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EARTH SHOCKS KEEP ITALIANS IN TERROR

Detailed Reports Increase List of Dead and Injured and Property Loss.

Rome.—A renewal of seismic disturbances has served to add to the terror of the people in parts of the district that was visited by the heavy earthquake last week.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance, were completely razed. In Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left their temporary shelters and took refuge in open places.

Detailed reports received in the capital regarding Italy's stupendous earthquake disaster increase rather than diminish the appalling list of the dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messaggero, after making a careful compilation of all the figures it has been able to gather from the districts and villages hitherto isolated, announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi district alone is 30,000, without including the Sora district.

San Atolio has 200 dead and 500 injured, Morino 1500 dead, Canistro 600 injured, Cervaro 300 victims, Borgo 50 dead and Valleroveto 1800. At Civitella Roveto almost the entire population escaped because they were at work in the fields when the shock occurred.

Twelve thousand bodies, it is semi-officially estimated, are buried under the fallen walls of the earthquake-ruined city of Avezzano.

ALLIES GAIN IN FLANDERS

Paris and Berlin Agree Artillery Duels Are Chief Activities.

London. — Official German and French reports agree in saying that late activities of the armies on the western front have been confined chiefly to artillery engagements. The German account tells of the blowing up of a foundry at Blangy, east of Arras, and the French version admits losing this position, but asserts that it was promptly regained and is still held.

A feature of the German report is the estimate it makes of the losses of the allies since the general advance was reputed to have been decided on in December. These are given by Berlin as 20,000 killed and 17,860 prisoners, and it is added that the grand total, including wounded, sick and missing, must have been 150,000 men.

"Our total losses for the same period," says the Berlin account, "do not amount to one-quarter of that number."

American Loan to Russia Ready.

New York.—The loan of the group of New York bankers to the Russian government has been perfected.

The amount of Russian bills accepted by L. P. Morgan & Co., and their associates, reaches $25,000,000 for 90 days, subject to renewal for an additional 90 days, at a rate of 5 per cent per annum.

RUSSIANS DESTROY NEW TURKISH CORPS

London.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Central News says:

"An official communication says the Eleventh Turkish army corps has been exterminated near Kara-Urgan."

This is the third Turkish corps destroyed by the Russians.

The following official statement regarding the operations in Poland, Galicia and Bukawina, was issued from general headquarters:

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula we are still making successful progress.

"In the other sections we repulsed the enemy and forced them to fall back on their positions.

"In Bukowina our advanced columns captured by storm the Kirlibaba Pass, on the Transylvania frontier, situated on the road from Kimpolung (in the southern part of Bukowina) to Maramaros-Sziget (northeastern Hungary) and Dees."

Profits Promised on Dominican Job.

New York.—James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican republic, was pictured at the inquiry conducted by Senator-elect Phelan into his fitness to hold the post, as having been associated with interests who for money consideration would guarantee to obtain profitable contracts from the Dominican government.

President Wilson is Grandfather.

Washington.—A son was born at the White House to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, President Wilson's second daughter. Mrs. Sayre and the child were reported to be doing well.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Greatest and Most Marvelous of All Celebrations, Opens Completed In Every Detail on Feb. 20, 1915

Forty of the World's Great Nations to Join With America In Celebrating the Opening of the Panama Canal In a Conclave Unsurpassed In History.

JAS. M. SULLIVAN

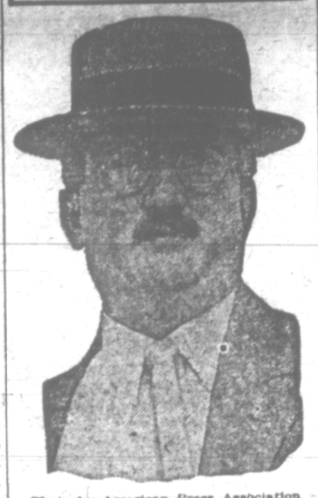

Photo by American Press Association

James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, whose conduct of affairs is being investigated.

OREGON ON WAY TO CANAL

Battleship Leaves Puget Sound Navy-Yard on First Leg of Trip.

Seattle.—The battleship Oregon, refitted and repaired until, her officers say, she is in even better trim than when she made her cruise around the Horn to participate in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, sailed from the Puget Sound Navy Yard on the first leg of her voyage to the Panama canal. The Oregon will call at San Francisco on her way south to take aboard stores and coal.

From San Francisco the Oregon will proceed to San Diego, to honor the Panama-California Exposition and receive more explicit orders concerning the part she is to play in the naval celebration at the canal. Besides Commander Reeves, Captain Frederick Ramsey, of the Marine Corps, and several enlisted men who were aboard the Oregon in 1898, sailed with her.

Carranza Lifts Embargo on Oil.

Washington.—The British embassy announced that word had been received from General Carranza through the British legation in Mexico lifting the embargo on the exportation of oil at Tampico, which had threatened the fuel supply of the British fleet.

Dry Alabama Bill Passes.

Montgomery, Ala.—A bill to make Alabama a prohibition state after June 30, 1915, was passed by both houses of the legislature.

Chicago to Build $5,000,000 Subway.

Chicago, Ill.—An appropriation of $5,000,000 for the construction of a downtown subway was voted by the city council here.

GAIN AT SOISSONS PLEASES GERMANS

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The fighting in the region of Soissons is regarded by German military experts as the greatest success for the German troops in France for three months, and it is held to confirm their convictions that the offensive of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has broken down.

Major Moraht, writing in the Tageblatt, says the total French losses in the three days' fighting in the Soissons district must have reached 30,000. His conclusion is that this victory must expedite the German operations in the Argonne forest and around the French fortress of Verdun.

"The enemy's attacks on our positions northeast of Arras were repulsed. In a counter attack our troops captured two trenches and made prisoners of the occupants.

"The hamlet of La Boiselle, northeast of Albert, which has been mentioned frequently of late, was completely destroyed and cleared of all Frenchmen."

Life in Liberia.

The food supply of the African state of Liberia is so bad that a well known resident says he "resides in Liberia, but boards in Europe." The annual rainfall exceeds 100 inches, and the climate is extremely enervating. Malaria prevails in a disastrous form, yet the Europeans living there are astonishingly indifferent, neglecting to mosquito proof their homes.

Wonderful Exhibits From All Lands Show the World's Best Progress

From Beginning to End Magnificent Panama-Pacific International Exposition Will Abound With Superb Educational and Entertainment Features.

By HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE construction of the vast Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was 95 per cent completed three months before the opening day, on Feb. 20, 1915. The early installation of thousands of tons of rare and costly exhibits from all parts of the globe and the participation of forty of the world's great countries have assured a celebration that will be unrivaled in its splendor, magnitude, interest and comprehensiveness.

From its opening until its close, on Dec. 4, 1915, the Exposition will abound with original features collected at an expenditure of many millions of dollars. It will present a cross section of human achievement. The Panama canal is today open and doing business on a far vaster scale than was predicted for it, and the Exposition, which celebrates the opening of the canal, is today revealed as the greatest manifestation of national achievement in American history. Here will be a neutral ground where even nations engaged in warfare will display on a scale never before equaled their progress in the arts, industries and sciences of peace.

Within three months before the opening of the Exposition as many as 2,000 tons of consignments had reached San Francisco in a single day, and, far in advance of its opening, the Exposition had created an unprecedented interest throughout the world, and its opening was eagerly awaited.

In keen competitive exhibits there will be presented more than 80,000 single exhibits and groups of related exhibits portraying the results of the world's best efforts in recent years.

This wonderful Exposition, presented at an outlay of more than $60,000,000, celebrates a contemporaneous achievement, the building of the Panama canal, and all exhibits that are entered for competitive award will be those that have been originated or produced since the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis ten years ago. The possible exception to this rule will be where earlier exhibits are shown to illustrate the evolution of the processes of manufacture—as, for example, a display of a model of the first cotton gin in connection with the marvelous equipment into which it has evolved.

Many of the displays will be especially adapted to study by the delegates to great national and international congresses and conventions, of which more than 300, embracing almost every phase of human activity, have voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915. Delegates to the congresses interested in social progress and welfare work will, for example, see in the Palace of Mines an exhibit three-fourths of an acre in extent, illustrating the manner in which the largest steel corporation in the world is caring for and plans to still further advance the welfare of its employees. In the Palace of Education they will be interested in a great United States government exhibit.

The great war in no way has diminished the prospect of attendance at the Exposition, and thousands of Americans will for the first time enjoy the educative trip across their native land. After the outbreak of the conflict the number of conventions deciding to meet in San Francisco proportionately increased. One of the most important of the assemblages will be the international engineering congress, at which its distinguished chairman, Colonel George W. Goethals, will preside.

The foreign participation will be notable. The nations are not attempting to show everything that they produce, but will lay especial emphasis upon those products in which they excel. In the Danish display, for example, will be shown products of the Royal Danish porcelain factory at Copenhagen. Japan in her exhaustive exhibit will display priceless works of art, loaned by direction of the imperial household and many of which could not be duplicated. From Italy will be shown historic paintings of the old masters, hitherto never exhibited in America in the originals. From China there have reached San Francisco selections of exhibits collected under the supervision of the governors of the Chinese provinces. Rare silks and satins, carvings, inlay work in the precious metals, exhibits of the transportation methods employed in the old China and the modern methods used in the awakening republic will be shown.

New Zealand will make a marvelous exhibit of its rare woods, of its fleeces, of its superb scenic charms. A large number of rare giant tree ferns from New Zealand will be found growing on the Exposition grounds.

The Argentine Republic early set aside a larger sum than any ever appropriated by a foreign nation for representation in an American exposition. The modern cities of Argentina, the schools, churches, libraries, the great live stock and agricultural interests will be extensively portrayed, and the mutual interests of South America and North America will be emphasized in almost every conceivable manner. From South Africa will be shown diamond exhibits and methods of extraction. The magnificent Canadian displays will review not only the widely known agricultural wealth, but will illustrate the scenic charms of the great Dominion, of snow clad mountain peaks, of far-reaching forest, of inland lakes in chains of silver and rushing mountain streams.

Photograph courtesy San Francisco Examiner.

THE MOTHER OF LINCOLN BEACHEY, FROM THE TOWER OF JEWELS, 435 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH, AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, WATCHES HER SON LOOP HIS ONE THOUSANDTH LOOP.

When Lincoln Beachey, a son of San Francisco, on the occasion of his homecoming after breaking all world records as a daredevil looper of 999 loops, performed two entirely new and death defying stunts over the completed palaces of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition it was his aged mother who for the first time waved him on to fresh achievements. Mrs. Beachey held a place of honor, 435 feet up in the air, on the tiptop of the wonderful Tower of Jewels. From this aerie she was able to watch every erratic move of her daredevil son. She cried out only once. That was when he wrote the figures "1000" against the clouds, high above the two miles of completed exhibit palaces, significant of the looping of his one thousandth loop.

"THE END OF THE TRAIL," PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

This photograph shows James Earle Fraser's superb piece of statuary, "The End of the Trail," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. More than 800 beautiful sculptures are shown at the Exposition, the works of famous sculptors of the day. In addition to the sculptures shown out of doors, thousands of beautiful works of art are presented in the great Palace of Fine Arts.

JOHN BARRETT

© by American Press Association.

John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, now visiting Coast cities to arouse interest in trade possibilities.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Out of the state of virtual deadlock, which for weeks has existed in the east and west, there have sprung during the last few days military events of more importance than followers of the war expected at this time. They are, briefly: The Russian offensive toward new points on the frontiers of East Prussia and Posen; the fighting at Soissons; the expected Turkish advance on Egypt and the plans for a renewed attack on Servia by combined Austro-German forces.

To the west of Warsaw large German forces are still concentrated, but they are gaining little ground and it is thought likely that the fighting which will develop as a result of the new Russian movement may, for the time being, overshadow the fighting for the Polish capital. It is even suggested that Field Marshal von Hindenburg held in check along the Bzura and Rawka rivers, is about to initiate a fresh movement of German troops either from Thorn or from East Prussia, and that the Russian advance toward the German frontier is intended to forestall this attempt.

The British press concedes that the Germans were victors in the recent fighting near Soissons. Military writers, speculating as to the reason for Emperor William's presence at the front during the fighting near Soissons, suggest that General von Kluck "either requested the emperor to come and inspire enthusiasm among the weary troops, or else felt so sure of his ability to force back the French over the river, that he desired to have the emperor witness the victory."

Dispatches reaching London assert that the Germans have not abandoned hope of reaching Calais, and are planning a new offensive in Belgium and northern France. According to these advices, train after train, loaded with troops, is moving into Flanders. With the touch so often added heretofore on the occasion of any approaching holiday or anniversary, these dispatches say that the German soldiers hope to present Calais to Emperor William for a birthday present.

Only a small fraction of the British military writers profess to see in the German advance at Soissons any new threat against Paris. They pay more attention, however, to the cumulative indications that the Turks have determined to attempt an invasion of Egypt. The general feeling is that any such raid could be checked, as the Turks would have to reckon with not only the British troops, but with warships, which, operating in the Suez canal, off Akabah, Arabis and at other points, will be able to share in the work of opposing the invaders.

Aware of the fact that it is less difficult to cross the desert in winter than in summer, the Turks are said to be massing troops with all possible speed south of Syria.

Latest advices relative to the prospective Austro-German attack on Servia say that Bavarians and Prussians are on the way to Budapest to effect a junction with the remnants of four or five Austrian army corps which suffered so severely at the hands of the Servians.

Our Language.

"Hello, Kitty! Anything going on here now?" "Yes—a lot of things coming off this week."—Boston Transcript.

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO STOP RISE IN PRICES

President Orders Inquiry Into Possible Illegal Combinations in Background.

Washington.—With the department of justice, under instructions from President Wilson, seeking to determine whether any illegal combinations are back of the recent sudden rise in foodstuffs prices and the departments of agriculture and commerce compiling figures showing the amounts of food supplies in the United States and the recent increases in exports, the government began vigorous efforts to cope with the food price situation.

In addition, legislation giving the president power to stop the exportation of foodstuffs whenever necessary and other bills designed to lower the prices were discussed informally at the capital, but there were no indications that anything along this line will be done during the present session of congress.

Supply Bills May Fail This Season.

Fears that no general legislation, including the government ship purchase bill, can be passed in the senate before adjournment of congress by March 4 are now being supplemented by apprehension on the part of administration leaders that some of the general supply bills also will fail unless a plan can be devised to expedite legislative business that has been dragging at a snail-like pace for several weeks.

Fifteen appropriation bills, including the District of Columbia measure, with its prohibition rider, now before the senate, are to be disposed of within six weeks, if the necessity of adopting joint resolutions to continue existing appropriations is to be averted.

Naval Bill Reported.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying $148,000,000, was formally reported to the house by the committee on naval affairs. It does not alter the two-battleship program. The submarine is declared to have proved its great value, but it is pointed out that battleships have been shown to be necessary for control of the sea in war. The bill increases the building program of the navy department by $8,492,006.

The total number of vessels in the United States navy on July 1, the report summarizes, was 396, with a total displacement of 1,658,647 tons, of which 336, with displacement of 1,354,884, are "fit for service," including those under construction or authorized. Those listed as fit for service include 10 first-line battleships, 25 second-line battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 24 other cruisers, nine monitors, 50 destroyers, 19 torpedo-boats, 30 submarines and numerous other craft.

Garrison Advises War Preparation.

New York.—Preparation for the defense of the United States in the event of war was advocated by Secretary of War Garrison, Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary, and William C. Sanger, ex-assistant secretary, who were speakers at a discussion on the military requirements of the country at the republican club here.

"Bread Crisis" Stirs Women.

New York.—Bombardment of congressmen with telegrams urging an investigation of the rising cost of flour and bread will be the next step in the campaign inaugurated by the National Housewives league, against the high cost of food staples.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.

Wheat—Club, $1.41; bluestem $1.43; red Russian, $1.35; forty-fold, $1.42; red fife, $1.38.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, $15; grain hay, $11; alfalfa, $13; valley timothy, $13.

Butter—Creamery, 30c.

Eggs—Ranch, 28c; candled, 30c.

Hops—1914 crop, 12c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 18c; eastern Oregon, 20c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, $1.43; club $1.41; red Russian, $1.37; turkey red, $1.40; forty-fold, $1.42; fife, $1.39.

Barley, $30 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, $16 per ton; alfalfa, $14 per ton.

Butter—Creamery, 31c.