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Exquisite Alcove In Court of the Four Seasons at World's Greatest Exposition

MONTHS in advance of its opening the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was 95 per cent completed. The photograph above shows a stately alcove in the Court of the Four Seasons, of which Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln memorial at Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., is the architect. In each of the four corners of the court are niches containing fountains and symbolizing the seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter.

KING FERDINAND

King Ferdinand of Roumania, whose country it is reported will join the allies against Germany and Austria.

NEW STATE IS PLANNED

Bill to Be Offered at Olympia May Cut Off 20 Counties.

Olympia, Wash.—Senator Hutchinson, of Spokane, this week will introduce in the Washington legislature a joint memorial asking congress to create the new state of Lincoln from the 20 counties of eastern Washington.

The 19 counties of western Washington in the aggregate, went "wet," by nearly 4000 votes, while eastern Washington went "dry" by about 22,000. Ever since the election there has been some talk by Seattle liquor men of the possibility of divorcing eastern Washington so as to provide a "wet" state of the coast counties and the Hutchinson measure will provide them a chance to rally their strength in this direction if they wish to do so.

$16,000 Fire at Baker.

Baker, Or.—Fire starting in the Little Dream cafe on the north side of Center street, between First and Second streets, spread in both directions and laid waste half a block of business buildings, including the H. J. Valentine hardware store, Nevius Hall, property of the Episcopal church and half a dozen small business places. The total loss is estimated at $16,250.

Oregon Lady Senator Files Measure.

Salem, Or.—Miss Kathryn Clark, senator from Douglas county, introduced her first measure Monday. It was a resolution authorizing a constitutional amendment empowering the governor to remove district attorneys, sheriffs or constables for dereliction of duty, and to fill the vacancies by appointment.

JOHNSON UPHOLDS ALIEN LAND ACT

Sacramento. — Governor Johnson placed himself squarely on record as opposed to any amendment to the anti-alien land act, passed by the California legislature in 1913. He indicated that if the Shartel bill, introduced in the assembly, eliminating the three-year leasing clause, passed the legislature, it would meet with the executive veto.

The elimination of the three-year leasing clause is sought by labor organizations generally throughout the state. If adopted it would have the effect of prohibiting Japanese and other alien farmers who are ineligible to citizenship from leasing land which they are prohibited from purchasing.

Governor Johnson stated that no valid reason exists why the alien land bill, passed with so much difficulty two years ago, should now again be presented to the legislature for amendment, and there are many reasons why it should not. "It is my hope, and to this end so far as consistently I can, I shall lend my aid, that the existing law be not disturbed."

Golf Balls.

The first golf balls were made of untanned bull's hide, two rounds forming the ends, another the middle. These pieces were softened, shaped and firmly sewed together, a small hole being left through which feathers could later be stuffed—a difficult process accomplished with the aid of a steel rod.

Thaw Is in New York Tombs Again.

New York.—Harry K. Thaw again is in the Tombs, brought here from Boston, his only stop over on the way from New Hampshire. He was locked up in the prison which he left almost seven years ago, when he was committed to the state asylum for the criminally insane at Matteawan, following his acquittal of the murder of Stanford White on the ground of insanity.

Capitol at Salem Saved From Blaze.

Salem, Or.—Oregon's historic statehouse was endangered for a time Sunday by a fire which started shortly before 5 o'clock P. M., following an explosion of oil in the central heating plant, just outside the basement of the capitol. Quick work by state officials, state employes and the Salem fire department soon had the blaze under control.

Iceland Is in Dry Column.

Copenhagen. — The parliament of Iceland, 34 of whose members are elected by popular suffrage, has passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH

Two Other Cruisers Are Badly Damaged and Attack on Coast Frustrated.

London.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough, the Hartlepools and other British coast towns was frustrated by the British patrolling squadron.

In a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.

The official report issued by the press bureau gives the following account of the engagement:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers and several light cruisers and several destroyers steering westward and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued and about 9:30 A. M. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged."

Germans Massing Troops at La Bassee

London.—Dispatches from the battle line in France and Flanders indicate that the Germans are massing troops in the neighborhood of La Bassee, evidently in preparation for a new struggle between Ypres and Courtrai and the allies are further strengthening their forces all along the lines in northern France and in Flanders. For the past 24 hours it has been give and take, each side admitting minor reverses offset by minor successes.

Knew the Style.

The Shopper—Have you any red lady's house slippers? The Shoe Clerk—You mean moccasins. That's what the red ladies wear.—Exchange.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.—Faber.

LAWS OF WAR ON LAND.

Adopted to Save Conquered States From Organized Pillage.

The Hague laws of war on land, drawn up in 1899 and 1907 and adopted by all nations, were designed to check the rapacity of conquerors and to save vanquished states from organized spoliation, says Case and Comment.

Pillage is formally forbidden. This is a prohibition against the looting of captured towns, against acquiring booty at the expense of private property, but does not, of course, forbid the seizure of horses, arms or military supplies taken on the field of battle.

The laws further permit a military occupant to levy, in addition to the ordinary taxes, money contributions for the needs of the army or of the administration of the occupied territory. Contributions are to be required only on a written order and on the responsibility of a commander in chief.

Their collection is to be regulated by the rules in force for the assessment of taxes, and in every case a receipt is to be given to the individual payer. But this voucher, while evidence that money, goods or service has been exacted, implies in itself no promise to pay on the part of the occupant.

Getting at the Truth.

At twenty-three he thought fate was making a special effort to keep him down.

At thirty-five he thought he might have done great things if his wife had not been such a handicap.

At forty he believed he would have been a great man if his children had not made it necessary for him to cling to the sure things.

At fifty he was positive that there was a conspiracy against him on the part of his fellow men.

At sixty he felt that if he could have been thirty-five again nothing could have stopped him.

At seventy he began to believe that he had failed because of a lack of courage and inability to make the most of his opportunities.

At eighty he was almost sure of it.—Chicago Herald.

Defining a Siege.

In international law a siege is thus defined by Oppenheim: "Siege is called the surrounding and investing of an enemy locality by an armed force, cutting off those inside from all communication for the purpose of starving them into surrender or for the purpose of attacking the invested locality and taking it by assault. Bombardment is the throwing of shot and shell upon persons and things by artillery. Siege may be accompanied by bombardment and assault, but this is not necessary, since a siege may be carried out by mere investment and starvation caused thereby."

Panama's Rainfall.

Panama on the north side of the country has a rainfall of about 140 inches a year.

Belgium Helpless Anyway Till Spring, Says Commission

Need of Relief Still Very Urgent, According to Latest Reports From Stricken Land---How Americans Can Send Their Mite

By WILL IRWIN

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN THE RUINS OF TERMONDE.

ACCORDING to the Commission For Relief In Belgium, the American people will probably have to feed the Belgian people all this winter. "We have taken pains to investigate," said one of the commissioners last week, "and the best informed Europeans tell us that there will be no change in the military situation this winter. It means that we must keep up the work until spring breaks or longer."

It has been a race with hunger, this business of feeding 6,500,000 people with supplies gathered a half a world away. All Belgium depends on American food. Half of Belgium is never more than a week ahead of starvation. Often it has come closer than that. Once the province of Limbourg, remote and hilly, was starving. In some communities the people had not eaten for two days, when one of our United States consuls managed to borrow from the Germans enough bread to keep the people alive until an American shipment arrived to repay the loan. Once Captain Lucey, the shipping agent in Holland, had to borrow 10,000 tons of wheat from the Dutch government. Liege and Hamme and historic Ghent were crying for bread, and it was still several days before the next American ship was due at Rotterdam. This was a noble thing for Holland to do since the Dutch themselves are short on food. Yes; it is a race with hunger, and America, now that she has faced the starter, must win! This is America's great and glorious part in the world war of 1914-15.

That every American may have a personal chance to help some Belgian the Commission For Relief In Belgium has arranged its "parcel post plan." Any one who wants to send a package containing between twenty and fifty pounds of nonperishable food need only put a tag on the package, address the tag to the nearest collection depot of the commission, stamp it in the regular way and drop it in the mail chute. If the giver puts on the package tag his name and address, TOGETHER WITH THE LETTER "R," the money he has spent for stamps will be refunded.

Packages mailed from OREGON should be addressed to THEODORE B. WILCOX, MUNICIPAL DOCK, PORTLAND, who is collecting agent for this district.

RESUME OF WORK OF STATE LEGISLATURE

Bills So Far Introduced Indicate That Strict Economy Plan Will be Followed.

Salem.—When the legislature began the third week of the session all the important measures of general interest, such as prohibition legislation, taxation amendments, the appropriation bills, consolidation of boards and commissions, highway legislation, changes in election laws, still remained to be passed upon.

The senate gave evidence of a desire for economy when it voted to abolish the state decennial census, repealed the law carrying an appropriation for the naval militia and to abolish the state accountancy board.

The house also passed a consus repeal bill and it is expected that the two houses will concur on one measure and withdraw the other.

A measure abolishing the state immigration commission, which has been costing $25,000 a year, passed both houses.

What is also regarded as in line with the economy policy was the action of the house in passing the Schuebel bill providing that all but an excepted few of the state funds be placed in the general fund. Advocates of this measure claim it will result in a considerable annual saving to the state.

A further manifestation of the intentions to save money was displayed in a comparatively small way when the house passed the Weeks bill providing amendments to the registration laws that will obviate the necessity of mailing election pamphlets to more than one voter in the same family. This, it is expected, will save one-third the expense of printing and mailing election pamphlets every two years.

The prohibition question doubtless will demand much attention from the house this week. The committee on alcoholic traffic will be ready to report out the Committee of One Hundred's bill aimed to make effective the prohibition amendment to the constitution adopted by the people last fall. The report will be favorable to the bill.

A standard for boxes or baskets for strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, raspberries and other berries is prescribed in a bill introduced by Senator Day. It also prescribes a standard hop measure.

Representative Lewis, of Multnomah county introduced a bill in the house, providing for the pensioning of peace officers. In brief the bill provides that peace officers shall pay into a fund to be kept by the state treasurer 1 per cent of their salaries, and that if any officer is disabled he shall draw $30 a month while incapacitated, and if killed, his widow shall draw a pension of $30 a month during her life; and if he does not leave a wife, but leaves children, they shall draw this sum until they reach the age of 16 years.

Senator Farrell's bill for the cutting of salaries of various state and county employes is before the senate. It provides:

"On and after July 1, 1915, and extending for a period of two years, the salaries of all officials and employes who are at present receiving salary of $3000 or more shall be reduced uniformly 20 per cent, and the secretary of state and the county clerks of the several counties shall draw warrants in accordance with this act in the payment of salaries."

Representative Anderson, of Wasco county, has introduced a bill in the house providing for repeal of the law requiring a medical certificate "as additional requisite to issuance of a marriage license."

Legislative lobbyists were put on the run by the house. The Schuebel anti-lobbying bill was passed, after a warm discussion, by a vote of 48 to 12.

Members of the legislature from eastern Oregon are going to insist on a liberal appropriation for bounties on coyotes.

Representative Stanfield of Morrow county has introduced in the house a bill exempting banks from liability to a depositor because of the refusal to pay a check through mistake, unless the depositor shall prove himself damaged.

Simplicity marked the entry of Oregon's first woman state senator to the state capitol. Neatly, but not elaborately dressed, with a black veil shading a pleasant but firm face, Miss Kathryn Clark, of Glendale, Douglas county, passed into the building at the front entrance and found her way into the senate chamber.

By a vote of 14 to 12 the senate declined to memorialize congress to call a constitutional convention to amend the constitution so that the United States should have entire control of the suppression of polygamy. Senators voting against the proposal declared that it was a gratuitous insult to a state that had discarded the practice of Mormonism.

Teaching the Angels to Fly at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

OF course angels fly. That's why they have wings. A visit to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco any day that the winged ladies are taking their places on the roofs of the exhibit palaces will be convincing if the accompanying photograph does not serve that purpose. The particular winged ladies in question are called "the acroteria." There are to be thirty-two of them distributed about the various exhibit palaces. They are thirteen feet in height and weigh about 1,400 pounds; hence the presence of the locomotive crane to assist in their flight to the roofs of the buildings.

2 VESSELS THOUGHT SUNK

British Battle Cruiser Also Lost in Sunday Battle, Says Report

Berlin, via Rome.—Meagre unofficial details available here concerning the naval engagement in the North Sea Sunday indicate that torpedoes may have been responsible for the sinking of the German armored cruiser Bluecher and a British cruiser.

One German cruiser was hit by a shell but was able to remain in the firing line. Submarines apparently did not participate in the battle. It is understood the weather during the engagement was clear.

Rear-Admiral Hipper commanded the German squadron, and Captain Erdmann the Bluecher.

"According to the information available one British battle cruiser and one of our armored cruisers, the Bluecher, were sunk. All other German ships returned to port."

Germans Call Men of 50.

Amsterdam, Holland, via London.—A telegram received here from Berlin sets forth that in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, there have been called up for medical examination the 50-year-old untrained men of the landsturm.

These are men of the 1886, 1887 and 1888 classes.

BOMBS DROPPED BY RIVAL AIRMEN

London. — While German airmen were dropping bombs on Dukirk, one of which damaged the American consulate, two British aviators paid a visit to Ghent and Zeebrugge and succeeded, at Zeebrugge, in damaging a submarine and killing or wounding the crews of the guns mounted on the mole to prevent attack from the sea on that new German base.

The British official report says that apart from the breaking of the windows and the smashing of the furniture of the American consulate, "no particular damage was done" at Dunkirk. It makes no reference whatever to a Paris report that six persons were killed and others wounded, and it is therefore not known whether this report covers completely the attack of the German airmen, who, according to unofficial dispatches, dropped as many as 80 bombs on the French port.

Germany Seizes Wheat.

Berlin, via Amsterdam to London.—All stocks of wheat have been seized by the German government according to the official statement in order to safeguard the bread supply until the next harvest.

Making a Show.

"A man has to draw it fine these days."

"What do you mean?"

"Staying ten minutes after office hours each day will probably make a good impression, but staying fifteen is liable to excite suspicion that you are monkeying with your books."

GENERAL VON BISSING

General Von Bissing, who was recently appointed governor of the Belgian territory controlled by Germany.

Large European Wheat Shipments.

Chicago.—Europe's war call for wheat has amounted to 200,000,000 bushels from the American crop since July 1.

75 Cars of Oats Seized.

New York.—Seventy-five carloads of oats, designed for foreign shipment, have been seized by the federal authorities on the ground that the grain was adulterated within the meaning of the food and drug act.

This action was announced by the department of agriculture with warning to grain shippers and dealers that adulterations of grain will no longer be tolerated.

By the mixing of low-grade barley, weed seeds, dust and water in shipments of grain, the department says, shippers and dealers have been able to realize huge profits.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.

Wheat—Club, $1.39; bluestem $1.44; red Russian, $1.34; forty-fold, $1.42; red fife, $1.37.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, $16; train hay, $12; alfalfa $13; valley timothy, $13.

Butter—Creamery, 32c.

Eggs—Ranch, 30c; candled, 32c.

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

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

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, $1.44; club $1.41; red Russian, $1.34; turkey red, $1.40; forty-fold, $1.42; fife, $1.38.

Barley—$32 per ton.

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

Butter—Creamery, 33c.

Eggs—31c.