

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Methodists retain ban on dancing, cards and theaters.

With tremendous losses the Germans make large gains at Verdun.

Women's clubs are planning an international congress for 1920.

Vigorous notes have been sent both France and England on the subject of interference with mails.

The Paris Temps in an editorial again goes on record as not favoring any idea of peace negotiations.

One hundred and sixteen Texas militiamen who failed to respond to the call for service on the border will be court-martialed.

Eggs shipped from Eugene, Ore., to England, retailed there at 95 cents a dozen. The shipper received a net return of \$3.32 per case.

The deepest May snow in the remembrance of pioneers of the Hood River Valley now lies in the forests around Lost Lake, Oregon.

Mayor Joseph McCaskey, of Wilkeson, a coal mining town near Tacoma, Wash., has resigned following his conviction of having violated the dry law by selling liquor in his drugstore.

The German and Austrian consuls at Canes, Island of Crete, left that city with their families and the consulate staffs on May 24 for Athens, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens.

A new company has been organized to establish large shipyards at Vancouver, Wash., contracts have been made for four large motor schooners, and options given for three others.

Victor Carlstrom, bearing a message from the Aero Club of America to President Wilson and carrying Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, as a passenger, flew from New York to Washington, 220 miles, in three hours and seven minutes.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York during April amounted to \$184,751,946, compared with \$135,125,523 in April a year ago. Imports for that month increased also, amounting to \$115,290,452, compared with \$82,252,029 in April, 1915.

An unconfirmed report received at Fargo, N. D., said 10 persons had been killed at Rogers, N. D., in the storm which swept Southeastern North Dakota. Rogers was cut off completely from the outside world, all telephone and telegraph wires being down.

The German authorities have offered to allow General Leman, the defender of Liege, to go to Switzerland, according to a news dispatch. Because the permission was granted on the ground of his ill health and age, the General rejected the offer, saying that he did not wish to admit that he was unfit to fight for his country.

The resignation of Charles Ware as general manager of the Union Pacific was announced Tuesday at the company's headquarters. No reason is given.

London underwriters charge 50 per cent to insure against a declaration of peace between Great Britain and Germany before January 1. The rate indicates that in the underwriters' opinion the prospects for an early peace are better than two months ago, when the rate for the same risk was only 30 per cent.

It is officially announced from Dublin that in addition to the sentence of death imposed on Jeremiah C. Lynch, American, a similar sentence was imposed upon Peter Gallighan, but that this sentence was commuted to five years' penal servitude. A number of other persons also were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

More than 1300 French, including 31 officers, 16 machine guns and eight cannons, were captured in a German assault on the Verdun front in the region of Deadman's hill, the German war office announced Tuesday.

President Poincare has conferred the war cross on Queen Elizabeth of Belgium as an expression of "the admiration of the people for the magnificent courage and untiring devotion to the wounded which she has never ceased to show under the enemy's fire."

The Swedish steamer Rosalina, 877 tons, from Copenhagen for Stagsund, in ballast, has been sunk by a mine off the Stockholm Skerries. The crew was saved.

By a vote of 80 to 37, the house in committee of the whole has adopted an amendment to grant suffrage to the women of Porto Rico. It was proposed by Republican Leader Mann.

Notices of contests from the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth districts of Texas, involving four delegates to the Republican National convention are received by Secretary Reynolds.

FOOD DICTATORSHIP WITH SWEEPING POWER CREATED IN GERMANY

Berlin, via London.—"The adequate nourishment of our population is fully assured and will be rendered doubtful by any blockade regulations of enemy states, no matter how unscrupulous they may be and no matter how long the war may last," says the semi-official North German Gazette, in an announcement of the creation of a food dictatorship with sweeping powers.

"However, the short harvest of 1915, together with reduced imports, have resulted in a food scarcity in some directions which makes itself felt, and efforts to better conditions have been hindered by the fact that each federated state has been able to make independent regulations. This will now be corrected by a centralization of power."

Probably never before have such sweeping powers been concentrated as now granted Herr von Batzocki, the new food dictator. Various counselors will be assigned to him, representing agriculture, industry, trade, the military and the consumers, and the representatives of the federal states and associations connected with the war will aid him. Final decision on all questions, however, rests solely in Herr von Batzocki's hands.

The regulations of the federal council will not be affected by the appointment of the dictator, but in case of pressing necessity the dictator is empowered even to issue contrary regulations, but these must be laid before the federated council for approval.

30,000 Carranza Troops Hunt Bandits Along Northern Border

Washington, D. C.—Reports to both the State and War departments Wednesday further indicated plans of the Carranza government to prosecute vigorously pursuit of Chihuahua outlaw bands while the American forces remain comparatively quiescent.

Closely following news of withdrawal from Mexico of the second American punitive expedition sent from Boquilla, Texas, under Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne, information reached the State department that General Obregon had ordered 30,000 troops to engage in the bandit hunt in Chihuahua and along the Big Bend border.

Delay in opening diplomatic discussions over the question of American troops remaining in Mexico also was indicated in official dispatches. State department officials said that receipt of the new note being prepared by General Carranza was not expected before next week.

It was thought probable that retirement of the Big Bend expedition to American soil had presented a new situation in connection with representations contemplated in General Carranza's new note.

Battle at Verdun Grows Bloodier; French Withstand Titanic Assaults

London.—Tuesday witnessed the bloodiest fighting in the whole battle of Verdun. The struggle of the first days of the German assault, or of the second mighty effort to overwhelm the fortress, fade into nothing compared with the titanic force of Tuesday's blows. And their net result, so far as the Germans are concerned, was to leave the battle lines where the French had left them after the successful counter attacks of Monday.

Only about the Thiaumont farm, east of the Meuse, does Paris admit the loss of a single foot of ground. Berlin herself claims only the capture of a small blockhouse west of the river and of a sap mine near Vaux. For the rest it contents itself with reporting the repulse of the French attacks.

Every available man and every available gun except those actually necessary for the reserves the Germans have mustered into the battle. They made a supreme effort to recapture Fort Douaumont, which in their absorption at Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, they had neglected to prepare against the contingency of French surprise, but the French grip on their old fortifications was too strong.

Assault after assault, so many of them that they literally flowed into each other until even the French could not distinguish them, was delivered within the old ramparts. It was a repetition of the hand-to-hand struggle in the streets of Vaux.

Probia May Name Bryan.
Chicago.—If he will consent to make the race, William Jennings Bryan may be selected as the candidate for President of the Prohibition party. Recent statements of Mr. Bryan before the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Saratoga Springs, in which he was quoted as declaring that he had about reached the point where he could no longer follow a political party which refused to indorse national prohibition, was discussed by Prohibition party leaders here, who thought Bryan might consent to run.

Bear and Egg Condemned.
Birmingham, Ala.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church ended its 88th annual meeting Wednesday night after adopting a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment for national prohibition and approving a committee report which deplored that a large number of women had formed the habit of using alcoholic drinks.

It condemned specifically the use of beer and egg as a spring tonic.

JAMES J. HILL DIES AFTER OPERATION

Railroad Magnate Passes at St. Paul After Short Illness.

GREAT AGE AGAINST RECOVERY

Northwest to Pay Tribute to Memory of Great Empire Builder.
Life Was Momentous.

St. Paul, Minn.—James J. Hill, one of the last of the American empire builders, died at his home here at 9:43 a. m. Monday, May 29, following an operation for the removal of a carbuncle. On account of his age, 78 years, he was unable to resist successfully the shock of the operation.

"The end came quickly," said the official bulletin. "Mr. Hill became unconscious a few hours before. There were no death agonies."

Mr. Hill's death followed two operations upon his thigh to relieve inflammation caused by a carbuncle. The fact that an operation had been performed Friday was kept secret until



James J. Hill, "Empire Builder."

Monday. There was a second operation Saturday. Dr. Herman Biggs, New York state health commissioner, had been in attendance since Friday.

Mr. Hill's final collapse came with startling suddenness. It was late last week before a word of his serious condition was allowed to leak out. Then it was stated he was suffering from a cold. The Mayo brothers, surgical specialists, were brought from Rochester, Minn., for a consultation, and it then developed that Mr. Hill was afflicted with an intestinal carbuncle.

Special trains began bringing friends and relatives to the bedside. The best surgeons were summoned. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, opened his residence next door for the accommodation of doctors and nurses. Early Sunday afternoon Mr. Hill experienced a sinking spell. Rev. Father Thomas J. Gibbons, pastor of the St. Paul cathedral and vicar general of St. Paul archdiocese, hastened to the bedside. Four hours later Mr. Hill was said to have rallied. At 6 p. m. his pulse was reported improved. But at 9:30, 12 hours before his death was to come, Doctors Biggs and Gillilan announced that "the outlook was extremely serious."

St. Paul is preparing to honor Mr. Hill's memory. Every division point of the northwest is ready to pay tribute in memorial ceremonies.

Facts in Life of James Jerome Hill.
1838—Born near Guelph, Ont.
1856—Left father's farm for business life in Minnesota.
1856-1865—In steamboat office in St. Paul.
1867—Married Mary Theresa Mehan, of St. Paul.
1869-75—Head of Hill, Griggs, & Co., fuel and transportation.
1870—Established Red River Transportation company, first to open communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg.
1878—Organized syndicate that secured control of the St. Paul & Pacific railway from Dutch owners of securities.
1879—Reorganized road as St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and became its general manager.
1882-1890—President of this road, which became part of the Great Northern system.
1889-97—President of the entire Great Northern, which he extended to Puget Sound from Lake Superior, with northern and southern branches and a steamship line to the Orient.
1907-12—President of Great Northern's board of directors.

Elba Capital Bombarded.
Barrin, by wireless to Sayville—Bombardment of Porto Ferrajo, capital of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, by an Austrian submarine, is reported in a statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty May 26. The announcement says: "An Austro-Hungarian submarine on the morning of May 25 very successfully shelled important blast furnaces at Porto Ferrajo, on the island of Elba. The fire of the land battery was without effect. The submarine later sank the Italian steamer Washington."

PRESIDENT OUTLINES MEDIATION GROUND

United States is Pledged to Work for Harmony Among Nations.

HIGHER DIPLOMACY IS URGED

Address Before Peace League Interpreted as "Feeler" Looking to Ending of European War.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson declared here Saturday night before the League to Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility" and in service of "a common order, a common justice and a common peace." He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the present war would include such an arrangement.

Outlining suggestions for peace, which the President said he hoped the United States would make when it has the opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the keystone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain, and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

Officials interpreted the President's address as a preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined the conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediatory offer with the idea, it was understood, of learning how such suggestions would be received abroad.

"I am sure," said the President, "that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines:

"First—Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

"Second—An universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

The fundamentals of a lasting peace, President Wilson said he believed were:

"First—That every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live.

"Like other nations," the President said, "we have ourselves, no doubt, once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit, but it has become more our rule of life and action.

"Second—That the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

"And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of people and nations."

The outstanding lesson of the world war, the President said, had been that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon "a new and more wholesome diplomacy."

German Fliers Raid Riga.
Berlin—An air raid by a German flying squadron on a Russian aeroplane station at Rappenhof on the island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, is announced in an official communication issued by the war office.

"Thursday night a German air squadron again dropped bombs on a Russian aeroplane station at Rappenhof, on the island of Oesel. The squadron obtained lucky hits, mostly on the air station itself. In spite of a heavy fire directed against them, all our aeroplanes returned safely."

Newspaper Black-Edged.
Athens—"Whoever dreamed to see the Bulgarian flag supplant the Greek flag in Macedonia? Just for this we have maintained mobilization at the cost of the economic ruin of the country."

M. Venizelos, the former premier, thus writes in the Herald, the Venizelist organ. Feeling runs high over the Bulgarian invasion of Greece. The Herald appeared with a black border as a token of national mourning.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Winners of Industrial Prizes to Attend U. A. C. Summer School

Arrangements have just been completed by J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for sending the boys and girls who won the capital prizes in the industrial club work at the State fair last fall to the Oregon Agricultural college for the Boys' and Girls' Summer school. Twenty-one children were successful in winning these prizes at the State fair last September. The capital prizes consist of membership in the short course at the Agricultural college with all expenses paid. It represents the highest award in each project offered in the industrial department at the State fair last year. The prizes are made possible through contributions made to Superintendent Churchill for the furtherance of this work by public-spirited men and women of the state. Those who received these awards are: Leland Charley, Brownboro; Gertrude Courtney, La Grande; Earl Stewart, Cottage Grove; Homer Bursell, Monmouth; Hazel Bursell, Monmouth; Clifford Cook, Yoncalla; Carmen Jones, Pendleton; Esther Miller, Medford; Warren McGowan, Independence; Harold Reynolds, Independence; Earl Cooley, Salem; L. M. Bowles, Dallas; Rudolph Mullinoff, Boring; Teddy Fones, Carlton; Exie Morgan, The Dalles; Florence Wharton, Roseburg; Marion Lows, Nyssa; Mae McDonald, Dallas; Muriel Blums, Albany; Paul Jaeger, Sherwood; Claus Charley, Brownboro.

The Boys' and Girls' club work which is carried on co-operatively by the State department of Education, the Extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college and the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, is increasing in interest to such an extent that clubs are being formed in every section of Oregon. Since the first of the year Superintendent Churchill has had two field workers, N. C. Maris and L. P. Harrington, continually engaged in forming clubs throughout the state. The work of the Agricultural college in sending to the members of these clubs, bulletins on how to select seed care for the growing crops and also bulletins on canning and sowing, has made a wonderful advancement in the standard of the work done by the school children of Oregon. The example of Claus Charley of Jackson county shows what a wholesome influence one boy may have in this work. At the State fair in 1914 he won the state prize on his corn. The next, through the efforts of the county school superintendent and one of the Medford banks, fifty boys of Jackson county were supplied with seed corn selected from Claus Charley's prize-winning corn. Each of the fifty boys raised from one-eighth to one-fourth of an acre of corn, the amount which each boy planted being determined by the age of the boy. The exhibits of corn coming from these boys to the State fair in 1915 were said by judges to exceed in quality fully 100 per cent the corn exhibit of 1913.

"As a result of this work," says Superintendent Churchill, "we can feel certain that in the next generation there will be a group of expert farmers and home-keepers in every rural community of Oregon."

Coos County Voters Favor
\$362,000 Road Building Bonds

Marshfield—Complete returns from the 58 precincts in Coos county give a majority in favor of good roads bonds of \$181,000. As soon as the count was completed the County court issued an order of the election being carried. The county precincts, with a few exceptions, those in the northern portion of the county, including Lakeside, Templeton, Kentuck and Haynes Inlet, and a few others, voted heavily against the bonds, and the success was due entirely to the heavy votes in the cities. Coquille had a handsome majority, and Bandon gave the bonds a great boost, being nearly a three-to-one majority. The issue calls for the expenditure of \$362,000 for lining and grading, and it is not expected the fund will provide for any hard surfacing. The money will be expended between Marshfield and Coquille, Coquille and Myrtle Point, Bandon and Coquille, North Bend and North Inlet, Bandon to the Curry county line. The argument in favor of bonding was that money spent from the bond issue would release the usual road levies to be expended upon branch roads.

Whiskey is Confiscated.
Pendleton—Holding that the barrel of whiskey was in very bad company and, except upon clear proof to the contrary, should be disposed of, Circuit Judge Phelps handed down a decision reversing the decision of Justice of the Peace Joe Parkes, and confiscating a 62-gallon barrel of whiskey in a lodging house, in company with some beer, which was found to be used for illegal purposes and confiscated. A claim for the whiskey was won in the Justice's court. District Attorney Frederick Stetser appealed the case.

Roseburg Votes Municipal Railroad.
Roseburg—By a vote of nearly seven to one, the taxpayers of Roseburg went to the polls Tuesday and authorized an amendment to the city charter making it possible for Roseburg, as a municipality, to construct and operate a standard-gauge railroad from this city to Rock Creek.

ORDERS DROPPED TO STOP MAIL SEIZURES

U. S. Demands Radical Change in "Lawless Practice."

FRANCE INCLUDED IN LATEST PROTEST

"Vexatious" Abuses Perpetrated by Allies Are Cited—Loss Claims Also to Be Pressed Soon.

Washington, D. C.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it no longer can tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practices" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which was made public by the State department. The time in which the change must be effected is not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Onerous and vexatious" abuses, which have been perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails, are recited in the communication, and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded.

Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for the losses which already have been sustained.

Berlin Expects Peace Visit.

Berlin, via London.—Another visit by Colonel E. M. House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters here. The American rumors to this effect are regarded as having a certain basis in fact, although the opinion prevails that the trip would naturally be postponed until after the national conventions.

It is hoped here that should Colonel House pay such a visit he will come this time as a harbinger of peace, or at any rate, to prepare, if possible, the foundations for a peace proposal, difficult as this task is recognized to be.

During his last previous visit to Europe, Colonel House made no effort and conducted no investigations in the direction of peace—in Berlin at any event—having, perhaps, found absolutely adverse conditions in capitals of nations hostile to Germany. Presumably also he had previous information that American mediation was not desired and it would not be accepted as long as the United States continued to supply Germany's foes with munitions.

Standardize Women's Street Dress.

New York—Shall the women of America standardize their street dress? Two thousand women, delegates, alternates and visiting club members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, answered the foregoing question in the affirmative at an open conference of the home economics committee of the federation Saturday.

The committee has spent two years in investigating the practicability of the plan, and as a result it is prepared to introduce a resolution favoring it at next week's session of the convention. Gowns for evening wear are to be excluded from the proposed limitations.

German Agent Indicted.

New York—Frans von Rintelen, the German agent who has figured in several alleged German bomb plots and is now detained in England, was indicted Saturday by the Federal grand jury as a basis for obtaining his extradition to this country. Von Rintelen is supposed to be wanted by the United States authorities to aid in the case against Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, and against men who are alleged to have participated with von Rintelen in a plot to block munitions shipments to the entente allies.

Munitions Fraud Charged.

Chicago—Major George H. Aronold and John B. Watergreen, said to be his secretary, are under arrest charged with fraud in connection with the sale of war munitions to the British government. Complaint was made by the British vice consul here. Rintelen G. Clabough, division chief of the department of Justice, charges that the men represented themselves as agents of the British government and obtained money from various persons.