

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.

Secretary Baker denies reports that 200,000 gas masks made in America had been rejected by General Pershing.

After pillaging the Spanish steamer Giralda Tuesday a German submarine sank the vessel, which was of 4400 tons. The crew was saved.

Part of the big zoological exhibit at the Tacoma Point Defiance Park will be abolished this winter by the City Park board as a means of helping in the Hoover conservation program.

Appointment of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, a widow with three daughters, as fifth deputy police commissioner of New York, was announced Tuesday. She is the first woman ever to hold such an office in that city.

Major General Leonard Wood, in France on an observation tour, was slightly wounded Monday by an accidental explosion which killed five French soldiers and hurt two other American officers.

An artillery duel that assumed intense violence Tuesday morning, has been in progress on the Italian front since Monday afternoon on the plateau of the Setti Communi, the Berlin army headquarters announced.

Two thousand Mexican federal cavalry will leave Juarez overland for the state of Sonora to participate in the campaign against the Yaqui Indians, it was announced at El Paso at the Mexican general consulate.

A Berlin dispatch to the Weser Zeitung says that the government desired a vote of confidence by the reichstag, but at a joint meeting of the various parties on Friday the proposal was wrecked by Socialist opposition.

The Cunard line steamer Andania was torpedoed but not sunk off the Ulster coast Monday morning, says the Belfast Irish Daily Telegraph. The newspaper adds it is believed that no deaths resulted from the explosion.

Railroads were ordered by Director General McAduo Tuesday to dispense with the services of legislative and political agents and all attorneys not engaged in the performance of necessary legal work and to observe strictly the law regulating free passes.

Attacks by enemy airmen on London and Essex Monday night and early Tuesday lasted intermittently for nearly five hours, and for two hours in London there was a heavy and almost continuous gunfire. One of the invading aircraft was brought down in Essex.

Forty lives were lost through the sinking of the French freight transport Drome, and the trawler Kerbihan, which struck mines January 23, within sight of Marseilles. The Drome first came into contact with a mine, and the Kerbihan shortly afterwards struck another near the same place.

Austria-Hungary is fooling America with peace talk inspired from Berlin, in the opinion of Dr. Milenko Vesnich, head of the Serbian war mission, who is in Chicago. Dr. Vesnich said that any hope America may have of separating Austria from Germany is a mistake, as the control of the kaiser over the central powers is supreme.

The resignation of Count Hadik, the Hungarian food minister, has been accepted, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

Stories of labor unrest, agitation by radicals and shortage of workers in the Northwest were declared Friday by the United States Employment Service to be greatly exaggerated and misleading. Workingmen in other sections of the country were warned particularly against going to the Northwest without first ascertaining what jobs are in sight.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon reappeared at the Capitol Friday in a wheel chair with a knee disabled and an arm fractured at the shoulder from his recent fall.

Guy E. Waite, of East Ottawa, Ont., is an independent man in these days of coal shortage. Some months ago he discovered a two-foot vein of high-grade coal beneath his house. Now he digs coal and shovels it direct to the furnace, regardless of snow-blocked railroads or heatless days.

NUGENT IS CHOSEN

Successor to Late Senator Brady Appointed by Governor Alexander—Political Career Active.

Boise—The Democratic majority in the United States senate gained another member Wednesday when John Nugent, of Boise, was appointed by Governor Moses Alexander to succeed the late Senator James H. Brady.

Nugent has been a prominent Democratic leader in this state for years, having been chairman of the State Central committee from 1908 until 1912. He will serve until a successor is elected at the coming November elections.

Nugent is 49 years old. He became well known through acting as attorney for the Western Federation of Miners at Silver City, Ida., and when he associated with Clarence Darrow and other attorneys in the defense of offi-



John Nugent, Newly Appointed Senator From Idaho.

cers of that organization who were charged with conspiracy in connection with the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg in 1905. Senator William E. Borah, senior senator from Idaho, aided the state in the prosecution of these men.

Nugent's entrance into the senate will make Idaho's representation in that body consist of a former student and pupil, for the newly chosen senator gained his law education in the office and under the direction of Senator Boarh, who was practicing in Boise at that time.

Nugent was born at La Grande, Or., while his parents, Judge and Mrs. Edward Nugent, who resided in Silver City, Idaho, were on a visit there. He received his early education in the public schools and was admitted to the bar when he was 30 years old. From 1895 until 1905 he was prosecuting attorney of Owyhee county, Idaho, the only public office he ever held before his appointment to the senate. In 1895 he married Miss Della Anslee. They have one child, Lieutenant G. A. Nugent, of the 318th Infantry, United States army.

The new senator is in Washington now, having gone there immediately after Senator Brady's death. It is expected that he will take the oath of office in a few days.

EX-SENATOR FULTON IS DEAD

Statesman Passes After Career of Many Years in Oregon.

Portland, Ore.—Charles W. Fulton, former United States senator from Oregon and for many years a prominent figure in state politics, died at his home here Sunday, aged 64.

Ex-Senator Fulton's health had been failing for more than a year past. A month ago complications set in which caused his physicians to pronounce his condition alarming. Charles William Fulton, who served with distinction as a United States senator in 1903-9, won his way to the front in the early west in a truly pioneer fashion, fighting not only through the usual obstacles that beset men dependent on their own resources, but, in one case, through bullets. Later in his career, he became the center of the bitter republican factional fight in the history of this state and one that attracted national attention.

Born in Lima, Ohio, August 24, 1853, Mr. Fulton received his early education in Ohio and Nebraska and at the age of 22 landed in Portland, Or., unknown and with little money. He settled at Astoria where he resided 25 years before coming to Portland.

Peat Lands in Flames.

Stockton, Cal.—Levees have been cut on Victoria Island, one of the richest of the San Joaquin river delta, to let water on peat lands that have been blazing for the past two days. The flames burned out the roadbed on the highway to Oakland at several places. The land is rich in vegetable matter and burns readily. Two thousand acres have already been burned and the whole island of 7300 acres is threatened.

War Recipes

Cut out the following recipes and paste them in your cook book to help you Hooverize. They have been thoroughly tested by instructors and special lecturers in the department of economics at the University of Washington.

Eggless Rye Muffins—2 c rye flour, 4 tsp baking powder, 1/2 tsp salt, 4 tsp sugar, 1 c milk, 1 tsp melted fat. Mix dry ingredients, add milk and melted fat and bake in a hot oven.

Rye Biscuits—1 c white flour 1 c rye flour, 5 tsp baking powder, 2 tsp shortening, 1 c milk, 1/2 tsp salt. Mix dry ingredients and sift twice. Work in shortening with tips of fingers, add gradually the liquid, mixing with a knife to soft dough. Pat and roll lightly on a floured board to 1/2 inch thickness. Cut with biscuit cutter, place on buttered pan and bake in hot oven.

Graham Biscuit—1 c white flour, 1 c graham flour, 5 tsp baking powder, 2 tsp shortening, 1 c milk, 1/2 tsp salt. Mix dry ingredients and sift twice. Work in shortening with tips of fingers, add gradually the liquid, mixing with knife to soft dough. It is impossible to determine exact amount of liquid, owing to difference in flour. Pat and roll lightly on floured board to 1/2 inch thickness. Cut with a biscuit cutter, place on buttered pan and bake in hot oven.

Not only can yeast breads and hot breads be made with other flours than white, but cakes made with rye and graham flour are light, attractive and delicious. Spices mask the strong taste of the rye.

Boston Favorite Cake—2-3 c shortening (Cottolene, Cream Krisp, oleomargarine, drippings), 2 c sugar, 4 eggs, 1 c milk, 3/4 c flour (equal parts graham and rye), 1/2 tsp salt, 5 tsp baking powder, 1/2 tsp cinnamon, 1/2 tsp cloves. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, eggs beaten until light, then milk, and then flour mixed and sifted with baking powder. This recipe makes two loaves. If flavor of graham flour and rye is too prominent, use a little more spice.

Coffee Cake Without Shortening.—3 eggs, 1 c sugar, 1 c molasses, 1 c coffee, 2 tsp cinnamon, 1 tsp cloves, 1 tsp allspice, 1 tsp soda, 1 lb. raisins, 2 1/2 c rye flour, 2 1/2 c white flour. Mix dry ingredients, add molasses, coffee and beaten eggs and raisins.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard White—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft White—Palouse bluestem, fortyfold, white valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones sife, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10. Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32 per ton; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$63@65 rolled oats, \$56.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 50c; prime firsts, 49c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 52@53c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 56@57c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 51c; candled, 53c; select, 55c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 23@23 1/2c; springs, 26; broilers, 29@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, live, 20@25c; dressed, choice, 33c.

Veal—Fancy, 18@18 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 19@19 1/2c per pound.

Sack vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.50 @ 1.75; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50@1.75.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, \$1@1.25 per hundred; Yakimas, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, 5@5 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.75 per hundred.

Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25; pears, \$2.25; cranberries, Eastern, \$17.50 per barrel.

January 29, 1918.

Cattle—Med. to choice steers... \$10.35@11.00 Good to med. steers... 9.35@10.35 Corn to good steers... 7.75@ 9.25 Choice cows and heifers... 7.75@ 9.00 Corn to good cows and hf... 6.50@ 7.75 Canners... 3.00@ 6.00 Bulls... 5.00@ 7.50 Calves... 7.50@11.00 Stockers and feeders... 6.00@ 9.00 Hogs—Prime light hogs... \$16.10@16.25 Prime heavy hogs... 16.20@16.35 Pigs... 13.75@15.00 Bulk... 16.00@16.25 Sheep—Western lambs... \$15.00@15.50 Valley lambs... 14.50@15.00 Yearlings... 13.00@13.50 Wethers... 12.50@13.00 Ewes... 9.50@11.00

The Millennial Hope.

By Shirley Jackson Case.

The idea that the ills of modern society are to be righted by a sudden destruction of the world was labelled as pessimistic and pernicious by Shirley Jackson Case, professor of early church history and New Testament interpretation in the University of Chicago.

"In principle this idea strikes at the very heart of all democratic ideals," says Professor Case, writing on the millennial hope as related to the war.

Is the millenium near? Is our world about to be destroyed? Is Christ soon to return in glory to set up a new kingdom upon a purified earth? These were the questions answered by Professor Case.

"Propagandists have been urging belief in the speedy end of the world and the hopelessness of any remedial measures for effecting permanent improvement in present conditions," he declared. "In the name of religion, it is maintained that human efforts to make the world a safer and better place are wholly misguided. God is said to will that conditions shall grow constantly worse as the hour of impending doom approaches. For one who holds consistently to this opinion it is nonsense to talk of human responsibility. This type of teaching, now being vigorously inculcated in many circles, readily plays into the hands of all enemies of social and political reform. By persuading men that the rapid deterioration and early destruction of the world are determined upon by divine decree, the enemy of reform has a mighty instrument for strangling the citizen's sense of civic duty. This is equally true whether the call to service is local or national and international. It is a vicious attitude in the present hour of the world's need, when the call to duty is nation-wide and international."

Discussing this belief in a quick catastrophic termination of the world, Professor Case reviews similar theories down through the ages, and concludes:

"It is sheer nonsense to talk dolefully about the gradual deterioration of society. History exhibits one long process of evolving struggle by which humanity as a whole rise constantly higher in the scale of civilization and attainment, bettering its condition from time to time through its greater skill and industry. Man learns to surmise that evils are to be eliminated by strenuous effort and gradual reform rather than by the catastrophic intervention of Deity. Modern scientific thinking is fundamentally optimistic of the future. The function of religion is also remedial. The pessimistic philosophy underlying pre-millennial teaching, spurning all serious effort to secure betterment of the world by means of popular education, social reforms, remedial legislation, or other agencies for improving undesirable conditions, is especially to be deplored at the present time."

Professor Case has made an exhaustive study of the various beliefs in a sudden ending of the world. In a volume on "The Millennial Hope; A Phase of War-Time Thinking," issued by the University of Chicago Press, he seeks to prove that these ideas are no longer tenable. He points out that the ancients, Gentiles and Jew, and both the early and later Christians, from time to time, firmly believed in a catastrophe that would end the world, and bring a new reign of the Messiah. Specific dates were often set as the day of the millenium, he suggests, but the day never came. In the modern era, Alsted fixed the date at 1694. The Ronsdorf sect prophesied the millenium for 1730. Bengel predicted the end of the world for 1836. Edward Irving, a Scotch Presbyterian, believed Christ's re-coming would occur in 1864. William Miller, founder of the Adventists, thought he foresaw that the millenium would arrive in 1843, but later moved the date down to October 22, 1844. Charles T. Russell, writing in 1891, said that the millenium had been "invisibly inaugurated" in 1874, and he expected the end of the world in 1914.

"The new features of the modern propaganda," continues Professor Case, "consist chiefly of references to recent events in history, the foreshadowing of which are ingeniously discovered in biblical prophecy. The world-war which began in 1914 has given new opportunity for the advocacy of these views, nor have their adherents been slow to avail themselves of this advantage. Affirming that they are able to discover new fulfillments of prophecy in the stirring events of these times, they insist anew that the betterment of present conditions can be effected only through a sudden destruction of the present order to be followed by the inauguration of Christ's millennial reign upon earth. "But the task of religion," Professor Case contends, "is to stimulate successive generations throughout unnumbered centuries to aim at the highest moral and spiritual attainment of which men in all future ages may find themselves capable. This outlook demands such strenuous endeavor and may entail many discouragements ere the gigantic task is accomplished, but it leaves no room for pessimism of the pre-millennial type."

MILLION AND HALF READY FOR SERVICE

U. S. Army in France Soon to Be 500,000 Men.

BAKER MAKES REPLY

Secretary Lifts Veil of Secrecy From War Preparations—Inefficiency Charges Fully Answered.

Washington, D. C.—America will have an army of 500,000 in France early this year, with 1,000,000 more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the world Monday in a statement before the senate military committee. He bared much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the Secretary addressed the committee and a crowd, including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building.

He spoke extemporaneously, beginning the details of the mammoth task of building an army of 1,500,000, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general.

Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker, from time to time, had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

Then, toward the close of the day, the Secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle, in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army, and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross-examination.

The chairman proposed that the Secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later, after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

While many things disclosed were impressive, the committee was frankly amazed when told that the men of 32 National guard and National army divisional camps are ready to go today at call.

When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plan, and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

TEUTONS CALLED TO REVOLT

Sensational Appeal Published for Rise of Nation Against Kaiser.

London—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says Deutsche Tages Zeitung openly calls upon the German people to revolt against the present regime.

"We, too," says this pan-German organ, "have a Judas among us today. He appears in the red coat and mantle of Germany's hangman. Who will save Germany from these traitors but the German people? It is now 'Germans help yourself and God will help'."

Although Emperor William is not named in the article the expression, "Germany's hangman," is meant for the kaiser, says the correspondent.

Labor Drive is Started.

Washington, D. C.—Reports to the United States employment service at the end of the first day of the drive to enroll 250,000 shipyard workers, said state directors of the public service reserve now are established in 42 states and that 25 states have completed reserve organizations. William E. Hall, National director of the public service reserve, called a meeting for Friday of state directors of all states east and south of North Dakota.