30c per dozen; Oregon ranch, selects, 31c.

Poultry—Hens, 21 @ 22c per pound; broilers, 30 @ 40c; turkeys, 20 @ 24c; ducks, 22 @ 23c; geese, 12 @ 14c.

Veal—Fancy, 14 @ 14 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 18 @ 18 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$3.75 per crate; cabbage, 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2c per pound; eggplant, 25c; lettuce, \$2.75 @ 3.50 per box; cucumbers, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per dozen; celery, \$1 @ 1.28 per dozen, \$6 @ 7 per crate; cauliflower, \$2; peppers, 45 @ 50c per pound; rhubarb, 4 @ 5c; peas, 11 @ 12c; asparagus, 10 @ 17c; spinach, 8 1/2 @ 9c; sprouts, 12 1/2c.

Potatoes—Oregon buying prices, \$3 @ 3.25 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon jobbing prices: No. 1, \$12.50 per sack.

Green Fruits—Strawberries, \$3.75 per crate; apples, 85c @ \$2.35 per box; cranberries, \$3 per barrel.

Hops—1916 crop, 4 @ 7c per pound; 1917 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 30 @ 35c per pound; coarse, 40c; valley, 40c; mohair, nominal, 60c.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound.

SEVEN BILLION WAR BOND ISSUE VOTED

House Passes Defense Measure
Without Dissention.

SENATE TO ACT SOON

Sentiment is Overwhelmingly in Favor
of Helping Entente—Method of
Sale Left to Government.

Washington, D. C.—Without a dissenting voice the house, amid plaudits of members and the galleries, late Saturday passed the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London, of New York, the only Socialist in congress, voted "present."

Owing to several pairs of absentees only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all their members would have voted affirmatively if present. The formality of a rollcall would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities, now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be lent to the entente countries and the issuance of Treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Favorable action by overwhelming vote is assured in the senate. It probably will be signed by the President by the middle of this week.

Discussion in the house was confined to proposed amendments. Five of these were added. The two most important, drafted by Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, would confine the proposed \$3,000,000,000 allied loan to countries at war with Germany and permit loans only during the war. Others would prohibit the sale of the United States bonds at less than par, permit the purchase of foreign bonds "at par" and limit the cost of disposing of the \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds to one-tenth of one per cent of their total.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, made the proposal to cut in half the cost of disposing of the bonds, originally fixed at one-fifth of 1 per cent. Mr. Kitchin, in charge of the measure, tried to offset the amendment by inserting a provision that the Secretary of the treasury should expend one-fifth of 1 per cent, "or as much as is necessary," but he failed.

A proposal by Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, to limit the life of the bonds to 50 years, another by Representative Green, of Iowa, to create a congressional committee to act with the Secretary of the treasury and the other proposed amendments similar to Mr. Green's were overwhelmingly defeated. Democrats and Republicans alike declared they were satisfied to leave the details to the Secretary and the President.

States Have Right to Add New Units to National Guard

Washington, D. C.—Against the judgment of military experts as to the wise course in the present emergency, the War department Monday was compelled to reverse a previous ruling and announce that states have the right to organize new units of National guard. This permits expansion of the existing guard force to about 125,000 men to 400,000 at peace strength or more than 600,000 on war footing.

The department planned to draft into Federal service only existing units of the guard, plus such auxiliary troops as were needed. Twenty states have asked permission to raise new regiments, however, and Secretary Baker ordered a new duty of the National defense act, to determine whether the acceptance of new units up to the limits set in the act was mandatory.

Judge Advocate-General Crowder took this view and his ruling was approved by the Secretary.

Family Men to Return.

Washington, D. C.—The following statement was issued Thursday from the War department: "The secretary of war authorizes the discharge of all enlisted men in the National Guard who have families dependent upon them, members of which, while soldiers in the Federal service, would be entitled to the benefits of the comforts provided by the act of congress approved August 26, 1916, whether they desire to be discharged or not."