

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.

For the first time since November, 1915, the dollar is quoted above par in Norway, Consul-General Letcher at Christiania reported Saturday.

Three ships, the Cascade, Quitticas and Remus, have been assigned by the United States shipping board to load at Seattle in April for Vladivostok.

Persistent rumors that all Europe is on the verge of a financial collapse are not justified by the facts, a prominent American financial expert in Paris said recently.

Count Michael Karolyi, former president of Hungary, has been arrested and will be brought before a revolutionary tribunal for trial, a Vienna dispatch says.

Fifty per cent of the inhabitants of northern Labrador perished during the winter from an epidemic of influenza, smallpox and measles, according to dispatches to the Montreal Star.

Boris Savinkoff, acting minister of war in the Kerensky cabinet, declared in an interview given at Paris that 300,000 Russians are ready to fight against the bolsheviks, but lack arms and equipment.

The German government has not yet been able to prepare a new budget for 1919 and has submitted to the national assembly provisional estimates for April, May and June. These total 3,000,000,000 marks.

In the house of lords last week, Viscount Milner, secretary of the colonies, said the country was still far from a well-established peace, therefore, he declared, the army and navy estimates could not be reduced.

The state attaining the largest over-subscription to the victory liberty loan will be awarded the American flag which floated over the capitol dome on a number of historic occasions after the United States entered the war, the treasury has announced.

Sales to foreign governments of more than \$200,000,000 worth of surplus war supplies were announced by the war department Saturday. Most of the material went to France, where purchases included smokeless powder, acids, copper, cannon and steel plates, for which \$155,000,000 was paid.

Prince Osman Fouad Pasha, who claims to be a son of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, and is said to have gone to northern Africa for the purpose of setting up a government in Tripoli, has surrendered to French troops. He has been turned over to the Italian military authorities.

Chambers of commerce of the country were requested in letters sent last Friday by Chairman Arthur Woods of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors, to urge returning men to go to their own homes and take their former jobs, if unable to secure better positions immediately.

Agapito Madrid of Luz Canyon, N. M., died at the age of 115 years according to reports. His son said he had never been ill.

Although growing pale and thin as the result of their five days' fast, 12 alleged I. W. W. members held in the Topeka, Kan. jail continue to refuse all food offered them.

Germany is to receive through the Swedish Red Cross, with the consent of the associated powers, 200,000 barrels of salted herring from Sweden. The cargo is already on the way to Germany.

Both Premier Orlando and Premier Lloyd George must return to their respective capitals soon as their absence at the present moment is more acutely felt because of the spread of bolshevism.

Virtually all the commissions and sub-commissions of the peace conference are waiting for instructions from the supreme council in order to close and submit their reports.

No wage increase will be provided in the new working agreement, to become effective next month, between Pacific coast shipbuilders and the union metal trades workers, it was announced Tuesday by Secretary Berres of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Within the next month Bend will be able to offer the use of a free camping ground to automobile tourists passing through there.

Fire starting in trash piled around the burner resulted Friday in the destruction of the McKinley sawmill, near Bend. No insurance was carried and the loss is estimated at \$5000. The plant will be rebuilt.

A \$1,000,000 bond issue proposed in Linn county for road construction may be voted upon at the special election in June. A meeting of representatives from various sections of the county with the county court will take place in Albany this week.

Between April 1 and 5 the Booth-Kelly Lumber company will start its sawmill at Springfield on a double shift, adding a night crew of about 80 men and increasing the day crew by 20 men, according to announcement by A. C. Dixon, manager of the company.

At a meeting held Saturday The Dalles poultrymen perfected a co-operative organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws. U. L. Upson, poultry expert from O. A. C., explained the State Poultrymen's association and the local body will affiliate. Plans also were made by the poultrymen for grading their product.

Albany people from present indications will enjoy very few of the strawberries raised in that vicinity this year. Such high prices are being offered already by canners and shippers that it is said there will be very few berries for home consumption. Many growers are contracting the delivery of their crops already.

That the bulletin on rural school architecture prepared by J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction, for the use of the boards of directors in rural school districts of this state is attracting attention in all parts of the United States is shown by requests being received by the department for copies of this bulletin.

The present week will see the major portion of spring planting in eastern Umatilla county completed. Heavy rains up to the latter part of last week left the ground in unusually good condition for planting and prospects for heavy crops are good. A considerable portion of last fall's seedling was frozen during the winter and much of this had to be replanted.

Coos bay, although the probability seems quite hopeless, has not abandoned the desire to prevail upon the donee the desire to prevail upon the house naval affairs committee to visit that port, and has sent to Portland Charles Hall, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, who is authorized to invite the committee there and guarantee any expenses in connection.

Both the Medford-Klamath Falls road and the Crater lake national park road will be undertaken and pressed to completion this year, A. F. Potter, acting United States forester, advised Senator McNary recently. Preparations were making to start work on these roads when the war started, but the work was abandoned awaiting peace.

A pure-bred Duroc hog association for Wasco county was organized Saturday at a meeting held at Dufur. Charles Doyle was elected president and A. R. Chase secretary-treasurer. A committee on organization and sales was elected as follows: Charles Doyle, A. R. Chase, Dr. G. E. Sanders, A. W. Greenly, Ira Waterman and J. C. Johnson.

The J. B. Robertson sawmill on the Mohawk, 15 miles northeast of Eugene, has been sold to W. H. Effenberger and O. A. Effenberger of Oregon City, who have contracted for 15,000,000 feet of timber and will soon begin to operate the plant. A valuation of \$20,000 was placed upon the property. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet a day and will employ 25 men. Arrangements are being made to start logging camps at once.

The Rogue River Lumber & Box company, a new concern, composed of Stanley Bishoprick, S. Berquist, M. W. Malcomb and J. Safford, Portland timbermen, have purchased from Pressly & Hackett the old Gold Hill Lumber & Railway company's sawmill plant on Sardine creek, six miles north of Gold Hill. A large tract of valuable saw timber tributary to the plant passes to the new owners in the deal. The new owners propose to begin operations at once, and extend the railway into the timber, and also rebuild their box factory at Gold Hill the coming season.

MEXICO CONCEDES LAND TO JAPANESE

Lower California to See Agricultural Exploitation.

LEGALITY ASSERTED

Mexican Official Says Monroe Doctrine Not Violated and No Difficulties Can Arise.

Mexico City.—That Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in lower California was the statement made Monday by General Amado Aguirre, under secretary of development and agriculture.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the under secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties as far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned.

Reports that there is a possibility of international controversy over the granting of the concessions to the Japanese were said to be absurd by General Amado Aguirre in an interview in which he said the action was legal. At that time he would not admit the concession had been granted. The Japanese legation here denied it had any official knowledge of the action.

In the interview General Aguirre is quoted as follows:

"It is absurd to give credit to, or take seriously, the news published that there is imminent an international conflict because of the fact that Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in lower California, said to belong to the California & Mexican Land company of Los Angeles.

"In the first place the lands, which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican Land company, were declared the property of the pre-constitutional government on April 7, 1917, while action renders void the concession granted to the Mexican Land company. Since then the government has appointed a commission to divide the lands and sell them to Mexicans in small lots.

"Moreover, even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in lower California, they cannot be aided by our government, since the Mexican constitution, in article 27, expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone 100 kilometers wide from a foreign frontier nor in a belt 50 kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific ocean or the gulf of Mexico. Even though the Japanese subjects secure Mexican citizenship, they could not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as it is declared they seek to buy. This equals nearly 400,000 hectares, which is far above the legal limit placed on the purchase of land, which restricts all persons and companies to a maximum of 2800 hectares."

Scaffold Falls; Many Drowned.

Bristol, Pa.—From 10 to 40 persons were killed or drowned late Monday when a temporary scaffolding extending around the stern of a boat on the ways at the Merchant shipyard at Harborman, near here, collapsed, while nearly 150 persons were standing on it to view the launching of the freighter Waukau. At a late hour only three bodies had been recovered. Twenty-two injured persons were taken to the Harborman hospital. Thousands had assembled to see the launching and witnesses of the accident say that the scaffolding seemed to turn over, precipitating occupants into 20 feet of water. The accident happened four minutes before the launching was scheduled to take place.

Filiver Planes Promised.

New York.—Captain Ugo d'Annunzio, Italian aviator, announced here that he had designed and begun the manufacture of filiver airplanes capable of landing on almost any country road and designed to sell for \$1250. The planes, he said, will have a wing spread of less than 20 feet and will be guaranteed to fly for two and one-half hours at an average speed of 50 miles per hour, carrying a passenger weighing not more than 165 pounds.

HOOVER FACES TASK OF FEEDING STARVING NATIONS OF EUROPE

Backed by \$100,000,000 Voted by Congress He Is Directing America's Part in the Work—Trusted Aids Make Personal Inspections of Food Situation in Poland, Serbia and Austria—Difficult Problems to Solve.

By LLOYD ALLEN,
Western Newspaper Union Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.) Paris.—Backed by \$100,000,000 voted by congress, Herbert Hoover is here directing America's big part in feeding the famine-threatened nations of Europe.

But it is not the policy of Mr. Hoover's commission to give food away to the peoples now so sorely pressed with reconstruction problems. They must pay—at once, whenever possible. When they cannot pay, they are to be given credit, with security that will insure America against total loss.

Any other policy would mean the pauperization of Europe, and Hoover has no intention whatever of conducting a commission that would quickly put the millions of Roumania, Poland, and Serbia, to say nothing of the enemy nations, into a mighty bread line.

With this fundamental policy as the basis of conducting a gigantic relief commission, Mr. Hoover first of all needed money and authority to start the machinery. He had come to Europe with \$5,000,000 apportioned from President Wilson's contingent funds to finance such immediate relief work as was found, upon investigation, to be absolutely necessary for the salvation of Europe's new democracies, the Czechoslovaks, the Poles and Serbs, and also the Roumanians.

Congress Votes \$100,000,000.

When Hoover had had a chance to look around, he discovered that \$5,000,000 was just about enough to finance food shipments for one of the nations. He did not single out one nation, however, but ordered cargoes aggregating \$15,000,000 rushed from the United States at once.

He trusted the American people to provide the capital needed. And when he got the first news of the final passage of the \$100,000,000 appropriation in congress, an expression of relief came into his face that had not been there for weeks.

With a small staff, Mr. Hoover has headquarters in the Hotel de Crillon, in Paris, which has been turned into a combination office building and hotel for members of the American commission to negotiate peace.

Some of Mr. Hoover's most trusted aides are making personal inspections of the food situation in Poland, Serbia, and Austria.

Dr. Alonso Taylor's report from Vienna is very interesting. He found the output of coal and agricultural products in Austria-Hungary seriously reduced during 1917 as the result of the war, and still further lowered during 1918.

Austria-Hungary Badly Crippled.

As a result of the war and the allied food blockade, the stocks of commodi-

War Dead 17,500,000, Says British Paper

London.—A complete summary of the world war casualties compiled by the Manchester Guardian gives the total number of deaths at 17,500,000.

This number includes a mortality of 4,000,000 from pneumonia and influenza.

Allied losses are placed at 5,500,000, excluding a large number of French civilian dead.

Deaths suffered by the central powers are estimated at something over 2,900,000.

Italy's losses were 300,000 from disease in the war zone, or three-fifths as many as were killed in action. Four million Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and Jews were massacred by the Turks.

Serbian civilians to the number of 1,000,000 died through massacre, hunger or disease. Germans are held responsible for deaths of 7,500 neutrals.

FAMOUS YANK FLYERS



Capt. W. W. Shaufler (standing) and Lieutenant Tillman, son of the late Senator Tillman, in the observer's seat of a plane of the Ninetieth aero squadron, Seventy-ninth division, at Bethelainville, France.

Poland, one of the new democracies, was suffering from lack of foods that could only be supplied from America.

Saved From Starvation.

Hoover sent Dr. Vernon Kellogg to investigate the situation. Kellogg reported "Poland must have immediate assistance from the outside world (which meant America) if the poorer inhabitants of the large cities and the unemployed workmen and children in the industrial centers were saved from starvation."

Under normal conditions, Poland is self-supporting, as regards food, but four and a half years of war had brought the nation to desperate straits.

German looters stripped all machines of copper and belting. Scores of machines were wantonly destroyed. Tons of stuff were carried away by the Germans.

In all Poland, with its 4,000,000 people, the danger of starvation was a daily menace from December, when the peace conference started, until food from America arrived.

Take Security.

It is with such nations as Poland that Hoover has to deal. There was only one way to obtain some kind of compensation for American foods distributed. This "one way" entailed considerable risk when one thought in terms of millions of dollars. But millions—in the old war game were mere pawns in the gigantic enterprise of war. And in the first reconstruction days they had to be viewed from the same standpoint. The one just method, according to the Hoover policy, was to take some kind of security from the nations benefited by American supplies. Each nation had a different security. Roumania had oil fields which formed a basis of credit, if the world (America) sent food in time. The world needed oil, and Roumania needed food.

In Warsaw there was another kind of security; the woolen mills, which in peace times were among the finest in the world. Factories could not reopen, however, until the employees were fed. The population was weakened from hunger. "Feed the people; they in turn will feed the securities," was the Hoover policy. The first need has been met by a gift ship from America, but it is only a drop in the bucket.

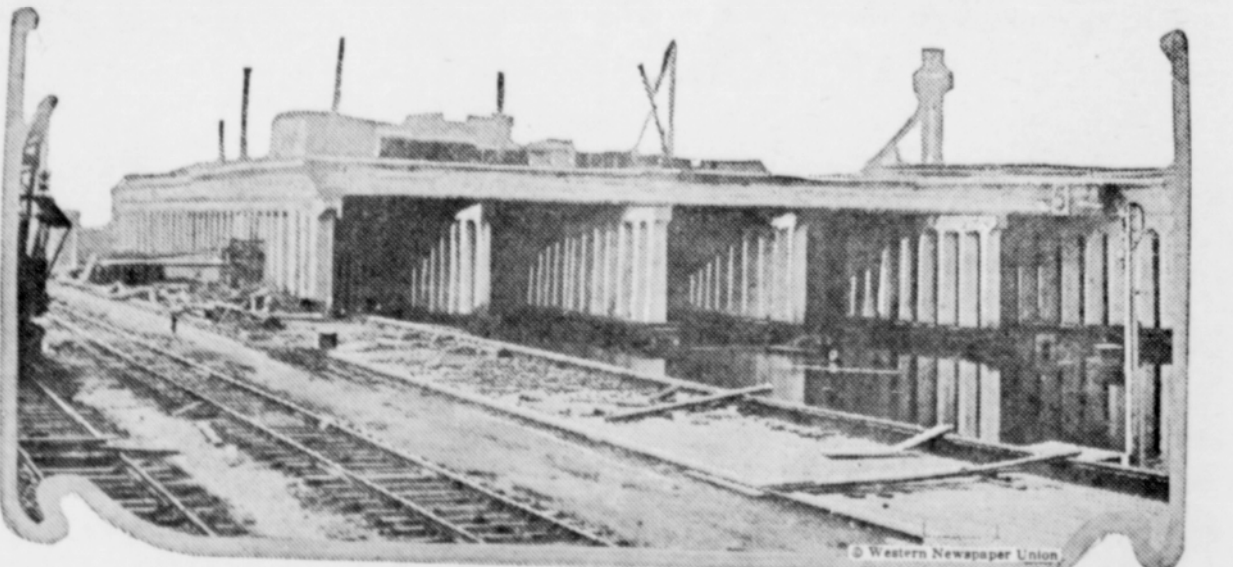
Good for Three Weeks.

San Francisco.—Private Tim Murray for three weeks had nightly leave. He obtained a cow bell and each night mooed contentedly as he tramped slowly away from camp in the darkness.

Probates Wrong Will.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Gustav Kleemann assured the court that he was very much alive after his will was probated. His wife's will should have been filed instead.

U-BOAT SHELTERS AT THE DOCKS OF BRUGES



German U-boat shelters built of concrete and steel, with roofs of enormous thickness for protection against allied airmen, at the docks of Bruges.