

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.

Every jitney bus operating in Spokane was ordered off the streets by Mayor Fleming Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Sims, in charge of American naval operations in European waters, was formally appointed Wednesday a vice admiral by President Wilson.

Two employes of the Giant Powder company at Oakland, Cal., were killed Tuesday afternoon, when the nitroglycerine house at the company's plant near Richmond, blew up.

Panama has proposed that the United States advance \$10,000,000 for immediate construction of strategic roads and railways as a step in proper defense of the Panama Canal Zone in the world war.

"Keep up local charities," is the message sent by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense to women of the country. "Our poor and helpless must not suffer because of the war," it says.

The evening newspapers of New York City did not publish any editions on Memorial Day. The purpose of this step was the conserving of white paper. It is estimated that it resulted in a saving of 250 tons.

An official statement issued in London recently says that counting the Americans serving in the British and French armies and the additional units ordered to France, there shortly will be 100,000 Americans in France.

A mob estimated to number 3000 persons, shouting threats to rid East St. Louis, Ill., of negroes imported to work in factories and munitions plants, swept through the streets Wednesday night, attacking and beating negroes wherever found. Several negroes were injured so severely they probably will die.

Resolutions adopted at the great mass meeting in favor of the entente allies held in Madrid Tuesday were presented to the Spanish minister of the interior. The resolutions were to the effect that "Spain should break diplomatic relations with Germany and should accept all the consequences from the action which she is compelled to adopt for the defense of her dignity."

Hundreds of business men of El Paso, Texas, wept Sunday when Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., pictured conditions in Belgium, Northern France and Serbia under German rule, and cheered wildly when Dr. Hillis said: "The Kaiser sent a message to the Sultan of Turkey saying: 'God bless you, my friend,' 'If I were a layman I should say, without being sacrilegious, 'God damn the Sultan.'"

Enlistments in the Naval Reserve forces since the war began have brought the personnel of all branches up to about 25,000, or almost half the size of the regular Navy a year ago. This includes the fleet reserve, the naval auxiliary, volunteer coast defense and flying corps reserves and women enlisted for special duty. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, in the order named, have led in enlistments.

Marshal Joffre and ex-Minister Viviani arrived at Brest Wednesday night on their return from the United States. They proceeded at once to Paris.

Fire Thursday night in the Norfolk navy yard is said by officials there to have done "negligible damage." Published reports of an explosion in the city power plant were denied.

Because of lack of sufficient surgical dressings, newspapers are being used on the battle fields of France to stop the wounds of many soldiers, according to a cable message received by the American Red Cross.

The Roman Catholic newspaper Tyd says it understands on good authority that the Austrian court is initiating a new peace effort. The action is in accordance with the wishes of Pope Benedict.

The first detachment of United States army engineers, under command of Major Parsons, arrived in London Thursday evening. The second unit of the American Hospital corps has reached Great Britain.

RUSSIA FACES CRISIS

Miracle is Only Hope, Says Minister of Finance, of Saving Country From Industrial Disaster.

Petrograd, via London — The industrial crisis in Russia is so acute that, according to a recent utterance of the minister of finance, M. Shingaroff, only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen were so enormous, he declared, that it seemed impossible to keep the industrial wheels going for any great length of time.

The Socialist ministers at a recent ministerial council said that the only possibility they saw of settling the difficulties was to bring the war to a close.

Neither the coalition cabinet nor the newly appointed commission to regulate the difficulties between capital and labor has yet found a way to settle the industrial crisis. The commission is composed of the minister of finance, trade and industry and labor, but since there is a wide divergence of views between the ministers of finance and the new Socialist minister of labor, it seems probable that this commission will be confronted with the same difficulties that attended previous efforts at reconciliation.

An investigation of factory conditions in Petrograd leads to the alarming but inevitable conclusion that unless the government finds a means of adjusting the present difficulties, most of industrial enterprises working for national defense will be compelled to close within a few months.

The outstanding features of the labor situation are as follows: An investigation shows that virtually the same difficulties prevail in all the big factories in Petrograd, and apparently authenticated reports from the Moscow, Donets and Ural districts indicate general disorganization. In many of the factories demands of the workmen for increased wages are actually greater than the entire profits of the factories under the best conditions of production.

The workmen, through their committees, are virtually in command of the factories and business has to be submitted to them for approval.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS PLAN

National Council Hopes to Eliminate Strife Among Workers.

Washington, D. C.—Labor strife is to be abolished for the period of the war if a plan under consideration by the labor committee of the Council of National Defense should be adopted.

Up to this time the committee working in conjunction with Secretary of Labor Wilson has arranged disputes between employes and employers. The machinery available is inadequate and cumbersome, however, and it is sure to break down under the stress of the conditions which the war is producing.

If the war is to be won it is apparent there must be industrial peace. Secretary Wilson is understood to be drafting a bill for consideration by congress under which compulsory investigation shall be required. A bill of this kind could not possibly get through congress. The matter, therefore, must be settled in another way.

The plan under consideration contemplates the insertion in every government contract for supplies of a provision under which arbitration must be resorted to in case of industrial differences. The arbitration board would consist of seven members, two representing labor, two representing capital and three representing the public.

It would be the duty of this board to receive and investigate all complaints regarding conditions of labor in the plants having government contracts. The findings of the board would be obligatory upon the employers, and public opinion, it is believed, would have the effect of causing the men to continue work.

150 Engineers Called Out.

San Francisco — Orders went out Tuesday to 150 enlisted men of the Eighth Regiment, reserve engineers, to report next Friday for duty. They are to be sent to American Lake, Wash., for a month of drill and training before going to France.

Lieutenant Colonel James B. Cavanaugh, commander of the regiment, left Tuesday for American Lake to superintend the construction of the training camp.

Shipyards Strike Called.

Newport News, Va.—Machinists employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock company gave notice Tuesday night that they would strike because yard officials rejected demands for wage increases. The plant is building about \$80,000,000 worth of naval ships, including two dreadnaughts.

Liberty Loan FACTS

Why Does the Government Sell Bonds?

The sinews of war are men, munitions and money. The greatest immediate need of the United States today, to render the best help to her Allies, is money.

This money can be raised by the government by borrowing and by taxing. The United States is at present employing both methods. Borrowing by means of the Liberty Bonds is a method of securing immediate funds for the prosecution of the war and spreading the burden of repayment over a period of from 15 to 30 years, when, it is hoped, world civilization will be in a happier state than now. Taxation does not bring in the funds as quickly as bond issues, but nevertheless helps to pay off immediately a large part of the current expenses.

It is this government's avowed intention to put the burden of our share in this struggle for Democracy as far as possible on the present generation and not to shift our troubles onto our children. That is why the Liberty Bonds are issued with a maturity of only 30 years and a large part of the current expenses will be taken care of by taxation.

This is sound reasoning, as we can well stand the burden. It will keep our country in healthy financial condition for the keen world competition in business which we must face later.

Are you doing your share to straighten out this world struggle in the right way by subscribing for the Liberty Bonds?

Liberty Loan Spells Immediate Prosperity.

What will be the effect on business of the successful subscription of the two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan?

Do not worry, you Manufacturer, Merchant, Employee.

The immediate effect in every war has been that business should be stimulated to the last degree.

Every railroad, every mill and factory, every mine, every farm, will be pushed to its utmost to meet the increased activity caused by the government coming into the market as a buyer on an enormous scale.

War for the next three years as regards business would mean a kind of concentrated "prosperity"—the lavish spending of vast sums of money on our industries by our government.

The cost will come in loss of our young men, in waste of money in unproductive lines and for the future in increased taxation. But the cause of civilization is worth the cost.

A large oversubscription to the Liberty Loan will shorten the war. And no one need hesitate to subscribe because he fears any possible business depression in the immediate future.

The Safest Security in the World.

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world, and will pay you 3½ per cent interest on your money.

The estimated wealth of the United States is about 250 billion dollars. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the two billion dollars now offered as the Liberty Loan, gives a total national debt of a little over 1 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are estimated at about 40 billion dollars, or over 13 times the total national debt (including the present issue) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$13,000, and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

To Every Employee.

Go to your employer today and tell him you wish to subscribe \$100 for a Liberty Loan bond.

Tell him you wish to make a payment of \$10 down and about \$10 per month, which he can retain out of your salary. He can arrange all details with his bank.

It will help your country. At the end of nine months, you will own the safest investment in the world, paying you at least 3½ per cent. You will have saved this \$100.

If you have a savings account, go to your bank and ask them to transfer a part at least of your account into Liberty Bonds. You can arrange with them also to make monthly partial payments if necessary to buy these bonds. In this way you will save for yourself and your current savings will go toward helping your country to save Democracy.

FOODS ARE NOT SHORT

Vegetables and Fruits Plentiful and High Prices Not Justified, Says Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—High prices for fruits and vegetables cannot be defended on the ground of a supply shortage, in the opinion of the Agricultural department, which announced Friday that detailed department figures show a shortage only in old potatoes and strawberries.

Shipment of potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce and celery during the last week, said the announcement, were at least equal to those a year ago when prices were much lower. Twice as many bushels of new potatoes and tomatoes and nearly seven times as much lettuce as during the corresponding week last year were handled from the producing fields.

Shipments of old potatoes were given as "considerably lighter" than last year and shipments of strawberries "approximately one-third less."

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter on May 15 amounted to 6,239,716 pounds, and of eggs 3,259,860 cases. Holdings of butter increased about 67.2 per cent from May 1.

Swigart Quits Fruit Growers.

North Yakima — C. H. Swigart, manager of the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers' association, tendered his resignation to the trustees Friday with the announcement that he has received an appointment with the Reclamation service effective June 1. The board accepted the resignation and elected C. H. Hinman manager. Mr. Hinman, who has been president since the last annual election, was succeeded by H. P. James.

Spokane Faces 25-Cent Milk.

Spokane—Threats that milk may go to 20 or 25 cents a quart during next winter were made to the chamber of commerce by a committee of Spokane milk distributors. Formal notice, signed by the Broadview, Pine Creek and Hazelwood companies, was served on the chamber. A still further advance in the price to the farmer will be necessary in the near future, the distributors declared, intimating that this would be passed on to the consumer.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem	\$2.45
Fortyfold	2.42
Club	2.41
Red Russian	2.38
Oats—No. 1 white	\$46.00
Barley—No. 1 feed	44.00
Cattle—Steers, prime	\$ 9.75@10.00
Steers, good	9.50@ 9.75
Steers, medium	9.00@ 9.50
Cows, choice	8.75@ 9.00
Cows, medium	8.75@ 9.00
Cows, fair	7.25@ 8.00
Heifers	7.00@ 9.75
Bulls	6.00@ 8.00
Calves	7.50@ 9.50
Hogs—Packing	\$15.50@15.90
Rough heavies	14.90@15.25
Pigs and Skips	13.00@13.50
Stock hogs	12.00@13.00
Sheep—Wethers	\$10.25@13.50
Ewes	9.00@11.50
Lambs	10.25@14.00
Flour—Patents	\$12.10
Milfeed—Spot prices: Bran	\$37.00
per ton; shorts	\$40.00; rolled barley,
\$51.00; rolled oats,	\$54.
Corn — White,	\$72.00 per ton;
cracked,	\$73.00.
Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy,	
Eastern Oregon,	\$30.00 @ 32.00 per
ton; valley timothy,	\$22.00@24.00; alfalfa,
\$20.00@22.00; valley grain hay,	\$18.00@20.00.
Butter — Cubes, extras,	27¢ per
pound; prime firsts,	35¢c. Jobbing
prices: Prints, extras,	39¢c; cartons,
1c extra; butterfat, No. 1,	39¢c; No. 2,
37¢c.	
Eggs—Ranch, current receipts,	23¢
per dozen; selecta,	34¢c.
Poultry—Hens,	17@18¢ per pound;
broilers 16 @ 21¢; turkeys,	22@24¢c;
ducks, 18@22¢c; geese,	12@13¢c.
Veal—Fancy,	14@14¢c per pound.
Pork—Fancy,	19¢c per pound.
Vegetables—Artichokes,	70@75¢c per
dozen; tomatoes,	\$4.25 @ 4.50 per
crate; cabbage,	5@6¢c per pound; egg-
plant, 25¢; lettuce,	\$1.65@1.80; cu-
cumbers, 90¢@1.50 per dozen; celery,	75¢ @ 1.25; cauliflower,
\$1.00 per dozen; peppers,	20@35¢c per pound;
rhubarb, 2@3¢c; peas,	5@6¢c; aspara-
gus, 5@6¢c; spinach,	4@6¢c.
Potatoes — Buying prices,	\$3.50 @
4.00 per hundred.	
Green Fruit — Strawberries,	\$1.75
per crate; apples,	\$1.35@2.75 per box.
Hops — 1916 crop 3@6¢c per pound;	
1917 contracts, nominal.	
Wool — Eastern Oregon, fine,	50¢c
per pound; coarse,	55¢c; valley,
50¢c; mohair,	55@61¢c.
Cascara Bark—Old and new,	6¢c per
pound.	

TORNADOES' TOLL 200; INJURE 2400

Property Loss in Middle States
Will Reach \$5,000,000.

MANY SECTIONS HIT

Three Days' Storm Sweep Destruction
Through Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Chicago — More than 200 persons were killed, 2400 or more injured, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by tornadoes which swept through Kansas on Friday, Illinois and Indiana on Saturday, and parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and Southern Illinois, Sunday.

Reports indicate that a large amount of farm implements, needed to produce the bumper crop desired this year, were ruined, although the spasmodic wind struck only here and there in its frightful play through the rural regions. Crop damage is said to be not heavy in grains.

The heaviest toll of life was taken at Mattoon, Ill., a city of 10,000 population in the broom corn country of Central Illinois, where 54 are known to be dead and 500 injured, with a property loss of \$2,000,000.

Charleston, Ill., 10 miles east of Mattoon, was also partly wrecked Saturday night with a loss of 38 lives and 150 injured. The property loss there is \$1,000,000.

The next most serious loss was at Andale, Kan., where 26 were killed and a score injured on Friday.

Dublin, Ky., suffered three dead and 17 injured Sunday. South Dyersburg, Tenn., was reported to have lost two killed and 15 injured in a tornado that swept Dyer county. Near Blytheville, Ark., nine persons were reported killed and a dozen hurt.

Reports from Indiana show at least seven persons killed at Hebron, Kouts and other places, and the death list may reach 20. More than 200 were injured in the Indian Territory swept by the storm.

Smaller towns in Illinois lost a dozen dead on Saturday with two score injured, while in the Southern point of Illinois windstorms killed a half dozen and injured a score.

GOETHALS WILL VISIT COAST

Federal Shipbuilder to Inspect Work on Government Contracts.

Washington, D. C.—General George W. Goethals, head of the Federal Ship-building corporation, is planning to visit the Pacific Coast at an early day, primarily to inspect the steel shipyards, but incidentally to look over yards which have taken or will take contracts for wooden ships.

It is General Goethals' intention to call upon every shipyard on the coast capable of building 4000 and 5000-ton steel ships, to take Government contracts and to concentrate on the orders to the exclusion of all other business, between now and December 31, 1918.

Under the arrangement which General Goethals has made with the big steel plants of the East there will be no difficulty in supplying the West coast yards with steel for government ships; rather it is anticipated the only handicaps will be labor and yard facilities.

Established yards will be urged to increase their number of ways, and encouragement will be given to legitimate enterprise which is ready to establish new yards for the building of these ships.

It is largely with a view to bring about an expansion of the steel shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast that General Goethals will go West. Such expansion, he believes, is entirely justified, not alone by the government contracts in contemplation, but by the enormous demand that will arise for ships after the close of the war.

Ship Sunk; 52 Missing.

New York — The British steamship Feltria, a 5254-ton freighter belonging to the Cunard line, was sunk May 5 off the Irish coast and her captain and 52 of his crew, including two Americans, are missing. This report, current in marine circles Monday, was confirmed by the Cunard line. The Feltria was formerly known as the Uranium, and her last appearance in American waters was on February 18, when she sailed for Liverpool with cargo.