

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 national War Labor board has asked the Cleveland Railway company to dismiss the 150 women employes within 30 days from December 3.

Restrictions on the purchase of sugar for consumption in homes and eating places were removed Wednesday night by the Food administration.

The French government has taken all necessary measures to insure the demobilization of all classes of the territorial reserve before the end of February, according to L'Oeuvre.

Conclusion of a trade "arrangement" between Holland and the associated governments whereby Holland will be allowed to import commodities under license was announced Wednesday by the War Trade board.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the War Industries board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

Soldiers disabled during the war will be paid \$65 a month during the period of their re-education, which will be directed by the Federal board for vocational training. Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of the board, announces.

Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman-elect, of Milwaukee, and his campaign manager, Louis A. Arnold, were indicted by the federal grand jury on 16 counts involving alleged violations of the espionage act, during his senatorial campaign last March.

Captain Norbert Carolin made a flight in an army airplane from Pittsburgh to Washington Wednesday in one hour and 35 minutes. War department officials said the best previous record for this trip, approximately 200 miles, was two hours and 20 minutes.

Berlin was to have been bombed by a squadron of eight to 12 super-Handley-Page and De Havilland 10 airplanes on the night of November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, according to a number of American aviators who returned Wednesday on the transport Lapland.

All liabilities contracted by the Russian government, except those made by the Bolshevik regime, are recognized by the all-Russian government at Omsk and will be executed by it, according to a statement authorized by the ministry of foreign affairs received in Washington.

All restrictions of the use of news print paper were withdrawn Wednesday by the War Industries board, effective December 15. In making this announcement Chairman Baruch urged the adoption of permanent rules by publishers prohibiting wasteful practices and continued voluntary conservation of reading matter space for a time.

The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the peace conference. Secretary Baker, in his annual report, made public Wednesday, says this course is determined upon, since "the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

Representative Mann, of Illinois, Monday resumed active floor leadership of the republicans in the house, after an absence of several months on account of illness.

The British steamship Mauretania, returning to the United States with the first large body of American overseas troops, anchored in Gravesend bay, N. Y., at 7:40 o'clock Sunday night.

HOPEFUL OF WORLD LEAGUE

Balfour of England, Deems Difficulties Not to Be Insurmountable.

London.—Great Britain will demand of Germany £8,000,000,000 sterling (\$38,880,000,000) for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the Daily Mail. The newspaper says it understands that David Lloyd George, the premier, will make this announcement in a speech at Leeds.

This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 (\$1,944,000,000) per annum by the German payment.

London.—Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in outlining his views of the peace conference Saturday told the Associated Press that he thought the meeting in Paris this month would be merely informal and preliminary to the conference of the associated governments at the first of the year, which would formulate all the important terms of peace agreements.

This conference, he added, would be the most important and the longest of the series. When it was finished the enemy countries would be called in to ratify the conclusions reached.

Mr. Balfour said the British government had not yet made any fixed arrangements for President Wilson to visit England, as it would be premature to do so until more was known regarding the president's own plans. Great Britain would be guided solely by his wishes.

The foreign secretary said he believed the question of a league of nations was the most important work imposed on the conference.

"The prominence Mr. Wilson has given the subject is a valuable contribution to civilization," he declared. "I think," continued Mr. Balfour, "a league of nations a vital necessity if this war is to produce all the good we expect to come out of it. The United States would have to bear a large share in the work it involves. It should be something more than a mere instrument to prevent war."

"The world is more complicated than we are inclined to think. It would be folly to imagine it possible to constitute a world with states endowed with equal powers and rights."

"But I wish to say emphatically, in my opinion, to devise in concert workable machinery for them is one of the highest functions the conference can deal with."

Referring to President Wilson's phrase, "make the world safe for democracy," Mr. Balfour said:

"I do not think the world can be made safe for democracy merely by multiplying the number of democratic states."

Mr. Balfour explained that he was not thinking especially of Germany, but of new states in process of formation in eastern Europe.

Germany Able to Pay.

London.—In reviewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the war expenditures incurred by the allies, the Daily Mail declares that the estimated allied expenditures of £25,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight.

The railway systems in the German states are the property of the various governments, which, in addition, own forests, mines and large areas of land. The newspaper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is £191,000,000,000.

Dutch May Give Up Kaiser.

London.—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

Berlin Foresees Invasion.

London.—An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin on Thursday evening to discuss the possibility of the allies occupying Berlin, owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the terms of the armistice, according to Amsterdam advices to the Express.

CASH OUTLAY FOR WAR 13 BILLIONS

McAdoo Sketches Year's Financial History In U. S.

FUTURE COST VAGUE

With Ending of Hostilities Difficulty Is Encountered in Determining Money Needs.

Washington, D. C.—The financial history of America's part in the war is set forth by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report drafted before his resignation and made public last week by the treasury. It is the history of how the American people paid billions in taxes, raised four great liberty loans and created a tremendous pool of credit with which the treasury, through its many war agencies, paid the bills of the army and navy, the Shipping board and other government departments, loaned billions to the allies and millions to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and aided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

For the 15 months ended last June 30 Secretary McAdoo estimated that the actual cost of the war, with allowances for the government's ordinary expenses in ordinary times, amounted to \$13,222,000,000. Nearly half of this, or \$6,499,000,000, went into permanent investments, in the form of ships, shipyards, war vessels, army camps, buildings and in loans to allies or to American war industries. Of the year's expenses, 31.6 per cent came from taxation.

The civil establishment of the government during the year spent \$1,507,000,000, while the War department spent \$5,684,000,000 and the navy \$1,368,000,000. For support of the army alone the government paid out \$4,412,000,000. The naval expenditures included the construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy-yards. Total ordinary disbursements for the year amounted to \$9,966,000,000 and ordinary receipts, excluding money received from liberty loans, amounted to \$4,174,000,000. Loans to allies during the year amounted to \$4,739,000,000 additional.

Looking forward, Secretary McAdoo found great difficulty in forecasting expenditures for the current fiscal year which ends next June 30, on account of the sudden coming of peace. Estimates which he presented are based on calculations of each department in advance of revisions since the signing of the armistice and he does not consider them reliable. With this explanation Mr. McAdoo forecast expenditures for this year at \$20,687,000,000 for government purposes and \$4,375,000,000 for loans to allies and \$2,540,000,000 for redemption of outstanding certificates and other debt cancellation. Total estimated disbursements for the year were put at \$27,718,000,000.

Against this estimate which actual expenses at the rate of a little more than a billion and a half dollars a month to date indicate is too high, Mr. McAdoo calculated that the government will receive about \$5,000,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year next June 30 from income and profits taxes, \$1,100,000,000 from other taxes, \$190,000,000 from customs, and \$555,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, including \$70,000,000 from increased postage, making estimated receipts from ordinary sources \$6,846,000,000.

In addition, he figured roughly on a little more than \$5,000,000,000 from further issues of liberty bonds and \$1,200,000,000 from war savings. These figures added to receipts from liberty bonds already sold make \$14,168,000,000 the total of popular borrowings expected during the year. On this basis total estimated receipts would be \$21,022,000,000, or \$6,695,000,000 less than tentative estimates of disbursements. Actual developments are expected to change these calculations greatly.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

About \$20 collected in a milk bottle for the babies of Belgium formed the bulk of the haul of a thief who broke into the Charles Company cigar store at Pendleton early Thursday morning. He took even the bottle. Two cash registers yielded about \$17 in small change.

Gladstone is having its troubles with influenza at the present time, and at a meeting of the city council held on Tuesday evening of last week Mrs. H. H. Hulbert, of Gladstone, was appointed a special policeman. Mrs. Hulbert's duty is to visit the homes of Gladstone and secure information as to any sickness.

The assessed valuation of The Dalles has been placed at \$3,750,000 in the proposed city budget which was given a preliminary passage at the regular monthly meeting of the council. The proposed tax this year is 12.2 mills, as against 11.6 mills of last year. Much protest is being heard regarding the new tax rate.

In the 18 months America was in the war the people of Oregon raised \$124,358,800, or an average of \$7,000,000 every month. Based on an estimated population of 800,000, the per capita for every man, woman and child is \$155. Bonds amounting to \$102,000,000, and war savings stamps to the extent of \$18,000,000, were bought.

A party of Douglas County stockman, including C. O. Garrett, of Glendale, Jake Jonas and C. W. Rose, of Roseburg, and F. B. Miller, of Wilbur, accompanied by County Farm Agent C. J. Hurd, have gone to the Willamette valley for the purpose of buying a carload of pure-bred cattle. All of the gentlemen are interested in Short-horns.

Irrigation and drainage of 82,340 acres of land east of Eugene is contemplated by the Benham Falls Irrigation company, of San Francisco, which has completed its filing for using waters of the McKenzie river. A filing fee of \$800 accompanied the filing made with State Engineer Cupper. An estimated cost of \$1,235,000 is placed on the proposed development work.

From the Deschutes national forest was eliminated last week 4780 acres in west central Oregon, all surveyed and a small portion reported to be agricultural, subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence, at and after 9 o'clock A. M. January 22, 1919, at the United States land offices, Lakeview and The Dalles. The land is in scattered small tracts.

To be blown to pieces by dynamite while digging for a charge which had not exploded was the fate Saturday of Eli Jacobson and Axle Hammerback at Otey's lumber camp, near Chiloquin, Klamath county. The men were blasting and had put in several charges. All but one had exploded. The men were endeavoring to see what was the matter when the explosion occurred.

The criminal libel trial in Justice E. H. Joehnk's court, in which County Commissioner Archie Philip of Coos county was the complainant against Mike C. Maloney, editor of the Coos Bay Times, ended after continuing three days. Mr. Maloney was held to the Coos grand jury, and his bond fixed at \$300. The complaint was based upon articles published in the Coos Bay Times, reflecting upon Commissioner Philip's honesty in office.

The only manner in which the public service commission can secure additional funds to make an investigation as to telephone rates is by application to the emergency board, if such funds are to be procured before the legislature meets. This is the opinion of Attorney-General Brown given to Governor Withycombe. A thorough investigation to pass on the increases asked by the company, it is estimated, would cost \$3900.

Owing to the many difficulties that have been met by the board of directors of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at North Portland December 9 to 14, it has been decided to discontinue all classes for breeding animals at this year's show. Consequently, the exposition will include fat classes and the usual sales only. The classes will be exhibited at the Portland Union Stock Yards. Entries and conditions as previously issued for this division will govern, with the exception that 50 head of sheep or hogs will constitute a carlot.

HUNS LOSE HOPE WITH FIRST MARNE

War Lost in 1914, is Belief of ex-Crown Prince.

NEVER WANTED WAR

Four Year's of Struggle Brings Hunger, Revolution and Final Defeat, He Declares.

Oosterland, Holland.—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever."

Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince of Germany, thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation which took place Wednesday in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory. At present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war."

"I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves. I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution, induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the entente powers since America's entry into the war, which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick William asserted:

"Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted, and the report about a crown council being held in Berlin to decide on the war, I deny on my oath."

"My father, also, I am sure, did not desire war. From the beginning I was certain England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family."

"People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported."

"I thought the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

Garfield Resigns Post.

Washington, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has resigned and President Wilson has accepted his resignation. This was announced at the White House Tuesday.

It was announced at the executive offices, said the statement, "that United States Fuel Administrator Garfield had tendered his resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the president, and that the president had accepted the resignation, although it was made clear that the need of domestic consumers will continue to receive the attention of the fuel administration until the winter is passed."