

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 Fashion Art League of America has decreed that a woman must spend \$653 for clothes if she's to be properly dressed this year.

Hans Sulzer, who has been appointed Swiss minister to the United States, is on his way to Washington. His appointment has been approved by the American government.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Sladen, commander of the military training camp, reserve corps officers, has ordered the dismissal of the unfit men from the Presidio camp.

On Memorial Day the flood waters of the Clearwater river, Idaho, claimed two victims, Eleanor, 13 years old, and Uretta, 8 years old, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Boyer, of Lewiston.

Memorial Day celebrations were held at both ends of the Panama Canal, with speeches by William J. Price, the American minister to Panama, and Major Herbert White, of the United States Army.

It was announced in London this week that, owing to the shortage of shipping and the consequent necessity of economizing all available supplies of tobacco, the board of trade will requisition all stocks.

J. E. Black, a policeman of Selma, Ala., was sentenced to one second imprisonment in the county jail for killing Alex Posey, a negro, while trying to arrest him. The sheriff took Black to jail, locked him up and immediately turned him out.

A tornado struck Mineral Point, Mo., late Wednesday, killed four persons and injured 30, demolished the entire town with the exception of the schoolhouse, and then swept southward to Eye, where Fred Harper, a farmer, was killed by flying debris.

S. X. Constantinidi, first secretary of the Greek legation in Washington, has presented his papers of resignation to the State department and announced his allegiance to the forces of Venizelos. He said he disapproved of King Constantine's pro-German attitude.

Representatives of the Middle West paying brick and light and power industries protested against the proposed 15 per cent freight rate increase at Wednesday's hearings before the Interstate Commerce commission, and predicted curtailment of business or failure if it were granted.

Citizens of Berlin, Wis., are seriously considering changing the name of the place from its namesake across the ocean. While there are literally dozens of cities in the United States bearing the same name, this is the first, so far as is known, where the agitation to change the name has assumed definite shape. The Indian name Mascoutin is said to be favorably considered.

Ideas embodied in Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske's invention of a torpedo-launching seaplane have been "appropriated" by the Germans, and were used by them in torpedoing the 3000-ton British steamship Gena off Aldeburgh, on May 1, according to a statement given out in New York by the Aero Club of America. Two seaplanes participated in the attack and one was brought down by the British.

Enlistments in the Naval Reserve forces since the war began have brought the personnel of all branches up to about 25,000, or almost half the size of the regular Navy a year ago. This includes the fleet reserve, the naval auxiliary, volunteer coast defense and flying corps reserves and women enlisted for special duty. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, in the order named, have led in enlistments.

Every jitney bus operating in Spokane was ordered off the streets by Mayor Fleming Tuesday.

Resolutions adopted at the great mass meeting in favor of the entente allies held in Madrid Tuesday were presented to the Spanish minister of the interior. The resolutions were to the effect that "Spain should break diplomatic relations with Germany and should accept all the consequences from the action which she is compelled to adopt for the defense of her dignity."

MISSION IN RUSSIA

American Delegation Makes Long Voyage Secretly on Fast Battleship to Help Troubled Country.

Washington, D. C.—Safe arrival at a Russian port of the American commission to Russia headed by Elihu Root, ambassador extraordinary, was announced in a dispatch to the Navy department.

The commission left Washington May 1, charged with greetings to the new democratic government of Russia and authorized to give aid from the United States not only in the prosecution of war against the common enemy, but in the rehabilitation of the demoralized country.

It was preceded by a special mission of railroad experts, whose arrival already has been announced.

After a final conference between President Wilson and Mr. Root, the commissioners traveled overland to the Pacific Coast and there boarded a fast naval vessel.

Under the voluntary censorship, at the request of the government, nearly all American newspapers refrained from publishing anything about their departure or the points through which they passed along the way.

While no German submarines are known to be operating in the Pacific, it was deemed wise to print no details of the trip until the voyagers were safely landed.

The arrival of the mission at Petrograd is awaited anxiously, because it is confidently believed here that the assurances it brings from the American government and the people and the counsel of its members will do much toward steadying and strengthening the hand of the provisional government.

COMMENCEMENT WAR THEME

Discussions of War Purpose to Stir Up Martial Spirit is Urged.

America's purpose in the war—a lasting world peace—how to get it and how to keep it, will be the theme of essays and orations in thousands of schools and colleges this June. The subject under three different titles has a prominent place in the list of topics for discussion at commencement exercises recently issued by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior.

Mr. Wm. D. Wheelwright, chairman of the Oregon branch of the League to Enforce Peace, says that the national headquarters of the league, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, had prepared material which will be mailed upon request to students wishing to write upon any of the following subjects in Secretary Lane's list:

"League to Enforce Peace."
"Preparation for Peace at Close of the War."

"International League of Peace."
The members of the league, he declared, are striving, with the approval of the administration, to emphasize the high purpose of the war as defined by President Wilson, in the belief that this is the best way to stir up martial spirit, which must be the basis of all effective preparation. The league, it is unnecessary to point out, is not a pacifist body. It advocates war until the world, in the words of President Wilson, is made "safe for democracy." Former President William H. Taft is its head.

German Army on Strict Diet; Two Meatless Days in Week

London—The condition as to food supplies in Germany may be conjectured from the fact that it now is definitely settled that the best fed of the German fighting units subsist on a ration which equals only three-fifths in weight and value that issued to the British troops. The best nourished German troops are those in reserve just back of the fighting lines. They receive the maximum ration. Since the spring of 1916, however, their bread allowance has been cut down one-third. The greater part of this reduction has occurred during the last eight months.

There are now two meatless days a week in the German trenches. Even the indispensable sausage allowance has been cut down to two and three-quarter ounces daily. Rice has been eliminated entirely, being replaced by dry turnips.

A comparison between the British and German rations is interesting and illuminating. The only issues which are common with the two forces are bread, meat and vegetables. These are common in substance, but not in weight or quality by any means.

Officers Miss Dinner.

San Francisco—The water supply gave out temporarily at the Presidio here Saturday and the army cooks were unable to wash the breakfast dishes. Consequently, when several thundred leg-weary "rookies," candidates for commissions as officers of the Reserve Corps, returned from a two-hour march with 20-pound packs and rifles, there was no dinner. The men were forced to line up and take their "chow" in strict field method.

Liberty Loan FACTS

Why Does the Government Sell Bonds?

The sinews of war are men, munitions and money. The greatest immediate need of the United States today, to render the best help to her Allies, is money.

This money can be raised by the government by borrowing and by taxing. The United States is at present employing both methods. Borrowing by means of the Liberty Bonds is a method of securing immediate funds for the prosecution of the war and spreading the burden of repayment over a period of from 15 to 30 years, when, it is hoped, world civilization will be in a happier state than now. Taxation does not bring in the funds as quickly as bond issues, but nevertheless helps to pay off immediately a large part of the current expenses.

It is this government's avowed intention to put the burden of our share in this struggle for Democracy as far as possible on the present generation and not to shift our troubles onto our children. That is why the Liberty Bonds are issued with a maturity of only 30 years and a large part of the current expenses will be taken care of by taxation.

This is sound reasoning, as we can well stand the burden. It will keep our country in healthy financial condition for the keen world competition in business which we must face later.

Are you doing your share to straighten out this world struggle in the right way by subscribing for the Liberty Bonds?

Liberty Loan Spells Immediate Prosperity.

What will be the effect on business of the successful subscription of the two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan?

Do not worry, you Manufacturer, Merchant, Employee.

The immediate effect in every war has been that business should be stimulated to the last degree.

Every railroad, every mill and factory, every mine, every farm, will be pushed to its utmost to meet the increased activity caused by the government coming into the market as a buyer on an enormous scale.

War for the next three years as regards business would mean a kind of concentrated "prosperity"—the lavish spending of vast sums of money on our industries by our government.

The cost will come in loss of our young men, in waste of money in unproductive lines and for the future in increased taxation. But the cause of Civilization is worth the cost.

A large oversubscription to the Liberty Loan will shorten the war. And no one need hesitate to subscribe because he fears any possible business depression in the immediate future.

The Safest Security in the World.

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world, and will pay you 3½ per cent interest on your money.

The estimated wealth of the United States is about 250 billion dollars. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the two billion dollars now offered as the Liberty Loan, gives a total national debt of a little over 1 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are estimated at about 40 billion dollars, or over 13 times the total national debt (including the present issue) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$13,000, and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

To Every Employee.

Go to your employer today and tell him you wish to subscribe \$100 for a Liberty Loan bond.

Tell him you wish to make a payment of \$10 down and about \$10 per month, which he can retain out of your salary. He can arrange all details with his bank.

It will help your country.

At the end of nine months, you will own the safest investment in the world, paying you at least 3½ per cent.

You will have saved this \$100.

If you have a savings account, go to your bank and ask them to transfer a part at least of your account into Liberty Bonds. You can arrange with them also to make monthly partial payments if necessary to buy these bonds. In this way you will save for yourself and your current savings will go toward helping your country to save Democracy.

CORN YIELD WILL BE GREAT

Immense Volume of Business Done on Board Sends Business Down.

Chicago—Likelihood of a record-breaking corn yield this season had much to do with sharp declines in prices of corn and wheat Thursday. The market closed heavy for wheat, with values 1 to 6 cents net lower at \$2.05 for July and \$1.84 for September. Corn finished ½ to 5 down, oats unchanged to ½ higher, and provisions off 5 to 25c.

General rushes to sell on the part of both longs and shorts brought down corn prices in a hurry. The greatest smash of values was in the July delivery, which made an extreme descent of 7½. Aggressiveness on the bear side was accompanied by widespread assertions that with a continuance of existing favorable weather conditions the 1917 crop would surpass all previous known totals.

Wheat showed a little more activity than has been the rule of late, but the amount was puny alongside the huge volume of business in corn. Foreigners appeared to be the chief sellers of July wheat. The fact was noted that world shipments were larger, especially from Australia. Moreover, British advisers reported less apprehension regarding supplies. In addition there was decided optimism here concerning the outlook for the growing domestic crops. A big decrease in the United States visible supply figures, however, led temporarily to some firmness, but the general tendency in the end was again down grade.

To Build Drying Plants.

Walla Walla—Four and possibly more drying plants or evaporators are to be built in the Walla Walla valley this year and all will be under one management. They will handle apples. This was decided definitely at a meeting attended by about 40 fruit-growers representing Dayton, Waitsburg, Milton, Freewater, Gardena and other points here Thursday.

Prunes will be handled by enlarging the Blalock Fruit company plant and the Luther dehydrating plant. The Baer-Langdon company will construct one plant with a capacity of from 20 to 30 tons a day at its orchard near the city, but it will be managed by the general board.

Another plant will be built in Walla Walla, another at Milton or Freewater and another at Dayton or Waitsburg. One possibly will be built at Gardena.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem.....	\$2.45
Fortyfold	2.42
Club.....	2.42
Red Russian.....	2.38
Oats—No. 1 white.....	\$45.00
Barley—No. 1 feed.....	45.00
Cattle—Steers, prime....	\$9.75@10.00
Steers, good.....	9.50@ 9.75
Steers, medium.....	9.00@ 9.50
Cows, choice.....	8.75@ 9.00
Cows, medium.....	8.25@ 8.75
Cows, fair.....	7.25@ 8.00
Heifers.....	7.00@ 9.75
Bulls.....	6.00@ 8.00
Calves.....	7.50@ 9.50
Hogs—Packing.....	\$15.50@15.75
Rough heavies.....	14.90@15.25
Pigs and skips.....	13.00@13.50
Stock hogs.....	12.00@13.00
Sheep—Wethers.....	\$10.25@13.50
Ewes.....	9.00@11.50
Lambs.....	10.25@14.00
Flour—Patents, \$12.10.	
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$37	
per ton; shorts, \$40; rolled barley,	
\$51; rolled oats, \$54.	
Corn—White, \$72 per ton; cracked,	
\$73.	
Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy,	
Eastern Oregon, \$30@32 per ton; val-	
ley timothy, \$22@24; alfalfa, \$20@23;	
valley grain hay, \$18@20.	
Butter—Cubes, extras, 37½c per	
pound; prime firsts, 37c. Jobbing	
prices: Prints, extras, 39c; cartons,	
1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 39c; No.	
2, 37c.	
Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 33c	
per dozen; select, 34c.	
Poultry—Hens, 17@18c per pound;	
broilers, 16@21c; turkeys, 22@24c;	
ducks, 18@22c; geese, 12@13c.	
Veal—Fancy, 14@14½c per pound.	
Pork—Fancy, 19½c per pound.	
Vegetables—Artichokes, 70 @ 75c	
per dozen; tomatoes, \$4.25@4.50 per	
crate; cabbage, 4@5c per pound; egg-	
plant, 25c; lettuce, \$1.75@1.85; cu-	
cumbers, 90c@1.50 per dozen; cel-	
ery, 75c@1.25; cauliflower, \$1.00	
per dozen; peppers, 20@35c per	
pound; rhubarb, 2@3c; peas, 5@6c;	
asparagus, 5@6c; spinach, 4@6c per	
pound.	
Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.50@	
4.00 per hundred.	
Green Fruit—Strawberries, Oregon,	
\$2.5@3.00.	
Hops—1916 crop, 3@6c per pound;	
1917 contracts, nominal.	
Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 45@48c	
per pound; coarse, 50c; valley, 45@	
50c; mohair, 55@61c.	
Cascara Bark—Old and new, 6½c	
per pound.	

LIFE INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS IS PLAN

Policy for \$4000 to Each Man
Proposed by Government.

ELIMINATE PENSIONS

All Policies Would Be Free, and Pay-
ment Would Be Made for Death,
Partial or Total Disability.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for issuing \$4000 free government insurance on the life of every American soldier and sailor during the war in lieu of pension arrangements will be taken up next week by the Council of National Defense. A report prepared by Assistant Secretary Sweet, of the Commerce department, ready to be submitted, urges that the insurance be provided through legislation before American troops are sent to France.

The Defense Council took up the question some weeks ago and turned the whole subject over to the department of Commerce for investigation. The report now ready offers a long list of arguments showing the advantage of working out a compensation system before American lives are lost in the war.

The plans as prepared provide for a flat insurance of \$4000 on the life of every officer and private in the military and naval service, to be paid to his beneficiaries without premiums. A government insurance bureau would handle the whole subject and there would be provision for a system of insurance by which officers and men desiring to do so could take out amounts higher than the \$4000 free policy by paying premiums at peace rates.

War risks are so great that few companies are eager to insure soldiers and sailors except at high premiums, officials have been told, although many companies who have on their lists men now in the military and naval service have not advanced their premium rates.

At the end of the war, the government, it is suggested, could turn over to insurance companies its premium war business, dropping the flat \$4000 policies on all who leave the service, but continuing it on men who remain in the army or navy.

One argument advanced for the insurance plan is that it would improve the morale of the troops, since many would go into battle much more willingly if assured their dependents would be cared for if they were killed. The plan would provide also insurance for partial or total disability. In case of death the insurance would be paid in installments, the amount to be determined by a government board.

Government officials are convinced the best way to dispose of the pension problem is to meet it beforehand. The history of the pension system since the Civil War has shown many abuses, which it is hoped to avoid by providing insurance before men are killed.

Many officials hold that since many men who will be drafted will be drawn from occupations in which government and state laws compel compensation for injury or death, the government cannot subject a man to more risk than he encounters in his usual occupation and not make compensation if he is wounded or killed.

TWO SUBS. FIRE ON U. S. SHIP

Torpedoes Hit Steamer Kroonland But
Glance Off Harmlessly.

New York—Two German submarines made a concerted attack on the American line steamship Kroonland on her last outward voyage from this port, firing four torpedoes, two of which hit the liner glancing blows but did not explode, according to a report brought here Monday by an American, recently in England, who said he was told of the attack by an officer of the ship.

Naval gunners on the Kroonland opened fire at the unseen target, sending explosive shells into the water at the point where it was judged the submarines were when the torpedoes were launched, but no hits were recorded.

Mutinous Troops Seize Fortress.

Petrograd—The fateful decision of the Workmen and Soldier delegates to assume control of Kronstadt, the great fortress which defends Petrograd, was carried by a vote of 210 against 40, with eight of the delegates abstaining from voting. It is announced by the Workmen and Soldiers' delegates that henceforth the relations of Kronstadt with Petrograd and the remainder of Russia will be only through the Petrograd branch of the delegates.