

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.

The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada was announced Saturday by the Marconi company.

The employees of the beef packing plant of Armour & Co. at Santa Ana have gone on strike. Operations at the plant are at a standstill.

Nearly 1200 of the 4000 garment workers who went on strike Friday morning returned to work next morning on a 30 per cent wage increase and a 44-hour work week basis.

The former residence of Princess Clementine is being fitted up to receive President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, who are expected to visit Brussels before the end of the present month.

There are unconfirmed reports that a revolution of the menshevik, or moderate element of the social democratic party, against the soviet government, has broken out in Petrograd, according to a German government wireless dispatch.

Through several large donations to a "gift fund" authorized by congress the federal board for vocational education announced recently it was now able to offer vocational retraining to American citizens who were disabled while serving in the armies of the allied nations.

Considerable excitement was created at Amerongen castle, where former Emperor William is staying, when six airplanes appeared suddenly at noon from behind a bank of clouds. They came from the east and after encircling the castle twice, disappeared in a northerly direction.

Instructions issued Thursday by the railroad administration will result in the temporary suspension or postponement of millions of dollars of railroad improvement work, because of the financial predicament caused by failure of congress to pass appropriations for the administration's revolving fund.

Fiat increase to 3 cents a mile of all passenger rates on and after April 1 was announced by the officers of the United States railroad administration of San Francisco Saturday. The increase was provided in general order No. 28, issued June 10 last. With San Francisco as a terminus the fare to Portland is increased from \$20 to \$22.51.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a democratic member of the senate interstate commerce committee, speaking in Chicago last week before the American Railway Engineers' society, opposed extending the period of government control over railroads beyond the 21 months provided by congress. He asserted that the proposed five-year extension was urged only for the purpose of experimentation.

Twenty-eight dead, several score injured and property damage estimated at \$2,000,000 was the result of tornadoes which swept portions of Mississippi and Louisiana Sunday, reports from the two states showed.

Hundreds of homes, factories, mills and lumber yards are flooded and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed by the Oconto (Wis.) river overflowing its banks. It is estimated that 500 persons are homeless.

United States Senator Miles Ponder will make a speaking tour down the Pacific coast after delivering an address in Spokane early in April on the league of nations, according to a special dispatch from Washington.

A new line of steamers from Portland, Or., to Honolulu and the South seas was declared a possibility by Dr. C. J. O'Day of Honolulu, formerly of Portland, at a luncheon a few days ago at the Pan-Pacific tourist bureau.

The first reinforced concrete freight car ever built is delivered to the Illinois Central railroad for operation in its coal service.

The Chinese government is alarmed over a report from Petrograd relative to formation of a Chinese workingmen's organization, with 60,000 members, for the object of carrying on revolutionary propaganda and establishing soviet in China. Inquiries are being made by the authorities as to measures to check such activities.

TO TEST FEDERAL DRY LAW

Brewers Plan Suit After War Is Declared to Be Over.

New York.—The committee of distillers of the United States representing the entire distilling industry, has announced that steps were being taken to attack the constitutionality of the federal prohibition amendment and the war-time prohibition act.

Levy Mayer of Chicago, counsel for the organization, was instructed to arrange for a suit to test the emergency prohibition law after the treaty of peace had been signed. Action to bring about a judicial review of the 18th amendment, it was stated, would await the outcome of referendum elections in 13 states where petitions calling for a popular vote on the "bone dry" enactment have been filed or are in circulation.

Mr. Mayer advised the committee that in states having referendum laws and whose legislatures have ratified the amendment the ratification would have no effect unless a majority of the votes cast in the elections favored the amendment.

The attorney also gave an opinion that if the war-time prohibition act is unconstitutional, manufacture of distilled spirits, forbidden by the president under the food conservation laws, could be lawfully resumed as soon as the war is ended.

In their discussion of measures to nullify the federal amendment, the distillers named California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Maine and Nebraska as states where referendum petitions have been circulated. As 45 state legislatures ratified the amendment, nine more than the necessary three-fourths, the distillers' announced plan of action could not be carried out if the people of more than four states approved the decisions of their legislative bodies.

Reds Would Buy Supplies.

New York.—As the first step toward obtaining recognition by the United States, the Russian soviet government is prepared to deposit \$200,000,000 in gold with American and European banks for the purchase of supplies needed in reconstruction work, according to a formal statement issued here by L. C. A. K. Martens, American representative of the Demidoff iron and steel workers in Moscow, through "the bureau of representatives of the Russian socialist federal soviet republic." Asserting that he had received this week his appointment as official representative of the soviet government in the United States, Mr. Martens said he had forwarded his credentials to the state department and meanwhile has opened temporary headquarters in this city.

Treaties Are Published.

Pekin.—The military convention made between China and Japan in 1918 with a hitherto undisclosed extension signed last month providing for the termination of the agreement on the signing of the peace treaty, was made public simultaneously Friday in Peking and Tokio. More than 12 treaties are to be published in the Chinese and Japanese capitals.

These include two agreements between the Chinese government and the British Marconi company and two with the Siemens Carey company of the United States regarding railways and canals. There are no French agreements to be made public.

Voice Heard Over Ocean.

Washington, D. C.—Should occasion have demanded it, officials in this country could have talked directly to President Wilson by wireless telephone at any time while he was returning to France on the American transport George Washington. Lieutenant-Commander S. C. Hooper, chief of the radio division, said that the voice of the speaker could be heard plainly on board the transport even after it arrived in Brest.

Butte Editor Arrested.

Butte, Mont.—James H. Fisher, editorial writer of the Butte Daily Bulletin, was arrested Saturday on a federal warrant by officers of the department of immigration. He was given a preliminary hearing on a charge of advocating the overthrow by force of the United States government and admitted to bail on bonds of \$1000.

U. S. to Rebuild Forests.

New York.—The American Forestry association will aid in restoring the forests of Great Britain, France and Belgium, which were sacrificed to the allied cause in the war, according to Charles Lathrop Pack, retiring president of the World Court League.

Pershing Highway Is Aim.

Lincoln, Neb.—A "Pershing highway" extending from San Francisco to New York, will be permanently organized here next month, according to plans of a temporary organization formed here recently to carry out the project.

HUNGARY IN GRIP OF RED ELEMENT

Overturn of Budapest Government Reported Complete.

FOREIGNERS ARE SAFE

Crisis in Part Held to Be Due to Peace
Conference Territorial Decision
—Claims Held Intolerable.

Washington, D. C.—Advices to the state department Monday from three widely separated European sources tended to increase the anxiety of officials over the situation in Hungary. Bolshevik elements apparently had assumed complete control of the government of Budapest with a threat of renewal of hostilities.

There was no indication as to the extent of the control of the new regime beyond the capital and, in the absence of this and other details, officials were reluctant to discuss the situation at length. It appeared from Monday's advices, however, that the crisis resulted from the line of demarcation established by the peace conference in circumscribing the territory of Hungary, and the general economic situation in Budapest.

The recognition of the extreme claims of the Roumanians and Czechoslovaks and the establishment of neutral zones between the lines and the limits allowed to Hungary, which zone was to be held by the French until the final peace treaty was completed, was said to have been more than the old Hungarian government was able to accept and remain in power. It was suggested that the fact that these lines were not to be the final limitations of the new Hungarian state was not appreciated by the Hungarians, who apparently proceeded upon the theory that they were to lose even the neutral zone occupied by the French.

The safety of foreigners was a feature of the news that appeared cheering to state department officials. A number of Americans are in what was formerly Austria-Hungary on various missions for the peace conference and the inter-allied food commission, but most of them are in Vienna.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, in a statement, referred to the situation in Hungary, and said he believed it would do much to wipe out differences between the nations represented at the peace conference and would aid in bringing about final adoption of the league of nations plan.

PARIS SILENT ON HUNGARIAN EVENTS

Paris.—President Wilson met Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando at the foreign office at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon for an hour's conference before the assembling of the supreme war council.

Both the conference and the supreme war council were held amid a feeling of concern over the revolutionary developments in eastern Europe and the lack of definite results thus far reached in the Paris conference in stabilizing European conditions.

President Wilson was known to regard the situation as serious and as calling for energetic action toward hastening the work of the conference to completion.

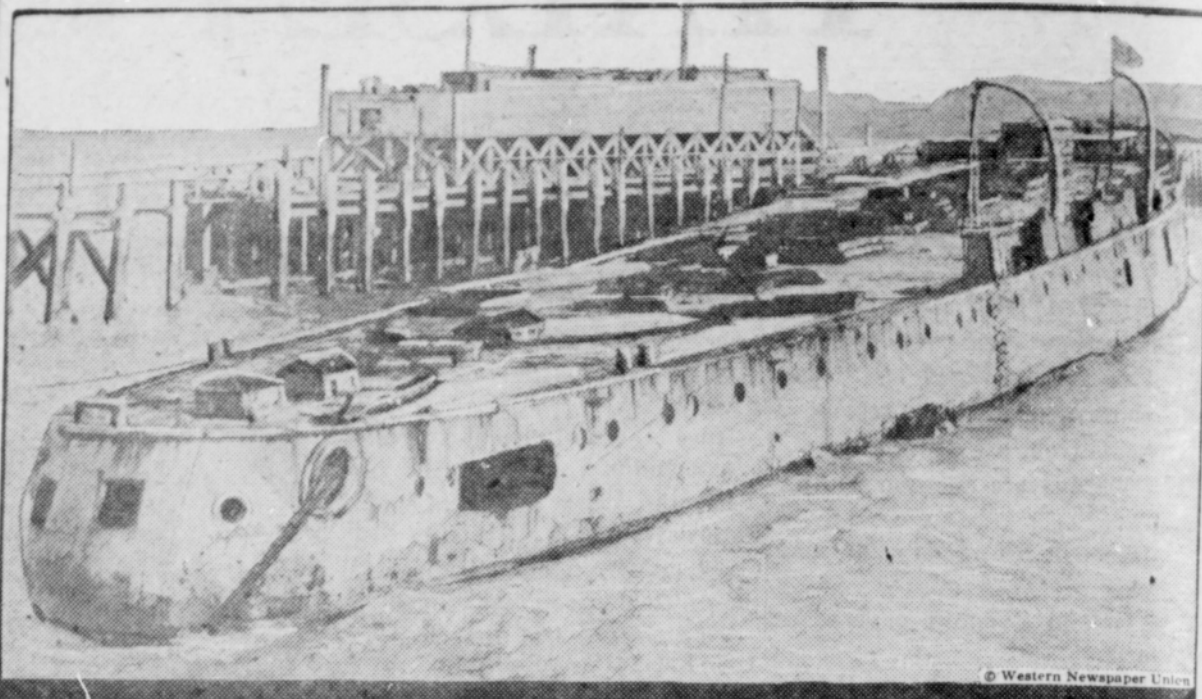
Marshal Poch was present during the discussion of the serious situation in Hungary, but no announcement was made concerning any action decided upon. It was resolved to send a joint telegram to the Poles and Czechoslovaks asking them to submit their differences to the commission on the ground there instead of forwarding complaints to the peace conference. This proposal was made by the United States and affects the Teschen coal fields, to which both the Poles and Czechoslovaks are laying claim.

Maeterlinck Play Given

New York.—Maurice Maeterlinck's "A Burgomaster of Belgium," a drama based on the clashing of German militarism and Belgian patriotism, was introduced to the American public Tuesday night at the Belmont theater.

Presented by an English company, the performance marked the initial effort of the inter-allied art association "to bring about a mutual understanding of the art of the allied nations."

H. M. S. VINDICTIVE IN OSTEND HARBOR ENTRANCE



This ship with its gallant crew astounded the world by its remarkable feat of bottling up the former U-boat base at Ostend. The Vindictive was run into the entrance to the mole and sunk.

MACHINES TO DO WORK IN CENSUS

Wonderful Devices to Tabulate
and Record Figures on Pop-
ulation and Industry.

QUIZ BEGINS IN APRIL, 1920

Government Already Has Begun the
Job of Assembling Its Plans and
Forces—One Machine Handles
150,000 Cards in Eight
Hours.

Washington.—With hostilities at an end, the government is now laying the basis for one of the greatest of its peace-time tasks—the decennial inventory of the United States, its people, lands, industry and live stock that is called the census. Secretary of Commerce Redfield the other day signed the order that transferred one of the largest of the temporary war buildings put up in Washington, that formerly housed the army's department of aeronautics, to Director of the Census Rogers and his staff.

Actually, the government began the job some time ago, assembling its plans and forces. By law, the beginning of the census period of 1920 is July 1, 1919, though it will not be until a year from April that the enumerators will be set at work.

There will be twenty-nine questions in the 1920 census, according to the present design of Director Rogers' dummy cards, which now are being given the exhaustive study of statisticians. The more complex questionnaires that go to industrial establishments, schools, farms and every other permanent institution of the country are likewise in the development stage, undergoing critical examination in the light of experience the government has gained in conducting thirteen inventories of the kind.

Will Be Machine Operation.

Chiefly the bureau is engaged in preparing for the classification and tabulation of the vast quantity of material which will be assembled. The 1920

census tabulation will be for the first time almost completely a machine operation, conducted by means of devices useful only to the census bureau of the United States which have been invented and are now being built by men in its employ. Electric machines will first transfer the written information coming in on the enumerators' sheets to cards, not by writing, but by punching holes at proper points. Then the punched cards will be handed in their millions to another battery of machines, the tabulators, an amazing product of human ingenuity. E. M. Boiteux, who devised them, has been with the census bureau for eighteen years and is now superintending the construction of twenty-five machines, the operation of which he will direct.

These tabulators, working with smooth and silent perfection, take in 400 cards a minute, count them, reject all that are imperfect or improperly punched in any fashion and take off the totals of punch marks, assembling the final result in printed figures on handy sheets. One of them the other day in eight hours handled 150,000 cards.

Look Like Office Furniture.

The machines resemble in outward aspect a piece of office furniture. Cards go into a metallic magazine at their top, travel a few inches on metal guides, come out neatly stacked with the mistakes of the punching machines—which have merely human operators—pointed out. The printed records of the eighteen or twenty totals that the punch marks indicate come out from another slot, and the instrument stands ready to repeat.

With these machines, there is a practical assurance that the publications of the census, usually coming out a long time after the enumeration, may be more quickly at hand to guide and demonstrate the progress of national civilization. They are being produced largely by the work of youthful apprentices from Washington schools which have vocational courses.

SOAP BRIBE FREES AMERICAN

Private Released From German Prison
Camp After Gift to One of
the Guards.

Coblenz.—Half a cake of soap, used as a bribe, opened the road to liberty for an American soldier who recently rejoined his regiment after being imprisoned in Germany.

William Litch, a private in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, was captured October 4 during the fighting in the Argonne and taken to a prison camp near Baden. From another American who had received a prisoner's package Litch procured a piece of soap not much larger than his thumb.

A few nights before the signing of the armistice Litch gave the soap to a German prison camp guard and stepped out of the stockade a free man. He began traveling by night and hiding by day, but before he reached the front he was overtaken by other released American prisoners, who told him of the armistice.

LONDON GREET'S GRENADIERS

Only 12 Survived Great War and Take
Part in Homecoming Welcome.

London.—The Second battalion of the Grenadier guards received an enthusiastic welcome on its return to London from Germany. Although no ceremonies had been arranged and the hour of arrival was uncertain, immense crowds assembled at St. Pancras station.

The only indication that something unusual was happening was the presence of massed bands which played: "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," as the men left their train. Gen. Fielding, commandant of the London district, welcomed the battalion in behalf of the king, and then the guards began a triumphal march across London to Chelsea barracks.

Of the original unit that left England in 1914, only twelve men survived to take part in this great homecoming.

BAD WRITING TRAGEDY CAUSE

Letter of Texas Judge to Former Wife
Is Delivered to Another
Person.

Decatur, Tex.—A letter wrongly delivered led to the tragic death of Judge H. D. Specker of Decatur, one of the leading lawyers of this part of the state. He was shot down while passing along the street here by W. M. Bolger, a well known and highly respected retired merchant of Waco.

Judge Specker was divorced from his wife several months ago. She moved to Waco, where recently she was married to a man by the name of W. M. Bolger. Spencer wrote his former wife a day or two before he was killed in regard to certain insurance policies which she had in her possession. The letter showed that there had been a close intimacy between the two.

This letter was delivered by the postman to Bolger instead of Mrs. Bollinger. He read it and then laid it before his wife. Mrs. Bolger declared she had never heard of Spencer before, and did not know what the letter was all about. Bolger became infuriated and declared he was going to kill Spencer. He met Spencer and fired four shots, causing his death.

DOG IS WITNESS IN COURT

Convinces Jury in Philadelphia That
He Is Not Vicious and Gets
Verdict.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trixie, a collie dog, was a witness for her mistress in Common Pleas Court No. 5 in the trial of the suit of Mrs. Helen Butkus, who claimed to have been bitten by the dog, against Mrs. Mary A. Chambers, the dog's owner.

According to Mrs. Butkus, she was attacked by Trixie on July 31, 1917, when she entered the vestibule of Mrs. Chambers' home to purchase some household effects. She testified the dog bit her in the left thigh, causing tears and abrasions of the skin and flesh.

Trixie's owner denied the dog had been guilty of such a violent temper and questioned the truth of the plaintiff's story. Mrs. Chambers admitted Trixie was a lively puppy, but good-tempered and a playfellow for the children of the neighborhood.

To demonstrate the truth of this, Trixie was brought into court and scamped about among the jurors, who later returned a verdict for the dog's owner.

DRY WAVE BOOSTS COFFEE

Unusual Demand and Shortage of
Crop Cause Prices in Porto
Rico to Go Up.

San Juan, P. R.—Porto Rico is consuming 50 per cent more coffee today than she did before the island "went dry," according to a San Juan coffee dealer.

This fact, together with an island coffee crop of only half of what it was last year and a heavy demand from Spain and Cuba, has sent up prices throughout the island.

The coffee market here began jumping a week or two ago and it has been going up ever since. Retailers found the price almost doubled over night, and the restaurateurs last week raised their prices to ten cents a cup.

Photograph Heroes' Graves for Relatives

Washington.—Every identified grave of an American soldier in France will be photographed by the American Red Cross and the picture sent to the soldier's next of kin. Several hundred photographs have been taken and forwarded to relatives, and it was announced that at the request of the war department the Red Cross has taken over the task of photographing all graves. Each photograph will be mounted on a cardboard folding frame, on one side of which will be inscribed the record of the soldier.



Lord Claud Hamilton, M. P., who is chairman of the Great Eastern railroad of England.