

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.

dispatch from Laibach says that King Peter, of Serbia, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a second stroke of apoplexy.

Chicago victims of the high cost of living found further satisfaction last Friday in the trend of produce prices. Butter at wholesale dropped 3 to 4 cents and potatoes declined 5 to 10c a bushel.

New York became the 44th state to ratify the federal prohibition amendment when the senate Friday, by a vote of 27 to 24, concurred in the McNab ratifying resolution adopted by the assembly last week.

Buenos Aires leaders of the maritime workers announce that as a result of the failure of the recent negotiations between the strikers and employers they have organized to continue the port strike indefinitely.

A Berlin dispatch says the Spartan domination of the German port of Bremen, according to reports to the Tageblatt of Berlin, came to an end, not through the employment of force, but because the radicals were financially "starved out."

A new issue of \$600,000,000 in treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and payable July 1, 1919, is to be put on the market by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass on January 30, the Twelfth Federal Reserve bank announced last week. Books on the offer will close February 6.

Recognition of the provisional government of Poland has been accorded by the American government, officials of the State department said Thursday in making public a message which Secretary Lansing, at Paris, has sent by direction of President Wilson to Ignace Jan Paderewski, the new Polish premier.

In an opinion rendered last week, the judge advocate-general of the army held that the military authorities in France might facilitate the marriage by proxy of soldiers abroad to their sweethearts in the United States, where such marriages did not contravene state statutes. A previous opinion had disapproved such marriages.

Prospect of industrial unemployment in this country was discussed briefly last week in the senate. Senators Kenyon, of Iowa, and Smoot, of Utah, republicans, were joined by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, in expressing apprehension, while Senator Lewis, of Illinois, democrat, deprecated their statements and those of Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, and others regarding probable depression.

The house late Monday passed and sent to the senate the bill appropriating \$10,500,000 for constructing hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors.

The Swiss daily bread ration will be increased from 250 to 300 grammes February 1, as a result of the increased harvest and betterment of import conditions.

Five hundred French poilus arrived at Honolulu, T. H., a few days ago, bound for Vladivostok. The contingent includes interpreters, aviators, tank corps and armored car corps.

Men discharged from the army are wanted in the marine corps, where there is a dearth of non-commissioned officers, the marine recruiting headquarters announced in San Francisco Tuesday.

Consideration of legislation to validate war contracts informally entered into by the War department was begun Monday in the senate with the nature of the jurisdictional tribunal the chief point at issue.

BOLSHEVISM UP TO SENATE

Light Soon to Be Turned on Propaganda in West.

Washington, D. C.—Evidence that revolutionary propagandists have been active in trying to incite strikes and other disorders in industrial centers on the Pacific coast will be laid before the senate by a western senator within a few days. This information was to have been given to the senate, but the senator in possession of the evidence decided to withhold it, pending an investigation as to the extent that the same propaganda is being carried on in eastern cities.

It will be charged, it is understood that professional propagandists have been preaching Bolshevism to shipyard workers and workmen generally, and that the campaign is now being carried on among discontented soldiers seeking to incite them to revolt against the government. These revolutionists, it is said, have taken the fullest advantage of the dissatisfaction among returning soldiers over the failure of the government to prepare for their home-coming and provide immediate employment.

Congress probably will be called upon to investigate the origin of this propaganda with a view to learning whether it is financed at home or abroad and to what extent it is a movement against organized government rather than one which seeks sincerely to help the workmen or improve the condition of the soldiers.

NO GREAT SURPLUS OF FOOD, IS REPORT

New York.—Under the general food programme outlined by the allies, Germany will be allowed about 6,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs a month, mostly from the United States, if she can find the money to pay for it, according to a detailed statement of foreign grain requirements cabled by Herbert Hoover to Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain corporation, and made public here Saturday night.

Between now and July 1, the statement said, France and Italy will take 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour from the Grain corporation, while the allied governments will take also about 75,000,000 bushels of oats.

If restrictions are removed on cereal imports to European neutrals they will require about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, rye or barley, in grain or flour, to bring their bread consumption to normal, mostly from the United States. "As we have already shipped from the United States over 160,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour, the Grain corporation will easily dispose of all wheat, with, perhaps, a small carry-over, if any, at the next harvest," the cable said.

Vienna Welcomes Food.

Vienna.—The second train of foodstuffs, the gift of the British army in Italy to Vienna, arrived here Saturday. The food situation here has grown worse because of the great influx of fugitives.

It is reported that Turkey is expelling all foreigners and that Budapest will send away all persons not permanent residents. It is feared that a large number of these persons will come to Vienna.

Thousands of Jews, in fear of outbreaks against them, are also reaching here, while several hundred thousand soldiers have already returned to their homes.

The result has been shocking overcrowding, unemployment and suffering.

H. L. Pittock Passes Away.

Henry L. Pittock, publisher of The Oregonian, died at his residence on Imperial Heights at 11:19 o'clock Tuesday night. He was taken ill January 16 and the symptoms were those of influenza. For a week or more he held his own, but complications set in and made the struggle for life hopeless.

The arrangements for the funeral will be announced in due time.

A report of the business done the past year by the Pacific Cranberry Growers exchange at South Bend has been made by D. Walter Williams, manager. The report shows that 30,923 boxes of cranberries were shipped from the associations that comprise the exchange.

BRITAIN IN THROES OF LABOR UNREST

Leaders of Factions Seeking
General Remedy.

HOARDING CHARGED

Sir Eric Geddes Proposes Trade Union
Management of Factory to
Test Co-operative Plan.

London.—The industrial unrest has superseded the peace conference as the chief topic of interest in Great Britain. Many of the leaders in the camps of capital and labor are bringing out specifics for a general remedy.

The proposal of John R. Clynes, the former food controller, for an industrial congress representing all interests seems to be the most popular today. It has a rival in a new society called the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," with representative men on both sides promoting.

One point on which everyone is agreed is that some general principles, particularly applying to wages and hours, must be recognized.

Sir Eric Geddes has made a novel proposal—that some trade union take over a large national factory and run it as an experiment to show what can be done by such co-operative management.

Naturally, politics is becoming involved in the agitation. Some workers and free traders assert that the government is keeping back stocks of food, which might be released now, in order to keep up prices in the interest of the dealers, and also that the board of trade has an understanding with the manufacturers to maintain an embargo against imports, in the interest of English goods.

The protectionists justify such a policy by the argument that it guarantees employment for British workers while the free traders argue that the whole community would benefit more by cheaper prices.

While the debate rages the strike movement threatens to spread beyond the ranks of the manual workers. The Association of Railway Clerks is discussing action because the government will not recognize the station masters and agents as a body. The postal employes are arranging a meeting to put forward a scheme for a seven-hour day with a half holiday Saturday.

Return Dutch Ships.

Washington, D. C.—Dutch ships requisitioned by the American government during the war and now operated by the Shipping board will be unconditionally returned to Holland as rapidly as they reach American ports at the conclusion of their present voyage. This announcement was made by the War Trade board, which has reached an agreement on the subject with the Shipping board.

The Dutch ships were seized in American ports last March 20 by order of President Wilson, acting in the war emergency. There were 87 of the vessels with an aggregate of 539,000 dead-weight tons, but several were destroyed by enemy action or storms while in the service of the United States.

Under the agreement with the Dutch ship owners, vessels destroyed were to be replaced by money or ships at the option of the Dutch owners and liberal rates for their use were allowed.

Year's Fair Dates Fixed.

Seattle.—Dates for this year's fairs were adopted and the following officers elected at the meeting here Saturday of the North Pacific Fair circuit; George Walker, Chehalis, Wash., president; W. C. Brown, Vancouver, B. C., vice-president; H. C. Brown, Portland, secretary-treasurer.

The fair schedule adopted follows: Southwest Washington, Centralia and Chehalis, August 18-23; Grays Harbor county, Elma, August 25-30; Interstate, Spokane, September 1-6; Vancouver, B. C., exhibition, September 8-13; Walla Walla, September 8-13; Washington state, Yakima, September 15-20; Multnomah county, Gresham, Or., September 15-20; Oregon state, Salem, September 22-29; Provincial exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., September 29-October 4.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

State Capitol.—Labor has many changes which it wants touching on the law of the Industrial Accident commission.

Delegations of men identified with organized labor have been traveling to Salem, discussing the changes with members of the commission, with the attorney-general and with senators and representatives. Aside from the labor measures, there have been several bills introduced by house and senate members, and instead of having the bills sent to various committees, Speaker Jones probably will be requested during the present week to appoint a special committee to handle all bills of this character.

Bills have appeared wiping out the state money, for there is a feeling that the commission can get along nicely without a big appropriation. Opinion is divided as to whether the state should pay the cost of maintaining the commission, or whether the expense should be absorbed by the money collected from employers and employes.

An old friend bobbed up in the house Saturday in the shape of a Rogue river fish bill. This bill is said to be directed at the Macleay fishing interests at the mouth of the Rogue and practically duplicates former efforts which have shaken legislatures and adorned initiative and referendum ballots almost from time immemorial.

The bill proposes practically eliminating seine fishing below the mouth of the Illinois river, and provides for gear with nothing less than a six-and-one-half-inch mesh in the spring. Nearly the same measure was passed by the last legislature, referred to the people by the referendum and voted down.

Senator Pierce's proposal for the appointment of a legislative commission to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the dairy industry in Oregon, met with the unanimous approval of the senate Friday and resulted in the adoption of his resolution by unanimous vote. President Vinton named Senators Pierce, of Union county, and Patterson, of Polk county, as the two senate members of this commission.

There is nothing in his bill designed to restore the 5-cent carfare in Portland, according to Senator Huston. He says he does not understand where the impression came from that his bill will accomplish anything of the sort, nor was it so intended.

The bill, if enacted, explains the author, will prevent the public service commission from advancing the carfare to 7 cents.

Notice was served on the house last week by Representative Dodd, chairman of the committee on salaries, that the committee will not consider any question of deputies whatever in the county salaries bills. Such bills have come in the usual large number and more are expected. Two salary bills were approved by the committee Friday, but minus clauses relative to deputies.

The roads and highways committee of the house introduced the expected measure providing for a tax of 1 cent per gallon on all motor vehicle fuel oil, with the exception of kerosene. The tax will cover gasoline, distillate and other volatile and inflammable liquid fuels used primarily for propelling vehicles.

While the last legislature enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination between men and women teachers it failed to put any teeth in the legislation. Mrs. Thompson introduced a bill Friday to supply the teeth by affixing a penalty of from \$25 to \$100 for failure to comply with the provisions of the act.

Without a ripple of comment, the house passed Representative Dodd's bill prohibiting the teaching of any subject in the schools of the state in any but the English language. The only exception is where the subject to be taught is itself some foreign language.

An annual appropriation of \$15,000 to be used by the Oregon Agricultural college in the investigation of crop pests is introduced in the house by the joint committee on horticulture.

ASKS HUGE SUM TO BUY WHEAT CROP

U. S. Needs \$1,250,000,000 to
Keep Word to Farmers.

\$2.20 PRICE TO STAY

Estimates Show U. S. Will Have Much
Wheat Left Over After Sup-
plying European Needs.

Washington, D. C.—An administration bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000 to enable the government to carry out its guarantee to the farmer of a price of \$2.20 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop was transmitted to the chairmen of the senate and house agricultural committees Tuesday by the Food administration.

The measure, which was drawn by officials of the Food administration and the department of agriculture, was described by some senators as an omnibus measure which would permit the president to continue the Food administration in operation and to exercise all of the powers conferred upon him by the food control act.

Senator Gore, chairman of the senate committee, announced that he would not introduce the measure in the senate.

"It is broader than I think is necessary," he declared. "I may take it as a basis for another bill which I may introduce."

Under the bill as drawn, government authority to control grain dealers, millers and elevators "by license or other like powers" would be given, and the president would be authorized "to create any agency or agencies" to buy the 1918 and 1919 wheat crops, "wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds" at the guaranteed prices, regulate export and import of wheat; require preferential railroad service as long as the railroads are under government control; control grain exchanges and prohibit trading upon them "at such time or times as may be deemed desirable or proper to meet market conditions and competitive prices of foreign grown wheat," and "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the government of the United States from paying the guaranteed prices aforesaid for any wheat other than that covered by proclamations."

In addition, the president, through the agency he would designate, could also sell either domestically or by export, wheat, wheat products or by-products at a profit or loss, as "in the judgment of such agency may be necessary." He also could lease, buy or requisition storage space and prescribe the terms to be paid for it.

In transmitting the measure to the committee chairman, William A. Glasgow, Jr., chief counsel for the Food administration, wrote that the legislation was requested in order to maintain the guaranties in their integrity to the farmer and to save the treasury of the United States from loss, if that be possible.

Thus far there has been no estimate as to what the cost to the government of maintaining the 1919 prices would be. Officials have said that it depended largely upon European needs, the amount of stocks in Argentina, Australia and Canada, and whether or not Russia would have available supplies for export.

To Curb Immigration.

Washington, D. C.—Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and New Foundland, was agreed upon unanimously Wednesday by the house immigration committee.

Chairman Burnett announced that he would ask for a special rule to permit early consideration of the measure by the house.

"If the bill is not passed by the present congress, its purpose will be partially defeated," Mr. Burnett said. "It is intended to prevent a great flood of immigrants coming here as soon as peace is signed and driving our own people out of work and also to keep out the Bolsheviki. Delay in passing the bill will be harmful to the business interests."