

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.

Frank Livingston, negro, was tied to a tree and burned alive by a mob of about 150 men, both white and negroes, about 18 miles from Eldorado, Ark., Thursday.

Ten square blocks of Moblie's residence section were swept by fire Friday which caused \$750,000 property damage, left 1500 people homeless and destroyed probably 200 buildings.

Repeat of the semi-luxury tax section of the war revenue bill was practically decided on Friday by the republican members of the house ways and means committee, but formal action was deferred.

As a result of an agreement entered into last week by the state of Wyoming and the Midwest Oil company, the state treasury will be enriched by nearly \$3,000,000 in royalties from one section of state-owned oil lands in the Salt Creek field near Casper.

The international parliamentary commercial conference has decided to reserve its decision on the question of the internationalization of the Rhine. The Belgian claim for complete economic and military liberty was agreed to unanimously by the conference.

The supreme court was asked in memoranda filed by the Commercial and the Commercial Pacific Cables companies to decide upon their merits the suits brought by the companies to enjoin the postmaster-general from seizing their properties under the presidential proclamation of last November.

A score of persons were killed and nearly 100 injured Thursday night by an explosion and fire which wrecked the Douglas Starch works at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and consumed the ruins. The loss was \$3,000,000 to the Douglas plant, in addition to damage caused to other property over a radius of more than a mile.

"Day labor wages for Baptist clergymen is a blot on the denomination; less than half the nation's Baptist ministers receive \$1500 a year." This declaration was made at Denver Friday to the northern Baptist convention by Dr. E. T. Tomlinson of New York, in presenting the report of the ministers and missionaries board.

The French government introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies asking for credits of 12,948,886,526 francs to cover military and extraordinary civil expenditures for the second six months of 1919, not included in the regular budget. The credits make a total for the year of 30,210,425,942 francs, or 12,909,000,000 francs less than in 1918.

Passage by the house late Thursday of a deficiency bill providing urgent appropriations of \$45,044,500 for war risk allowances to soldiers' and sailors' families and civil war pensioners made another speed record for the new house, which Wednesday adopted the woman suffrage resolution. The first sharp partisan clashes of the session between republicans and democrats occurred during discussion of the deficiency bill.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was injured seriously in New York a month ago when a surface car collided with a taxicab, left for his home in Washington after physicians had pronounced him entirely recovered.

Miss Ruth St. Denis, a California dancer appearing in Vancouver, B. C., in vaudeville, Tuesday placed with Lloyds, the British insurance house, a million-dollar accident policy covering her fingers and toes during the next two weeks. C. Gardiner Johnson, local representative of Lloyds, announced.

LAWMAKERS TAKE UP DUTIES

Special Session of "Reconstruction"
Congress Has Much to Do.

Washington, D. C.—The 66th, or "reconstruction" congress, called into extraordinary session by President Wilson from Paris, convened at noon Monday and republican majorities in senate and house organized both bodies.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts was elected speaker of the house over Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, democratic candidate, and former speaker, by a vote of 227 to 172.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, the republican candidate, was chosen president pro tempore of the senate over Senator Pittman of Nevada, democrat, 47 to 42. Several democrats were absent but all republicans were in their seats, two withholding their votes.

The republicans of both sides also elected full slates of other officers and thus, for the first time since 1911, returned to control of the American national legislature.

Routine affairs of organization comprised the opening day's proceedings, both bodies adjourning until noon Tuesday, when President Wilson's cabled message was read separately in the senate and house. The senate concluded its session in 50 minutes and the house in two hours and 20 minutes.

There was no outward evidence in the initial proceedings of the enormous amount of work ahead. The peace treaty with Germany, including the league of nations covenant, the Austrian treaty and the proposed convention for protection of France, are not expected before next month. All hold-promise of dramatic debate.

Appropriation bills which failed in the filibuster last March will be rushed immediately in the house.

Legislation dealing with railroads, telegraphs and telephones, woman suffrage, prohibition, repeal of the luxury taxes and other pressing subjects are promised in the van of important economic and reconstruction questions. This legislation is expected by leaders to hold congress in session almost continuously until the presidential conventions of 1920. Investigations planned by the republicans of numerous administration acts also are expected to begin in the near future.

The flood of bills which is expected to make the new congress momentous began in the house. House resolution No. 1 was the woman suffrage constitutional amendment measure, introduced by former Republican Leader Mann of Illinois.

Despite the formality of Monday's proceedings and the absence of the president—the first time congress has opened with a president on foreign soil—overflow crowds in both senate and house galleries witnessed the birth of the new congress. Many cabinet officers and other high officials were spectators in the house, where cheering and speechmaking lent an informal tone of popular interest.

When house members were sworn in, Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin, the lone socialist member, who was convicted of violating the espionage law, was prevented from taking the oath upon objection of Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, chairman of the elections committee. He was ordered by Speaker Gillett to stand aside and was not allowed to address the house, which adopted unanimously a resolution for a committee to investigate his right to membership.

No objection was raised from the senate floor to the seating of Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, republican, whose election is being contested by Henry Ford, democrat. Formal notice of renewal of the Ford contest, with a request for a committee investigation, was filed.

In addition to electing officers, the senate adopted the usual resolutions of procedure, with a departure in that for notifying the president, because of his absence in Paris, of the convening. The senate committee of notification sent a cable merely advising the president of the senate's formal action, while the house committee sent a letter of notification to the white house.

Berlin.—The declaration by Chancellor Scheidemann in the national assembly Tuesday that the peace terms were unacceptable brought the members of the assembly, the spectators and those in the press gallery to their feet in a hurricane of cheers and applause.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The current issue of an eastern magazine contains an article by Professor Dryden, of Oregon Agricultural college, in which is detailed the history of a Benton county farmer, Jess Hanson, who cleared \$18,300 in four years from chickens. Mr. Hanson started his work with a capital of only \$1000.

The adoption of a new wage scale with increase in the minimum wage for common labor from 45 to 50 cents an hour, and a proportionate increase in skilled labor, was announced by the Buehner Lumber company at North Bend Thursday. The increase in wages will become effective at once and will apply to over 250 employees.

State surveyors have completed their location of the road from the end of the present paving in Umatilla county at Rieth, to Echo. Data, maps and specifications for a call for bids will be rushed so that the work may be completed this summer. The road as surveyed, follows the river, using in many places, the old railroad grade.

Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin of Portland, Mrs. Charles H. Castner of Hood River and Mrs. W. H. Dancy of Salem were designated members of the advisory board for the state industrial school for girls, in appointments announced by Governor Olcott. Mrs. Baldwin succeeds Mrs. George McMath, who served temporarily during Mrs. Baldwin's absence from the state during the war.

That plans are being worked out for construction of a dam across Lost River bed below Merrill by which later it is proposed to irrigate the reclaimed lands of Tule lake, is announced by Project Manager H. D. Newell, at Klamath Falls. Mr. Newell says there is no certainty as to when work will be undertaken but that the plans will be ready when the funds are available.

Eleven thousand eight hundred ninety-four voters were registered in Linn county Wednesday night when County Clerk Russell closed the books for the special election to be held June 3. Of this number 6887 were men and 5007 women. The number in each political party is as follows: Republican, 6682; democratic, 4127; prohibition, 376; socialist, 254; miscellaneous, 475.

In reply to the complaint of R. W. Price, president of the Multnomah Anglers' club, to the general effect that the state fish and game commission was in need of reorganization, and that matters within it were far from right, Governor Olcott has written Mr. Price saying that such an inquiry will be held when all members of the commission are in the state, and that the inquiry will be thorough and open.

A shameless rancher profiteer, who refused to divulge his name, made \$36 last Sunday pulling stalled automobiles from the mud at the eastern and western termini of the Coos City bridge, where the rains had created a mired condition not observed until the machines plunged in over the hubs. The rancher said his team could have made twice as much had the necessary number of tourists happened along.

Mrs. Jessie Jarvis of Portland was Thursday elected president of the Oregon Rebekah assembly, to succeed Mrs. Jeanie Burke of Grants Pass. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Miss Ethel Fletcher, Salem; secretary, Mrs. Ora Cosper, Dallas, re-elected; treasurer, Miss Edna Jacobs, Portland, re-elected; warden, Mrs. Ethel Meldrum, Milwaukie. The latter was elected over a field of ten candidates.

Efforts are being made to conserve the crop of cascara, one of the most indispensable articles in the medical world and grown only on the Pacific coast. The present crop growing in the forests of the northwest is ample to fill the demand for all time if properly conserved. In other words, the cascara crop, if not wasted, is reproducing itself as fast as it is being consumed. The mature crop still standing is probably ample to supply the demand for from 20 to 30 years and the new crop which is springing up on the million of acres of logged-off lands throughout the Pacific coast will mature a new crop which will become available in 10 to 15 years if not destroyed.

ONE DAY FOR HEROES

Suggestion That Whole Country Unite
in Honoring the Dead of Both
North and South.

ALL OUR soldiers are honored by the whole American nation at this time—by the hallowed practice of Memorial day those who have offered their lives for their country in previous wars and in our hearts and upon our lips those who came forward in the recent emergency. The idea of the soldier-defender, as the embodiment of the sentiment of home and country, comes to the front today as one thought, one image. The man, after all! We build our ships; we forge upon a thousand anvils the new and terrible engines of war; we accumulate materials; we exhaust the ingenuity of our nation in devising subtle mechanical defenses against the creeping menace of the submarine; we silence the laws of peace in order that the president may command every resource of labor and of food; we seem to confess that war has passed into the realm of material forces; but in the midst of all this, summoned to another order of thought by the return of this wonderful holiday of the bivouac of the dead, we realize once more that the man, with his heart of love and devotion, is above all.

"Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed,
Vain those all-shattering guns,
Unless proud England keep untamed
The strong heart of her sons!"

It is the patriotism and the honor of men, after all, against the base devices of men, that is the dependence of freedom. Today, tomorrow, in our memories, the hero of the past—the soldier who fought the ambushed Indian, who stood at Bunker Hill or perished in cold and hunger at Valley Forge that America might be independent, the man who died to "keep the Union whole"—and then the hero of today, who offered himself in a cause every whit as great as that of independence or of union. Heroes past, heroism achieved; heroes to come, heroisms which shall be inscribed on the pages of history now writing in iron and blood; these are foremost in our thoughts now. We decorate graves long watered by our tears, and we decorate unmade graves, graves yet unknown, of men unknown.

We have many and great things to think of; and in the hours of tender remembrance and of exalted antici-



ipation it will do us good to call to mind that Memorial day summons Americans to a closer union than they have ever felt before. The emotions of this day wipe out forever all sectional, all historical differences. They blend all our local sentiments into one grand passion of patriotism. Henceforth there should be but one Memorial day in America, North and South—one beautiful day in May when all our heroes shall be remembered, all our souvenirs recalled, in the interest of one and one only love of country. Henceforth there should be no Union Memorial day and no Confederate Memorial day, no day of the North and another of the South, but America's day and Freedom's day.—Indianapolis News.

IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY

Brave Men Who Fought for the Union
Gladly Made the Superlative Sacrifice.

We have the priceless privilege of decorating the graves of some of the world's greatest heroes. We must remember that heroism is measured by sacrifices for a worthy cause. The immortals whose graves we cover with flowers made the superlative sacrifice.

Among them were young men who turned aside from college halls in which they were seeking preparation for a larger life. Among them were farmers who left every interest of heart and hand to serve the country they loved. Among them were merchants who left their merchandise and mechanics who left their trades, never to be taken up again.

Among them were boys who went away from parents who needed them as the staff of life in hours when shad-

ows were falling. Among them were husbands who carried the memory of a holy kiss and a tearful face they never were to see again.

Among them were young men who had but the day before led to the altar the one they loved dearer than life itself. And all these went away to face the storm of flying bullets and stain with their lifeblood the rank grass of many a southern plain to the end that the Union might not be rent in twain and that the banner of liberty might float from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—Rev. Dr. Polhemus H. Swift, Chicago.

BATTLE TIDE TURNED

At Gettysburg the High Hopes of the
Confederacy for Victory in
Struggle Were Ended.

FIFTY-SIX years ago, at dawn, 70,000 men in gray and 90,000 men in blue were hastening toward a little hamlet in southern Pennsylvania, fiercely seeking to shed each other's blood. Battle-rent banners proclaiming past valor fluttered along their ranks, and cannon rumbled and sabers and bayonets flashed through the hill passes as the hurrying hosts were arrayed by their generals for the coming battle.

The Confederates under General Lee had invaded Pennsylvania from the south, and just one week before, June 22, 1863, Lee had sent 20,000 men yet farther north to capture Harrisburg. They expected that the close of July would find them in possession of Philadelphia. But just as their advance cavalry were pointing their guns across the Susquehanna Lee learned that the Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, had started from Harper's Ferry in pursuit, and Lee ordered his troops in motion back toward Gettysburg, where twelve turnpike roads concentrated.

General Meade, hurrying his corps northward, came to the outskirts of Gettysburg the night of June 30 with his advance cavalry.

At daybreak July 1 General Buford, leading Meade's cavalry, clashed with General Heth of Hill's Confederate corps, and one of the greatest battles of all time was on. All day the fight raged, as the troops composing the two armies were hurried forward from distant points to take part. At nightfall the Confederates had driven the Union men back from the ground held by them in the morning, on through the streets of Gettysburg, and finally to a line of battle on Cemetery hill and ridge southeast of the town, and during the night the commanders of both armies filled up gaps in their lines and strengthened their positions for the inevitable battle of the morning.

All the second day Lee hurled his brigades against Meade's right and left flanks. Desperate fighting in the celebrated wheat field; desperate fighting in the famous peach orchard; desperate fighting in the Devil's den. Hand-to-hand fighting on Cutp's hill, Round Top and Little Round Top. When dark came the Confederates had jammed the Union force further back on their line of battle. They had gained ground, but the ground had only served to make the federal position more compact.

On the third and last day came Lee's final attempt to win, a mighty cannonading of 150 guns at one o'clock in the afternoon hurling death into the Union forces on Cemetery ridge. Then, at 2:30 in the afternoon, an order from Lee, a nod of the head from General Longstreet, for he did not sanction the charge, and away went General Pickett in that most famous charge from the Confederate position on Seminary ridge to the Union center on Cemetery ridge, nearly a mile apart.

That charge made great history. After leading his men to the Union line and piercing it, Pickett was beaten back. The point pierced was a stone wall, known to this day as the Bloody Angle, or "High Water Mark" of the Confederacy.

Lee, from Seminary ridge, saw the charge was a failure and the battle lost. He ordered a retreat and the Army of Northern Virginia departed from the scene of its three-day valorous struggle, but still with sufficient fighting strength and spirit left to continue the conflict for nearly two years longer.

That is the Battle of Gettysburg in a nutshell.

Brush Cows Before Milking.
Cows on pasture usually keep cleaner than when in the barn, but though they appear clean they may be very dusty and should be brushed before each milking period.

