

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.

As a result of representations of American officials, the British government has consented to the removal of all censorship on business, commercial and all other messages.

At least three towns in southern Alabama were swept late Wednesday by a tornado. Great property damage and some loss of life have been reported. The towns struck were Eufala, Pollard and Plomat.

At the request of the postoffice department the geographic board has changed the official abbreviation for California from "Cal." to "Calif." The change was made because of confusion with the abbreviation for Colorado.

The arrival of the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris Wednesday night is the prelude to the discussion of the main question of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow and continue during President Wilson's stay.

The International Harvester company's branch establishment at Artavir, Russia, has been looted and damaged by bolshevik troops with the express approval of the bolshevik soviets, according to advices from Russia received by the state department. The damage was said to amount to about \$400,000.

The government has determined to retain control of the railroads despite failure of congress to provide funds for the railroad administration and to have the roads finance themselves for the next few months through private loans on open market or through advances by the war finance corporation.

Selection of a jury in the manslaughter case of Thomas F. Blewitt, first of four officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company to be tried as the result of a wreck on one of the company's lines last year which cost the lives of more than 85 persons, is completed in the state supreme court at Mineola, N. Y.

Six women, members of the national woman's party, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct after a battle Wednesday night with policemen in front of the Metropolitan Opera house, New York, where they had intended to stage a demonstration against President Wilson. Soon after they had been locked up at the West Thirtieth street station all of them were released without explanation.

A strike of 9000 telephone operators and 3000 linemen in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada has been ordered by the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the event that Postmaster-General Burleson does not speedily grant wage demands of the brotherhood, it was announced in San Francisco Wednesday by T. C. Robbins, personal representative of L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the organization.

Francis P. Garvan of New York city is appointed by President Wilson as alien property custodian to succeed A. Mitchell Palmer, who became attorney-general.

Dr. Haroutyoun Tiryakian, known as the "grand old man of the Armenians," leaders of many Armenian movements in this country, died in New York Sunday.

The high license law which went into effect March 1st reduced the number of saloons in Panama from 680 to 100. Under the new law, licenses cost \$150 a month.

At a meeting of the ultra-nationalist Irish society in London Monday a letter from Edward de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, who recently escaped from Lincoln prison, written in cipher, was read.

Carlos Mendez and Alfonso Quinones Molena were inaugurated president and vice-president of the republic of Salvador Sunday in the presence of the national congress with the usual ceremonies.

After ten years of experiments the state of Idaho Monday gave up the direct primary system of nominations and returned to the convention plan. Governor Davis signed the amended new election law which repeals the direct primary.

DAILY DEATHS THOUSANDS

Famine and Disease Ravage Bolsheviki Population Centers

London.—Starvation prevails throughout bolshevik Russia and is killing off the population by thousands. Diseases due to under nourishment are rampant and food is so scarce in Petrograd and Moscow that cats sell readily for \$3 each. The undertakers cannot cope with conditions, as there is not enough wood for coffins. The British government received these reports within the last week from British subjects recently returned from Russia.

Their evidence is unanimous that if means are not found to alleviate the food situation the inhabitants of bolshevik Russia may starve to death. The Britishers say that the plight of Russia is a direct result of the reign of anarchy and terror instituted by Lenin and Trotzky. They declare that the Russian problem has become a question of common humanity.

Thousands are dying daily in Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Odessa. In Petrograd alone the deaths from famine three weeks ago numbered 200 daily. Typhoid, or "hunger typhoid," is carrying off young and old everywhere, and in Moscow glanders is epidemic.

There is no fuel for lighting and millions live in darkness after nightfall. The troubles of the Russians are further aggravated by lack of coal and wood, which can be obtained only by the very rich or by the favorites and parasites of the bolshevik government. There is a great lack of medicines and doctors.

The bolshevik paper money has no value in the country districts, and the peasants refuse to exchange it for food.

Warning Sent to Italy.

Washington, D. C.—Italy has been warned by the American government that unless she puts an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slavic and Czech-Slavic states, steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American foodstuffs to Italy.

It was stated in an authoritative quarter that the Italian government had caused intolerable conditions by the blockade she has imposed against the Jugo-Slavic countries and which operates also against the Czech-Slavs.

The blockade has not been wholly effective, but many delays have been caused, resulting often in holding up supplies, the need of which was desperate. No reply has yet been made by the Italian government.

Editor Guilty of Libel.

Eugene—James Fullerton was found guilty in circuit court of the charge of libel against the University of Oregon, its president, P. L. Campbell, and the students. Mr. Fullerton had been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of libel for utterances in the Oregon Hornet, a monthly publication printed by him, in which he charged that immorality was rampant on the campus of the university and that President Campbell condoned it.

Few Shell Shocks Fatal.

New York.—Ninety-nine per cent of all shell shock cases in the American army in France completely recovered, according to Dr. Thomas Salmon of New York, chief medical officer in charge of such soldiers, who returned on the Leviathan.

"There was less insanity in the American army than in any of the other allied armies," said Colonel Salmon.

Poles Seek For Peace.

Posen.—Several members of the international mission are to proceed to Paris to inform the peace conference as to the exact situation existing between the Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. It is thought probable that the mission will propose extremely severe steps in order to compel the Ukrainians to cease hostilities.

Postal Grants Increase.

San Francisco.—The headquarters for the Postal Telegraph company in California, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Nevada, which are located here, received word Saturday of a 10 per cent increase of employees' wages, retroactive to January 1. About 100 are affected in San Francisco.

Want Blockade Raised.

Basle.—The German national assembly at Weimar Monday unanimously adopted as resolution introduced by 37 women members demanding the immediate raising of the hunger blockade and repatriation of prisoners of war.

HINDENBURG DRIVE ON REDS PROMISED

Field Marshal Plans to Use Volunteer Units.

ALL MOVES SECRET

Woman Delegate at Weimar Assembly Goes Home to Organize Women to Fight Foes.

Coblenz.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is planning to use volunteer units in a drive against the Bolsheviki, with Libau as the base of his operations, it is indicated by information which has reached American intelligence offices.

According to the American experts, who in the line of their duty are keeping in touch with the progress of the readjustment of the enemy's forces, German great headquarters seems to be following a policy of secrecy as regards the eastern front troop question.

This is believed to be due to the fact that the Bolsheviki now have a normal military organization and so will be able to utilize any information they might obtain concerning their enemy. Apparently the German headquarters in Kolberg is directing its energies again toward organization on the Baltic front in the confidence that there is no longer any immediate occasion for concern over the Polish front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Kolberg.

The total number of volunteers on the eastern front or about to proceed there is estimated at nearly 100,000. Some of the old army troops are now on the eastern front.

Weimar, Saturday.—Frau Broenner, an authoress and publisher and a delegate of the German democratic party in the national assembly, has left for home in Koenigsburg to organize the women of East Prussia into a border militia against the Bolsheviki.

Frau Broenner declares her action was prompted by reports that a Bolsheviki force a million strong was advancing toward the German frontier and her fear that the men alone would be unable to withstand the Bolsheviki hordes.

London.—One thousand persons were killed and wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casualties made by the Wolff bureau, the leading news agency of Germany.

U. S. CRAFT NOW PLYING SEVEN SEAS

Washington, D. C.—For the first time since the days of the famous "clipper" ships, American merchant craft are now plying the seven seas, carrying products of the United States to the farthest corners of the earth and bringing home both essentials and luxuries.

The shipping board announced Monday that the American merchant marine fleet, built up under the spur of war's necessity, now represented nearly one-fifth of the entire sea-going tonnage of the world and comprised 46 per cent of all ships clearing from United States ports, as compared with 9.7 per cent before the war.

Trade routes not traversed by American craft for more than 50 years once more are invaded, with new routes established to China, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Dutch East Indies, the west coast of Africa and ports on the Mediterranean. Ships flying the stars and stripes also are running regularly to South America, Great Britain and continental Europe as well as to Canada and Mexico.

The fleet now engaged in overseas commerce aggregates 1,961,239 gross tons. Of this total 315,925 tons are employed in trans-Pacific trade.

When the army and navy return to the shipping board the 353 ships which they are operating, the commercial fleet under the American flag will be increased by 1,783,381 gross tons with many hundreds of thousands of tons building or under contract.

Fire Loss Is \$5,000,000.

Rio Janeiro.—The damage resulting from the fire which started early last week on the Santos docks and which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, is estimated at \$5,000,000. The damage was principally to coffee and jute. Several days previous to the Santos dock fire the jute factory at Sao Paulo was destroyed, together with two Japanese ships loaded with jute. The damage is estimated at \$2,500,000.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

One hundred and forty-six bills of the recent legislative session, which were left in the hands of Governor Withycombe undisposed of when he died last week, were filed in the office of the secretary of state by Chester A. Moore, private secretary to the late Governor Withycombe.

Open war was declared on the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen at Bend last week, when the loyal timberworkers' union passed a resolution declaring that membership in the four L's would constitute an effective bar to admission into the union, and that any union man joining the loyal legion would automatically cancel his union card.

Twelve days were spent in covering a distance of 33 miles by state employees who arrived Wednesday in Bend from Elk lake, bringing with them 640,000 freshly gathered brook trout eggs which were immediately taken to the new hatchery as the first to be placed in the troughs at the new plant.

Pendleton carpenters who have been idle since Saturday morning, when they refused to work for less than 80 cents an hour, went back to their jobs Wednesday morning under a tentative agreement with their employers, pending a final settlement of the question this week. In the meantime they are to receive the 80-cent wage.

While health authority reports indicate an end of its attack on humans, influenza is fatally affecting horses of the Hood River valley. C. D. Hoyt, East Side orchardist, lost a valuable horse last week. The animal's team-mate is thought to be fatally ill. The horses display all symptoms by which the disease is identified in humans.

As a result of the suspension of work on two hulls at the McEachern and two at the Rodgers yard at Astoria, 150 men were laid off at each plant Wednesday morning. The former has 350 men working on three hulls and the latter about 200 men employed on two hulls. Work at the Wilson yard has not been interfered with. That plant has 450 men working on three hulls.

Ninety per cent of the votes cast at Wednesday's special election in Umatilla county favored the issuance by the county of \$1,050,000 in road bonds. Less than 5000 votes were cast against the proposal and only four of the 64 precincts, all small ones, returned unfavorable majorities. Several precincts cast a unanimous vote for the bonds.

Lincoln county's patriotic postmaster, J. J. Gaither, at Toledo, Oregon, last year sold War Savings Stamps to twenty-five people who proudly display the limit button. Newport made one of the greatest over-subscriptions in the Liberty Bond campaign, population considered, of any town in the state. Mr. Gaither is director of the thrift campaign in Lincoln county this year and his ambition is to make Lincoln county the first division to complete the raising of its share of investment in the government securities for payment of war bills.

The now celebrated Alleghany dog case at Marshfield bids fair to rival other similar contested lawsuits that have been brought to notice in certain sections of the country. Mrs. W. H. Stull obtained a verdict of \$250 in justice court for killing of her two dogs by Roscoe Bunch and T. F. Porter, and when the defendants appealed to the county district court the judgment was affirmed. The men now declare they will qualify for a hearing in the state supreme court and from there it may go on to the higher tribunal.

It has definitely been decided by the Graves Canning company to erect a \$16,000 cannery at Woodburn. A rousing meeting of the berry growers in that city last Saturday added impetus to the project. The site has been purchased and building will begin next month. Many growers have contracted acreage. It is proposed eventually to have one of the largest canneries in the state. This will be in addition to the juice factory now established at that point. Both plants will consume the products of a large number of acres and renewed life has been given to that section.

The question of prices for raw salmon to prevail in the Bering sea district is now being discussed by the members of the fishermen's unions, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Seven and one-quarter per cent fewer men were employed in the industrial plants throughout Astoria during the week ending February 26 than during the same period a month previous, according to figures compiled by the United States government employment agent, J. M. Waggener.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

High Lights in Legislative Session Just Closed.

Ten million-dollar bond issue for good roads put through.

Proposal for 1-mill road tax to raise \$1,000,000 approved.

Increased license tax on automobiles will add an additional \$400,000 to the state's funds. Tax follows: For motor vehicles up to and including 23 horsepower, \$15; for motor vehicles up to and including 26 horsepower, \$22; 30 horsepower, \$28; 36 horsepower, \$36; 40 horsepower, \$48; in excess of 40 horsepower, \$56.

Definite policy of expenditure of \$5,000,000 for a comprehensive building program of permanent improvements for the state and for the opening wedge toward an eventual gigantic scheme of land settlement, based on the premise of aiding the soldiers, sailors and marines first, but not to overlook the private citizen.

The legislature definitely passed an act providing for a land settlement commission and appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose. The \$5,000,000 bond issue that is passed up to the people will broaden the service to be rendered by the land settlement commission.

As other aid to returning soldiers and sailors the legislature passed a \$100,000 emergency fund, for their immediate relief, the money from this fund to be loaned to the needy ones. Out of this was also taken \$5000 to be used in New York for helping the men landing there from overseas on their way back to Oregon. The legislature also will submit to the people for their approval a proposal to provide state aid to the soldiers who desire to receive education, this provision to consist of \$200 a year for four years to the men who qualify under the act.

Consolidation completely fizzled out, and in its stead came a few occasional new commissions, but not many. Some important changes were made in educational legislation. A minimum wage of \$75 a month was provided for the teachers of the state.

The state provides for vocational education in connection with the schools. Educators consider this one of the most important victories of the session, despite the fact that the measure invoked but little discussion during the passage through the legislature. Provision was also made for part-time schools, and in this was enacted a provision raising the school limit age from 16 to 18 years, another change which has been fought by school men.

Famous oleomargarine bill is hailed as a victory by the dairying interests. Provides for a license tax on the manufacturer, wholesaler and some of the distributors of oleomargarine, but not on the retailer.

One exceedingly important piece of legislation was the passage of the bill providing for a board of conciliation and arbitration. Board, however, has not inherent powers to force a settlement of labor disputes and must depend upon publicity attendant upon its findings.

Bill defining criminal syndicalism covers a wide field in the effort to suppress tendencies toward bolshevism. The red flag was also made taboo in another act.

Labor won one of its biggest victories this session by passage of the Horne bill, which legalizes labor unions and writes upon the statute books of the state practically a replica of the Clayton amendment to the federal Sherman anti-trust law. This bill, among other things, prevents the issuance of injunctions against strikes that are peaceably conducted.

Ten-round boxing measure includes plans for municipal boxing commissions to be discretionary with various cities and towns and some amendments to the fish and game code passed.

Powers of the board of health enlarged, especially in the handling of epidemic conditions, and codifies the laws already in force.

Agricultural and livestock interests secure considerable recognition. A great sheaf of amendments to the irrigation laws were passed, being mainly detailed in their report.

New domestic relations court being established in Multnomah.

Port of Portland is given extensive powers and new commission named.

Arbitration Will Be Aim.

Salem.—A coast-wide movement for voluntary arbitration and mediation, to extend into the inter-mountain states, may be started at a meeting at the state capitol to be addressed by Representative E. E. Smith. Colonel E. Hofer has been interesting large operators in the movement. If a successful result is obtained at the meeting Friday night the matter will be taken up in other states to reach some definite plan.

CONDITION OF TREE TELLS OF ITS DIET

Nitrates, Sugar and Starch Needs Revealed.

MUST BE BALANCED

Relative Supply of Most Important Elements Regulated by Methods of Pruning and Culture.

(By the Oregon Agricultural College)
The growth and fruiting conditions of every orchard tree may be interpreted by the relationship of moisture and nitrates on the one hand to carbohydrates on the other, explains Prof. C. I. Lewis, chief of the division of horticulture. Some conditions favor neither vigor nor fruit, some favor vigor without fruit, and some favor both vigor and fruit.

Abundance of moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, with shortage of available carbohydrates, indicates weakened vegetation and lack of fruitfulness.

Abundance of moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, coupled with an available carbohydrate supply, indicates increased vegetative growth, but barrenness and sterility.

A decrease in the ratio of nitrates to carbohydrates makes for an accumulation of carbohydrates and for fruitfulness and fertility.

A further decrease in nitrates without prevention of increase of carbohydrates makes for suppression of both vegetation and fruitfulness.

Moisture and mineral nutrients come up from the ground, while carbohydrates—sugars and starches—are manufactured in the leaves from atmospheric gases and materials obtained through the roots. Orchardists may learn from the condition of the tree just which of these plant foods is needed to balance up the diet, some of the most common conditions being outlined by Professor Lewis as follows:

The first group, too low a ratio of carbohydrates to moisture and mineral nutrients including nitrates, is illustrated by a tree that has been entirely dehorned, leaving only a stub. The tree cannot utilize the nutrients from the ground because the sugars and starches have been removed and the tree has not enough stored food in the wood nor the foliage for making and utilizing it. The tree is likely to die or make but feeble growth at best. A less pronounced form of the same condition is illustrated in a tree excessively summer pruned. Large amounts of wood and leaves have been removed, taking away carbohydrates and also the leaves for manufacturing more insufficient amounts. The tree becomes dwarfed and devitalized.

The condition in group two, trees with an abundance of moisture and nitrates and also carbohydrates, is seen in a young tree from one to five years old, growing in rich soil and pruned rather heavily in the dormant season. The orchard practices have encouraged strong and vigorous growth with very little fruit.

Conditions in group three, with a well-balanced supply of moisture and mineral nutrients, and carbohydrates, are frequently seen in well cared for trees from nine to fifteen years old. Both wood and fruit are produced. This result was brought about by decreasing the relative supply of nitrates in trees from group two, bringing vigorous young trees into vigorous fruiting without unduly blocking vegetative growth. The bearing trees are healthy and continue to grow.

Group four is illustrated by trees in many of the older orchards of the northwest, situated on light soils. The trees are loaded with fruit spurs but make but little growth and produce but scant fruit, and that of inferior quality. The same process that brought the tree so successfully from the second into the third or bearing group has gone too far and unless remedied the tree has reached the end of its usefulness. It is here that application of nitrate of soda or use of other means of restoring the moisture and nitrate supply, works wonders. The old tree begins to put forth new life, new growth, and to set fruit and bear.

Oregon, Seed Growing State.

Oregon is excelled by no state in the Union for seed-growing, declares R. W. Gill, of the Gill Brothers Seed Co., Portland. Yet thousands and thousands of dollars are sent out of the country annually for seed. England, France and Denmark, where most of the imported seed was produced before the war, have climates quite similar to Oregon's—cool throughout the summer, with slow maturity and good development of seed.